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TAMIL NADU
State Administration Report 1976-77

TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1976-77

(From 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977)

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1978

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PREFACE

During the year 1976-77, the State was under President's Rule for the first time since independence. This Administration Report briefly sets out the activities of the Government and brings forth in a nut shell the progress made in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Services, Social Welfare, etc., during this year.

It was an irony of fate that this year not only witnessed the failure of the South-west monsoon resulting in drought conditions in a major part of the State but also unprecedented floods in Madras and its suburbs in December 1976 at the fag end of the North-east monsoon. The drought and the floods inflicted a heavy burden on the Government and the people of the State. The Government swung into action and immediately organised appropriate relief measures in the areas of distress.

To effectively combat the effect of drought and floods, the State Government had to undertake massive relief operations to mitigate the hardships caused to the people. This included employment oriented works that would create permanent assets in villages, sinking and deepening of wells to relieve water scarcity, postponement of collection of loan dues from the ryots affected by drought and supply of building materials and grant to the people affected by floods, etc. The outlay on drought relief and flood relief schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 27.52 crores and Rs. 2.25 crores respectively.

Due to the vagaries of the South-west monsoon, the normal cropping pattern in some parts of the State was badly affected. The erratic monsoon conditions besides adversely affecting the paddy cultivation in the river valleys, delayed the sowing of the

dry crops in many districts. In view of the scanty rainfall in the catchment areas of the river valley systems, the first crop paddy which normally gives high yields could not be raised in about seven lakh acres. The Cauvery irrigation system was thrown open for cultivation, only at the end of July 1976 after a delay of nearly 40 days. As a result of the poor storage and meagre inflow positions in the Mettur reservoir, the farmers were advised not to depend upon the reservoir water for the second crop paddy. The southern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and parts of other Districts also suffered under the grip of drought till the North-east monsoon gave some relief. The widespread rains during the North-east monsoon however improved the overall crop propects.

Despite the adverse seasonal conditions, the formation of alternative cropping strategy, the extensive publicity given by the field staff and the wide adoption of new crop patterns by the farmers served in a large measure to reduce crop losses arising out of the failure of the monsoon. In the affected river valley systems, the traditional rice crop was substituted by crops such as millets, pulses, etc., in large areas. It was possible to register substantial increase of more than one lakh tonnes in millet production due to large scale introduction of high-yielding varieties, double-cropping practices and improved agronomy in the dry lands.

A note-worthy feature of this year is the formation of southern rice zone comprising of Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and certain areas of the Union Territory of Pondicherry by the Government of India. Consequent on the formation of Southern rice zone, restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice were removed. The price of rice was effectively kept in check due to the inflow of stocks from Andhra and Karnataka despite a shortfall of about 8 lakh tonnes in the production of rice in the State.

Utilising, the good rains received during the later half of the North-east monsoon period, a special summer programme was launched to compensate crop losses sustained during the earlier part of the year. As a result, 2.80 lakh hectares of paddy, 2 lakh hectares of millets and 2.46 lakh hectares of groundnut and 3.91 hectare of pulses were raised during summer. Several soil conservation and Minor Irrigation Schemes were taken up to alleviate the sufferings caused by the drought. For the first time, training in pest identification was imparted to 11.700 village teachers, so that they could serve as a link between the extension workers and the farmers in Pest Warning and Pest Control work.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, 780 Minor Irrigation Schemes were taken up in Ramanathapuram (588) and Dharmapuri (192) districts. About 1,88,860 acres in Ramanthapuram and 12,793 acres in Dharmapuri districts were benefitted by the above schemes.

The stupendous task of providing drinking water to the people was taken up with greater speed during this year. As the Government was not satisfied with the progress made in this field, it was decided to launch a massive programme of providing water supply to 8,215 drought affected villages with deep bore wells as source. The TWAD Board took up the work and drilled 7,908 bore wells which would benefit a population of about 25 lakhs. For the first time, the TWAD Board had also taken up the execution of the comprehensive water supply schemes for tapping sweet potable water from adjoining areas and supplying it to the coastal villages of Ramanthapuram, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli Districts.

In the field of Education, the Government created a new department of "Non-Formal Education", the first of its kind in India to provide educational facilities to drop outs. During this year, the Government decided to introduce the 10+2+3 pattern of Education in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has been keeping itself in the front line in the country in Rural Electrification. During the year under report. 126 villages and 411 harijan colonies were electrified and 31,262 agricultural pumpsets were energised. The state ranks first in India in the matter of electric power utilisation for irrigation purposes. Having electrified about 98 per cent of the census villages the state stands second in the country being next to Haryana, where, of course, the number of villages is small.

There are 5.56 lakhs of handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu which account for about 20 per cent of the total number of working handlooms in the Country. With a view to increasing the co-operative coverage of handloom weavers, 119 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies were additionally set up during 1976–77. Under this comprehensive scheme, 37,416 weavers from the private sector were enrolled as members.

As a state wedded to the policy of welfare of the people, due importance was attached to the provision of basic facilities to the people of the lowest strata of the society. An extent of 985 acres of private land was acquired and 19,267 house sites were assigned to harijans. An extent of 36,324 acres of cultivable land was also assigned to 30,326 landless and poor persons during the year under report. A new scheme was introduced by the Government during 1976, according to which an adhoc merit grant of Rs. 300 each, to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secured 70 per cent and above in the SSLC examination held in March 1976 and who proposed to pursue higher studies, was sanctioned to meet their expenses. Similar benefit was also extended to the students who passed the P.U.C. examination held in April 1976 in first class and joined for higher studies in recognised institutions.

During this year a special Enquiry Cell was constituted to go into the number of complaints received alleging maladministration of the religious institutions. Besides taking follow-up action on the report submitted by the Cell proposals for comprehensive amendments to the Act are also under consideration.

A High Level Committee, under the Chairmanship of a Retired Judge of the High Court of Madras was constituted to suggest ways and means to curb effectively the production, distribution and consumption of illicit liquor by plugging the loopholes in the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, to recommend measures for improvements in the enforcement machinery and to recommend measures for publicising widely and effectively the harmful effects of intoxicants.

An important event of this year was the conduct of Elections to the Lok Sabha in March 1977. Thanks to the unstinted co-operation extended by the officers and staff and the people of the state, the General Elections were conducted smoothly and without any criticism.

Tamil Nadu has made strides in all the spheres of its activities and recorded an impressive progress. With this impressive record, it will be our earnest endeavour in the years to come to fulfill our commitment to the objective of self-reliance with social justice.

V. KARTHIKEYAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, Madras-600 009,
20th February 1978,

CHAPTER I.

TAMIL NADU—GENERAL FEATURES.

Tamil Nadu, the South-eastern part of the Indian Peninsula is a state with a hoary past and with a marvellous mosaic of the cultural, the artistic and the spiritual life blending in perfect harmony with the gifts of Nature. Bounded by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the North and by Kerala in the West, the State extends over in area of 130,357 sq. kms. With the maximum and minimum temperature of 43°C and 18°C respectively, the state is neither very hot in summer nor too cold in winter, and thus has an agreeable climate throughout the year.

The history of Tamil Nadu dates back to the centuries before Christ. For a long time the Tamil country was ruled by the kings belonging to the three royal houses of Chera, Chola and Pandya. The Tamil Kings were great lovers of Art and Literature and patronised scholars, poets and sculptors. They were builders of famous temples of picturesque beauty and awe-inspiring dimensions. Simultaneously they also planned for the economic prosperity of the people. They encouraged trade and commerce and developed trade with foreign countries as far as Rome in the West and almost all the far eastern countries. Puhar was a flourishing seaport which carried on a busy trade with the Arab countries, Egypt, Greece and Rome. The Tamil kings had political, cultural and economic relations with the countries in South-east Asia.

The fourth century after Christ marked the rise of the Pallavas who with their capital at Kancheepuram and port at Mamallapuram were great rulers and greater warriors. They were the contemporaries of Pulikeshin II and Harsha. Kancheepuram under them was a famous University even as Nalanda was in the

North. The Pallavas were patrons of arts and letters, and initiators of an almost inimitable tradition in sculpture. The sculptures and cave temples at Mamallapuram provide an eloquent commentary on the glory and greatness of the Pallava rule. After a brief interlude of Pandyan ascendancy, the Cholas regained supremacy towards the middle of the ninth century. They were administrators of rare skill and statesmanship. During their regime the Tamil country made phenomenal progress. The Brahadeeswarar temple built by Raja Raja I is a gigantic monument that proclaims the mighty engineering skill of the Cholas. The village administration which they built up and the ethical and religious ideals which they propagated constitute a priceless legacy of the Tamils.

The Southern Region wove for itself a pattern of life and culture, which despite containing all the essential strands common to the Indian life and culture, remained distinct. The cultural traditions are the oldest in the world. Despite far-reaching changes, the Tamil life and civilisation remained unchanged over thousands of years. It is a tribute as much to the vitality of the people as to the abiding character and resilience of their culture.

Tamil Nadu has a tradition of distinctive arts and crafts moulded by generations of artists and craftsmen who were influenced as much by nature as by the myths and legends. The handloom weaver of Tamil Nadu is famous for his artistic creation in cotton and silk, an all time enchantment. Kancheepuram, Arni, Kumbakonam, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai are centres that produced over the centuries handloom sarees of alluring designs.

Tamil, the official language of the state is one of the oldest languages of the world with rich treasures of classical literature. Among the Indian languages, Tamil is unique in as much as it has not been dependent on Sanskrit for its origin and growth.

Apart from the numerous forms of folk arts and crafts, Tamil Nadu has been the traditional home of the famed classical style of dance—Bharata Natyam. The music and the dance of the Tamil Country have been vividly described in the two thousand year old Sangam literature, the Silappathikaram. In recent times, its dominant place in Carnatic music can be gauged from the fact that all the three composers—Thyagaraja, Shyama Shastri and Dikshitar lived and composed their music in Tamil Nadu.

Endowed with vast resources of natural and mineral wealth, Tamil Nadu has occupied a pride of place in the country's economy. Predominantly an agricultural state, Tamil Nadu has broken new grounds in harvesting the maximum from the soil. Extension service, better seeds, fertilizer, timely credit have all made agriculture an industry helping the small and marginal farmers. Well organised infrastructural facilities have accelerated the tempo of economic development in the State.

Population in the State is 41 million and nearly 73 per cent of the total population live in rural areas. There are 13,739 villages and 339 towns and cities and the density of the population in the state works out to 316 persons per sq. km. This is as against the national average density of 182. The sex ratio is 972 females per 1,000 males. Its literacy rate is 40 per cent compared to the All India figure of 29.34 per cent.

The statistical details pertaining to the various departments of the Government are given in the Appendix at the end of this book.

CHAPTER II

THE EXECUTIVE

ADMINISTRATION.

The Assembly was dissolved on the 31st January 1976 and President's Rule was promulgated from the 31st January 1976 in Tamil Nadu. The State of Tamil Nadu was under President's Rule during the year 1976–77.

Thiru Kodardas Kalidas Shah continued to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu till 15th June 1976 and was succeeded by Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia who held the office of the Governor of Tamil Nadu during the rest of the period under report.

During the period under report, Thiru P. K. Dave, I.A.S., and Thiru R. V. Subramanian, I.A.S., continued to be Advisers to the Governor. Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., was also appointed as Adviser to the Governor on 16th February 1977 and continued as Adviser to the Governor during the period under report.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

Inside the State:

On the 21st April, the Governor presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University. On the 23rd, he inaugurated the Boodhan Silver Jubilee celebrations at Madurai and participated in a number of public functions.

In May, the Governor visited the drought affected areas in Salem district and took part in a number of public functions and a *Padayatra*. On the 25th he went round the places affected by rains at Ooty and opened the Nucleus Jersey Farm Complex and the Instant Tea Factory.

During the first fortnight of June, the Governor inspected the progress of drought relief works at Tiruchirappalli district and participated in a number of functions at Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Madurai districts. In the later part of the month, he visited Rameswaram and inspected the drought relief works in Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

The Governor left Madras on the 4th July, on a tour of the drought affected areas in Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri districts and met a large number of people and heard their grievances. On the 19th, he presided over the inauguration of the Seamless Tube Project at Tiruchirappalli.

On the 13th August 1976, he went to Cheyyur (Chengalpattu district) to distribute milch cattle, loans, etc., to farmers and self-employed graduates under the scheme evolved by the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation. On the 16th he left Madras on a tour of the drought-hit areas of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.

During September 1976, the Governor inaugurated a branch of the State Bank of India at Somangalam (Chengalpattu district), participated in the Founder's Day celebrations at P.S.G.R. Krishnammal College at Coimbatore and took part in the Founder's Day celebrations at Brindavan Public School, Coonoor, and visited the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. He inaugurated a Seminar on ' Population and Law ' at Annamalai University.

In October, the Governor visited Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Nilgiris and Madurai and participated in a number of public functions, inspected the drought relief works and heard the grievances of the public.

During November, the Governor attended the 33rd anniversary celebrations of Virudhunagar Chamber of Commerce at Virudhunagar and declared open the 'Karthikeyan Viduthi' at Palani temple, and presided over the Convocation of the Madurai University. At Tiruchirappalli, he declared open the Intensive Coronary Care Unit at the Headquarters Hospital and also the new building of the Post-graduate Centre of the University of Madras. He also paid a visit to Neyveli Complex and inspected the mining operations.

On the 8th December 1976, he presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University. On the 28th, he proceeded to Hosur and visited the Cattle Farm.

On 8th January 1977, the Governor inaugurated the 130th Aradhana Festival of Saint Thiagaraja at Thiruvaiyaru. He toured South Arcot and Thanjavur districts on the 26th and 27th February.

On 2nd March, the Governor laid the foundation stone for Sathuvachari Water Supply Scheme and inaugurated a sugar factory at Kethandapatti (both in North Arcot district). On the 3rd, he inaugurated the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Milk Chilling Centre at Dharmapuri, inaugurated the multi-purpose co-operative society for tribals of Kolli Hills in Namakkal and also the water supply scheme at Pandamangalam (both at Salem district).

Outside the State:

On the 14th April, the Governor attended the meeting convened under the chairmanship of the Union Agriculture Minister at Delhi to discuss about Krishna water for Madras.

On the 24th June, he left for Bangalore for discussion with the Union Finance Minister. During August, he participated in the meeting convened by the Union Agriculture Minister at Delhi to resolve the outstanding differences among the three States regarding the use of the Cauvery waters.

The Governor participated in the discussions about the formation of southern rice zone with the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation at Delhi. He attended the meeting of the National Development Council on the 24th and 25th September 1976.

On the 24th January, he participated in the discussions on the State Annual Plan at Delhi and also presided over the Bharathi Day celebrations held under the auspices of Delhi Tamil Sangam.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City:

On the 9th July, he inaugurated the All-India Handloom Weavers' Conference; presided over the inaugural session of a seminar on Thirukkural and inaugurated the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition. On the 21st, he presided over a Special Convocation of the Madras University and conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law on Dr. Manoutcheur Eghbal, Chairman of the National Iranian Oil Company. He presided over the Convocation of the Madras University on the 27th. On the 28th he presided over the annual conference of the Collectors and Police Officers at Rajaji Hall and in the evening inaugurated the Research Scholars Association in the University of Madras and also the Sound and Light Programme on the Life of poet Subramanya Bharathi.

On the 2nd October, he inaugurated the Special Sales Campaign for Khadi at Kuralagam. On 1st November he inaugurated the first course of Sub-Inspectors of Police at the Police Training College, Ashoknagar.

On the 6th December he distributed equipment to tribal girls and physically handicapped girls and declared open a shed at Shree Seva Mandir; he was the chief guest at the valedictory function of Universal Children's Day.

He swore-in Thiru Govindan Nair as the new Chief Justice of the Madras High Court on 3rd January at Raj Bhavan.

CHAPTER III

THE LEGISLATURE.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved with effect from 31st January 1976. Hence there were no activities in the Department during the year under report.

THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Strength.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 members. Election to fill 21 vacancies on the biennial retirement of Members with effect from 21st April 1976 was not held. There were two casual vacancies. Therefore there were only 40 members in the Council. Of these, 18 belonged to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 6 to the Congress, 4 to the United Party, 2 each to the Congress (O), Indian Union Muslim League and Tamil Arasu Kazhagam, one each to Anna D.M.K., Toilers Commonweal Party, Forward Bloc and Thazthapattore Munnetra Kazhagam and two were Independents.

President's Rule.—Though President's Rule was imposed in this State on 31st January 1976 afternoon and the Legislative Assembly was dissolved, the members of the Legislative Council continued to hold office, since the Legislative Council is not subject to dissolution. However, the Legislative Council could not meet during the period.

Chairman.—Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, Deputy Chairman continued to perform the duties of the Chairman under Article 184 (1) of the Constitution of India as the office of the Chairman has been vacant since 21st April 1976.

Course of Legislation.

During the year under report 36 Acts were published of which 14 were substantial enactments and the rest were amending measures. All these 36 Acts were enacted by the President of India in exercise of the powers conferred under section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 (Central Act 41 of 1976). The summary of the Acts enacted in the State of Tamil Nadu is given below: --

1. *The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 2 *of* 1976).—This Act which came into effect from 1st April 1976 was enacted to levy additional sales tax at varying rates on varying slabs of the taxable turnover of a dealer.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 3 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) to levy on the tax collected under section 3 of the said Act, a surcharge on all or any class of stage carriages at such rate as may be specified in a notification which shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the aforesaid tax.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-Cess (Amendment) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 4 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-Cess Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1963) so as to levy special assessment and special water-cess in respect of each crop irrigated from a first class source of irrigation (Perennial supply lasting practically throughout the year) or a second class source of irrigation (supply lasting eight months in a year).

4. *The Tamil Nadu Commercial Crops Assessment Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 5 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to levy a commercial crop assessment on lands on which certain commercial crops are raised.

5. *The Tamil Nadu General Clauses (Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 12 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to repeal and replace the Tamil Nadu General Clauses (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 14 of 1976) which was promulgated to amend the Tamil Nadu General Clauses Act, 1891 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1891) providing that the functions of a Minister referred to in certain Tamil Nadu Acts may be performed by the Governor or such advisers or such other officers as may be specified by the Governor in that behalf.

6. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 13 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to repeal the Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1976) which was promulgated to amend sub-section (1) of section 55-B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) so as to extend the period for making arrangements for the conduct of ordinary elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madras by the Special Officer for a further period of one year from the 30th November 1975.

7. *The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amendment Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 14 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to repeal the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amendment Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1976) which was promulgated to repeal the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amendment Ordinance, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 20 of 1975) providing for extension of the time limit for filing suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of public wakfs in the State of Tamil Nadu up to 31st December 1980.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 15 *of* 1976).—By the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1975), suits for the recovery of debts due from agricul-

turists and applications for the execution of the decrees for payment of money passed in any such suit were barred for the period up to 15th January 1976. This Act was enacted to repeal the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) No. 2 Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1976).

9. *The Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 16 *of* 1976).—By virtue of the powers delegated to the Governor by the President, the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) No. 2 Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1976) was promulgated to grant relief to non-agriculturists indebted persons by extending the period of moratorium for a period of one year from 15th January 1976. The above said Act was enacted to repeal and replace the Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1976.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists and Indebted Persons (Special Provisions) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 17 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to repeal and replace the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists and Indebted Persons (Special Provisions) No. 2 Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 9 of 1976), which was promulgated to continue the provision for barring payment of interest during the period commencing on the 22nd July 1975 and ending with the 15th January 1976, and to continue the ban on sale of pledges by the pawn brokers, during the period commencing on the 22nd July 1975 and ending on the 15th January 1977.

11. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 18 *of* 1976).—The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1976) was promulgated to omit section 4-A of Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955 and to make consequential amendments. The above mentioned Act was enacted to repeal and replace the said Ordinance.

12. *The Tamil Nadu Private College (Regulation) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 19 *of* 1976).—In order to replace the Tamil Nadu Ordinance 11 of 1976, the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 was enacted with additional provisions to the effect that no private college shall be established without affiliation to a University, that the non-teaching staff of private colleges would also come within the scope of the measure and that the University may make regulations, statutes and ordinance specifying the qualifications for appointment of teachers and other persons employed in private colleges.

13. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 20 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to amend sub-section (1) of section 62-A of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) in order to extend the period for making arrangements for the conduct of ordinary elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madurai by the Special Officer for a further period of one year up to 30th April 1977.

14. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation, Tamil Nadu District Municipalities and Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 22 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) and the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) so as to provide that the surcharge on stamp duty levied on instrument effecting sale, exchange or gift shall be computed on the basis of the market value of the property, instead of on the amount of consideration set forth in the instrument on the lines of the provisions contained in section 164 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971).

15. *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities' Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 23 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) and the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) on the lines of the provisions contained in section 139 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) so as to empower the employer to deduct the profession tax from the salaries or wages of the employees under these Acts to facilitate prompt collection by the local bodies. Further, persons belonging to the Armed, Naval and Air-Forces of the Union, who reside due to the exigencies of military, naval or air force duty, within the limits of a Municipal Corporation or a Municipality or a Panchayat were exempted from the liability of paying profession tax.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 24 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to dissolve the existing trust boards constituted under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) and to reconstitute the Boards again.

17. *The Tamil Nadu Co operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 25 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to provide in the public interest, for the appointment of special officers for certain categories of co-operative societies for improving the efficiency of the administration of the societies.

18. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 28 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to appoint special officers to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Municipal Councils and their Chairman for a period of one year from 1st July 1976.

19. *The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amendment Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 29 *of* 1976).—This Act provides for the extension of the term of office of the special officer of the Coimbatore Municipality up to 30th June 1977.

20. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 31 *of* 1976).—It was proposed to implement the liquidation of rural indebtedness in stages by imposing a moratorium on recovery of dues from the landless labourers, small farmers, marginal farmers and rural artisans. Accordingly the abovesaid Act was enacted to give permanent relief by way of liquidation of debts.

21. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of Term of Office) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 32 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to extend the term of office of the members and the Presidents of the Panchayats for a further period of one year i.e., up to the 1st August 1977.

22. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Extension of Term of Office) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 33 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to extend the term of office of the members and the Chairman of all the Panchayat Union Councils for a period of six months that is up to the noon on the 1st day of February 1977.

23. *The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 34 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted on the lines of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (Central Act 33 of 1976) providing for the imposition of ceiling on vacant land in urban agglomerations in the State of Tamil Nadu.

24. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act,* 1976 (*President's Act* 36 *of* 1976).—The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1976 (President's Act 36 of 1976) was enacted to protect the defaulting tenants

till the 15th January 1977 from eviction on ground of default in payment of rent for the subsequent fasli years and to restore possession of lands to such tenants who have already been evicted from their lands for default in payment of rent.

25. *The Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 38 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to confer the ownership rights on rural artisans in occupation of their kudiyiruppus. Where the superstructure on such a kudiyiruppu belongs to any person other than the occupant rural artisan, ownership rights in such superstructure too will be vested in him.

26. *The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 39 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to amend section 41 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888) so as to enhance the punishment from a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with imprisonment not exceeding one month, or with both for the offences punishable under sub-section (6) of the said section 41 in order to have a deterrent effect.

27. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 40 *of* 1976).—In view of the amendments made in sections 5, 14 and 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Central Act 74 of 1956) the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act 40 of 1976) was enacted to make consequential amendments in the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959).

28. *The Tamil Nadu Official Language (Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 41 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Official Language Act, 1956. (Tamil Nadu Act XXXIX of 1956) to declare Tamil as the language of all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court, tribunals and

rent courts and revenue courts for the purpose of recording evidence and for writing judgments, decrees and orders. Provision has also been made for the continued use of English language in cases where permission has been granted either by the High Court or by the Board of Revenue as the case may be.

29. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 42 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to extend the period for a further period of one year from 30th November 1976.

30. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1976 (*President's Act* 46 *of* 1976).—This Act was enacted to exempt any liability incurred or arising under any chit, the by-laws of which have been registered under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1961) from the operation of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 15 of 1976), the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 16 of 1976) and the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976 (President's Act 31 of 1976).

1977 ACTS.

31. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act*, 1977 (*President's Act* 1 *of* 1977).—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1977 (President's Act 1 of 1977) was enacted to provide for compulsory amalgamation of the societies for ensuring proper rationalisation of the co-operative credit structure.

32. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks (Amendment) Act,* 1977 (*President's Act* 2 *of* 1977).—In order to make provision in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks Act, 1934 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1934), for the floatation of this separate kind of debentures without the security of mortgages, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks (Amendment) Act, 1977 was enacted.

33. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Laws (Amendment) Act,* 1977 (*President's Act* 3 *of* 1977).—This Act was enacted to extend the moratorium on debts granted under the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 15 of 1976), the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 16 of 1976) and also to extend the period of loan on the sale by the pawn brokers of pledges pawned with them provided under section 12-A of the Tamil Nadu Pawn brokers Act, 1943 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIII of 1943) for a further period of six months from the 15th day of January 1977.

34. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Amendment Act,* 1977 (*President's Act* 4 *of* 1977).—This Act was enacted to extend the protection given under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1976 for a further period of one year that is up to and inclusive of the 15th January 1978, in respect of arrears of rent accrued due for the fasli year ending on the 30th June 1976 and for any previous fasli year so that such arrears of rent should not be a ground for eviction. However, the rent payable for the fasli year, 1386, commencing on the 1st July 1976 could be collected by the landlord after the 15th January 1977.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act,* 1977 (*President's Act* 5 *of* 1977).—This Act was enacted for the appointment of Special Officers to

exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Panchayat Union Councils for a limited period for improving the efficiency of the administration of the Panchayat Union Councils.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act,* 1977 *(President's Act* 6 *of* 1977).—The Tamil Nadu Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XLII of 1956) was due to expire on the 6th March 1977. Therefore, this enactment was made to continue the lease of life of the Original Enactment.

CHAPTER IV

THE JUDICIARY

The High Court of Judicature at Madras is the Head of the Department for Judicial Officers and Subordinate Courts. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

City Courts—Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.—The institution of the following categories of cases have recorded increase :—

Writ Appeals, Second Appeals, Tax Cases, Matrimonial Cases, Supreme Court Petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Petitions and Civil Revision Petitions.

There was a fall in the institution of the following categories of cases :—

Appeals, Original Side Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Tax Case Petitions, Writ Petitions and Special Tribunal Appeals.

Original Side.—There has been an increase in the institution of the following types of cases :—

Civil Suits, Original Matrimonial Suits, Original Petitions and Insolvency Petitions.

There was a slight decrease in the institution of Testamentary Original Suits and Execution Petitions.

City Civil Court, Madras.—The institution of Original Suits, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Original Petitions, Land Acquisition Cases and Execution Petitions have recorded an increase while those of appeals and Miscellaneous cases including interlocutory applications have recorded a decrease.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The institution of the following categories of cases have recorded an increase during the year:—

House Rent Control cases, New Trial Applications, House Rent Appeals and Appeals under Payment of Wages Act.

There was a decrease in the institution of the following categories of cases :—

Small Cause Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions, Motor Accident Claims Cases, Municipal Taxation Appeals, Ejectment Appeals, Election Petitions and Appeals under Co-operative Societies Act.

Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—While there has been an increase in the institution of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act in the Labour Court, Coimbatore, there has been a fall in the reference of industrial disputes to the Labour Court, Madurai.

The filing of petitions under Sections 33, 33A and 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act in the Labour Courts, Madras and Madurai has gone down whereas it has increased in the Labour Court, Coimbatore.

The disputes referred under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras for the year under report decreased while there was a substantial increase in the institution of petitions under Section 33 (2) of the said Disputes Act. During the year ending 31st March 1977, 33 Camp sittings were held in 19 camps.

Moffussil Courts—Original Suits.—There has been an increase in the overall institution of cases in superior courts from 7,211 to 7,935 while there has been a slight fall in the overall institution of original suits in inferior courts from 33,497 to 33,204.

Small Cause Suits.—The institution of Small Cause Suits in superior courts recorded a fall from 1,967 to 1,610 and in inferior courts from 6,600 to 4.484 which is mainly due to the operation of Ordinance 8/75.

Appeals.—The overall institution of Appeals in superior courts recorded a slight fall from 7,745 to 7,592.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.—There has been an overall increase in the institution of Civil Miscellaneous Petitions in superior courts from 4,811 to 5,091.

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.—The institution of Civil Miscellaneous Petitions in superior courts has recorded an overall increase from 1,05,518 to 1,09,390 and in inferior courts a slight fall from 1,88,784 to 1,78,433.

Original Petitions.—There was a slight increase in the institution of Original Petitions in superior courts from 5,002 to 5,027 and a slight fall in cases in inferior courts from 1,527 to 1,136.

Insolvency Petitions.—There has been an increase in the institution of Insolvency Petitions in superior courts from 452 to 531 and a fall in inferior courts from 67 to 26.

House Rent Control Petitions.—There has been a steep increase in the overall institution of House Rent Control Petitions in inferior courts from 4,759 to 5,986.

Execution Petitions.—The institution of Execution Petitions in superior courts registered an overall increase from 4,184 to 4,317 and in inferior courts an overall decrease from 20,487 to 19,305.

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—The institution of Rent Tribunal Appeals in superior courts registered a slight increase from 34 to 61 and a slight fall from 559 to 448 in inferior courts.

Arbitration Cases.—There was a marked increase in the institution of Arbitration cases from 13 to 49 in superior courts.

Estates Abolition Tribunals, Land and Inam Tribunals.—In all the Districts (except Coimbatore East and Kanniyakumari where there are no separate tribunals) the District Judges are functioning as Estates Abolition Tribunals.

The following temporary courts functioned in the moffussil during the year under report :—

Additional District and Sessions Courts	5
Additional District Court	1
Sub-Courts	5
Additional Sub-Courts	12
District Munsif's Court	1
Additional District Munsifs Courts	13
District Munsif-*cum*-Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate's Courts	2
Additional Judge's Courts	3
Assistant Judge's Courts	3
Special Tribunal for Inams	1
Total	46

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Sessions Courts.—The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year under report was 567. The number of cases instituted during the year was 1,235, the number disposed of was 1,359 and the balance at the close of the year was 383. There was an overall decrease in the institution of Sessions Cases during the

period under report. There was however an increase in the institution of Sessions Cases in the Districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore (East), Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram.

In order to reduce the pendency of Sessions Cases, the Assistant Sessions Court, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district with staff originally sanctioned in September 1970 was allowed to continue. Three temporary Sessions Courts, i.e., Additional Sessions Court, Tirunelveli, First Additional Assistant Sessions Court, Tirunelveli, and Second Additional Assistant Sessions Court, Tirunelveli functioned during the period under report. One additional Sessions Court functioned in the City Civil Court, Madras, exclusively for trial of the Corporation Muster Roll Fraud Case. The Delhi Special Police Establishment during the period under report filed a case against 33 accused for offences under the imports and exports control laws.

Magistrates' Courts.—At the commencement of the year under report 1,14,634 cases were pending. During the year, 13,74,794 cases were filed. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 13,92,846. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was 96,582 cases. Out of the total 13,74,794 cases instituted during the year, 4,16,934 cases and 5,966 cases pertained to Prohibition and Forest offences respectively.

There was an overall decrease in the institution of Criminal cases though there was an increase in the Institution of such cases in the Districts of South Arcot, Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram. An Additional Judicial Second Class Magistrate's Court sanctioned by Government in October 1976 in order to give relief to the Court of the Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Erode, in Coimbatore district started functioning in November 1976.

An Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court at Dharmapuri, was established for trying the Groundnut Oil Racket cases involving rupees 2 crores. This case was filed by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Department, Madras. Three Mobile Courts constituted by Government to try General Crime and Traffic Offences in the City of Madras also started functioning from April 1976. Two Metropolitan Magistrates' Courts constituted by Government for trying Civic Offences in the City of Madras started functioning from November 1976. This is a new innovation introduced for the first time in Tamil Nadu.

The co-operation among the members of the Police, Bar and the Magistracy was cordial throughout the State during the period under report.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

STATE FINANCE.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1975–76 are set out below:

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
I	Total—Tax Revenue	3,78,03·89
	Total—Non-Tax Revenue	89,42·47
	Total—Grants-in-Aid and Contribution	95,89·36
	Total Revenue Receipts	5,63,35·72
II	*Expenditure on Revenue Account*—	
	General Services	1,59,33·79
	Social and Community Services	2,42,45·48
	Economic Services	1,40,49·46
	Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	15,63·28
	Total Disbursements—Revenue Account	5,57,92·01
III	*Expenditure on Capital Account*—	
	Capital Account on General Services	3,35·96
	Capital Account on Social and Community Services	9,87·99
	Capital Account on Economic Services	54,72·43
	Total Capital Expenditure	67,96·38

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. (—) 11,40.18 lakhs on the 1st April 1975 and Rs. 5,29.18 lakhs on 31st March 1976.

ACCOUNTS, 1975-76.

Revenue Accounts.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1975–76 was Rs. 5,63,35.75 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,57,92.01 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 5,43.71 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 67,96.38 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 16,97.82 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services, Rs. 17,67.04 lakhs under capital account of works and power Development and Rs. 9,77.79 lakhs under capital account of Social and Community Services.

Budget for 1976–77.—According to Budget Estimate for 1976-77, the revenue account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 12,32.07 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 60,40.34 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 53,62.28 lakhs under loans and advances.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Famine Relief Fund.—This Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken

for the prevention of famine. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1975-76 was Rs. 27.36 lakhs comprising of cash (Rs. 6.61 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price). With reference to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 150 lakhs. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 152 lakhs was transferred to this fund from Revenue Account in 1975-76. A sum of Rs. 1,52.00 lakhs was transferred from this fund to the Revenue Account during 1975-76 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund as on March 1976 was Rs. 28.43 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 7.68 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1976 was Rs. 61.98 lakhs comprising Rs. 12.42 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.56 lakhs in securities (purchase price) after a disbursement of Rs. 19.75 lakhs during 1975-76.

STATE BORROWINGS.

Open Market Loans.—An Open Market Loan of Rs. 9,983 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under report and this included the Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 13,21.00 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of Open Market Loans including Land Ceiling Compensation was Rs. 16,21.58 lakhs.

Loans from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 78,90.46 lakhs.

Assets and Liabilities.

Liabilities.	*Liabilities as on 31st March 1976.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
LOANS.—	
Due to Government of India	.. 4,85,47·13
Open Market Loans	2,32,44·75
Four per cent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds	2,94·38
Special Irredeemable Loans	1·29
Other Floating Loans—	
Ways and Means Advances	
Over drafts	
Other Loans	33,91·91
Other Liabilities—	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit	56,72·80
	8,11,52·26

Assets.	*Assets as on 31st March 1976.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Loans advances (due to Government)	2,79,86·00
Loans to Electricity Board	2,52,73·25
Capital Expenditure	5,41,07·84
Cash Balance and Investments	14,94·24
Total	10,88,61·33
Excess of assets over liabilities	2,77,09·13

TAMIL NADU BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

The general financial position of the State on the basis of (a) Accounts for the year, 1975-76, (b) the Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate for the year, 1976-77 and (c) the Budget Estimates for the year, 1977-78 is summarised below:—

The year, 1977-78 starts with an opening balance of Rs. (+) 9,82.28 lakhs and ends up with a closing balance of Rs. (—) 18,88.62 lakhs.

ALL ACCOUNTS.

(1)	*Accounts,* 1975-76. (2)	*Budget Estimate,* 1976-77. (3)	*Revised Estimate,* 1976-77. (4)	*Budget, Estimate,* 1977-78. (5)
	(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)			
I. Consolidated Fund—				
Revenue Receipts	5,63·36	5,75·63	6,12·99	6,33·24
Expenditure met from Revenue (Net).	5,57·92	5,87·95	6,30·27	6,63·40
Surplus or Deficit on Revenue Account.	(+) 5·44	(—) 12·32*	(—) 17·28	(—) 30·16
Capital Receipts	1,78·74	2,86·84	1,58·30	2,46·34
Expenditure met from capital including Loans and Advances (Net).	2,22·39	3,21·99	1,72·55	2,85·40
Deficit on Capital Account	(—) 43·65	(—) 35·15	(—) 14·25	(—) 39·06
Total Consolidated Fund (Net)	(—) 38·21	(—) 47·47	(—) 31·53	(—) 69·22
II Contingency Fund (Net) ..	5·06			..
III. Public Account (Net)	49·84	43·75	36·06	40·51
Total Net Transactions (I+II+III) ..	(+) 16·69	(—) 3·72	(+) 4·53	(—) 28·71
Opening Balance ..	(—) 11·40	(—) 6·26	(+) 5·29	(+) 9·82
Closing Balance	(+) 5·29	(—) 9·98*	(+) 9·82	(—) 18·89

*Does not include additional mobilisation of Rupees 7 crores.

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The activities of this department cover project evaluation, project formulation, bringing out annual publications, tax research, review of corporation finance and ad hoc studies.

Evaluation.—Project evaluation is a major function of this Department. The State Evaluation Committee headed by the Second Secretary to Government evaluates schemes and Projects sent by other Government Departments. The evaluation studies are in the nature of assessing the impact of the given projects, identifying constraints, if any, and suggesting remedial action. During 1976–77, the following studies were completed:—

1. Accelerated Repairs and Improvements Programme in Old Cauvery Delta;

2. Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme;

3. Intensive Agricultural Area Programme in Madurai district; and

4. Patta Pass Book Scheme.

Project Formulation.—Work was initiated in the sphere of project formulation. The work of formulating a sericulture project for implementation in Dharmapuri district was completed. In the case of minor irrigation projects an exercise entitled "Project Investigation formulation and Appraisal" was carried out based on evaluation studies conducted on three minor irrigation projects chosen on a sample basis and new norms and procedures to be adopted in the place of the rate-per tonne method adopted so far, were suggested. The Public Works Department has set up a task force for reviewing these related issues.

Publication.—The following annual publications were brought out (i) Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal, 1976 and (ii) Economic-*cum*-Functional Classification of the Tamil Nadu Government Budgetary Transactions, 1976–77. The former was released in July 1976 and the latter in May 1976.

Review of Corporation Finance.—The Corporation Finance Cell located in the Secretariat continued to function under the direct control of a Deputy Secretary in Finance Department. The Corporation Finance Cell reviewed the performance of the following Corporations:—

1. Small Industries Development Corporation.

2. Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited.

3. Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

4. Tamil Nadu State Farms Corporation.

5. Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation.

6. Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

7. Tamil Nadu Agro-Engineering Service Co-operative Federation.

Tax Research.—The Tax Research Cell conducted study on the following:—

1. Agricultural Income-Tax.

2. Land Revenue.

Ad hoc studies.—The following ad hoc studies were completed during 1976–77:—

1. Feasibility of constructing buildings in Major Towns for accommodating Government offices located in private buildings and

2. Economic Trends in Dharmapuri district.

The departmental staff were also involved in the conduct of Bench Mark Surveys in Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts under Drought Prone Area Programme.

Research Fellowship Scheme.—Six Fellows were selected for training in Applied Research of whom five continued the Research.

Discussion group.—With a view to motivating the staff on research work a discussion group was organised during the year. The group met once a month and took up subjects of relevance to the Tamil Nadu Economy for discussion. The following were the subjects covered during 1976–77:—

1. Land Utilisation.
2. Trends in Agricultural Production.
3. Cropping Pattern.

Finance.—The expenditure incurred under non-plan and plan schemes for the year 1976–77 was Rs. 5,07,000 and Rs. 1,28,000 respectively.

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts consists of the following branches:—

(1) Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.

(2) Regional Deputy Directors of Treasuries and Accounts in the five regions at Madras, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore.

(3) District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.

(4) Pay and Accounts Offices (North and South), Madras.

(5) Stamp Office, Madras.

(6) Senior Accounts Officer, Fund, in charge of State Government Industrial Employees Contributory Provident Fund.

Constitution of Treasuries and Accounts Committee.—The Government appointed a committee to go into various aspects of the working of treasuries and suggest means of improving the system.

The Committee submitted its first report in April 1976. On the committee's recommendation the following improvements were ordered by the Government in the existing system:—

(*a*) Treasury pattern of compilation of Accounts was introduced in Pay and Accounts Offices with effect from 1st November 1976.

(*b*) The system of endorsing contingent bills to the private parties in the District Treasury, Madurai and Pay and Accounts Offices was discontinued and the drawing officers were required to obtain cheque in favour of the payee and send the cheque to the payee in settlement of dues for supplies made and services rendered.

(*c*) The working hours of the District Treasury, Madurai was advanced as 9 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. in order to enable the drawing officers and the public to get the cheques issued by the Treasury encashed on the same day.

Cheque System.—The cheque system of payment was introduced at the District Treasury, Madurai with effect from February 1976. Under this system bills exceeding Rs. 30 are paid by cheque and bills for Rs. 30 and less are paid in cash across the counters of the District Treasury. It has been proposed to extend this system to other District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in a phased manner.

Pension Pilot Scheme.—The Pilot Scheme of payment of pension up to Rs. 300 by M.O. and exceeding Rs. 300 through Bank was extended to Teachers (pensioners) in Madras City with effect from the pension for July 1976. A small coin Depot was established at the Sub-Treasury, Kotagiri in the Nilgiris District with effect from 16th February 1977.

The Pay and Accounts Officer (North), Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers have been empowered to make payment of increased Dearness Allowance to pensioners when sanctioned without Accountant-General's authorisation.

Claims of Pensioners.—In February 1977 time-limit was fixed for every stage in sanctioning and disbursement of Festival Advance and medical charges to the Pensioners. All the pension disbursing officers were instructed to accord sanction on the date of receipt of application itself or on the next day for Festival Advance and Medical charges. In case of pensioners who opt to receive payment by M.O. at their cost, intsructions have been issued that the amount of Festival Advance and Medical charges, should be sent by M.O. on the 2nd day itself so that the pensioner gets the amount on the third day. In all other cases the pension disbursing officers have been instructed to make payment on the third day from the day of receipt of the claim from the pensioner.

Conversion of temporary currency chests into permanent.—The temporary currency chests at the Sub-Treasuries at Ulundurpet, Palladam, Sathyamangalam and Tirunelveli were made permanent during January–March 1977. During January 1977, the Non-banking Sub-Treasury at Usilampatti was converted into a Banking one.

General Provident Fund.—The Government constituted a study team comprising the Senior Deputy Accountant-General, the Accountant-General II, the Director of Treasuries and Accounts and the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Head Quarters), Madras to suggest ways and means of improving the quality of Provident Fund Schedules and examine the feasibility of preparation of Provident Fund Schedules on the Bradma Machines. The report of the study team is under scrutiny.

The recommendations and suggestions made in the seminar on the working of Provident Fund held on 6th and 7th March 1975 were considered and the following orders were issued by the Government in March 1976:—

(i) The minimum rate of subscription payable by each subscriber based on the emoluments has been fixed by the Government.

(ii) Voluntary increase over and above the rate of subscription fixed by the Government shall be made by a subscriber only on two occasions in a year, namely, in the pay for March drawn in April and in the pay for September drawn in October. Such members are also allowed to reduce the rate of subscription once a year subject to the condition that minimum subscription is contributed by the individual.

(iii) A Government servant, who is continuously employed for not less than six months, will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund irrespective of the fact whether he is a temporary or a regular Government servant.

(iv) Part-final withdrawal from the Provident Fund accumulations may be sanctioned for the purposes specified under the rules only once a year.

Family Benefit Fund.—The total receipts and payments under the Family Benefit Fund Schemes up to March 1977 were as follows:—

	RS.
Total Receipts	12,67,65,225.48
Total Payments	11,00,74,726.88
Number of Lump-sum payments of Rs. 10,000 made	4,977

Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Accounts (Compulsory Deposit Scheme)—State Government Employees.—1/5th amount of the Additional Dearness Allowance and Deposit Accounts and interest due to the employees were completely repaid.

Local Authority Employees.—An amount of Rs. 103.19 lakhs has been repaid as first instalment to the Local Authority Employees.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

In December 1971, the Government established the Budget Data Processing Centre with the idea of developing an information system to analyse the trend of expenditure and receipts, fix budget formulation on a realistic basis and exercise effective appropriation control. Subsequently, with a view to undertake the computerisation of applications of certain Departments of Government like Education, Commercial Taxes, etc., the Government Data Centre was created in 1972. These two units were merged with effect from 1st April 1975, under the name Government Data Centre.

The Data Centre is equipped with the necessary machinery taken on hire for processing the data. To cope up with the increased number of applications, block time has been hired on 1901-A system from Messrs. K. C. P. Limited. The main on-going applications presently processed by the Data Centre are Financial Accounts of State Government, Commercial Taxes—Assessee and Commodity turn over analysis, S.S.L.C. Examination results, Inventory Control for Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Financial Information System of Corporation of Madras, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission—Group IV Examination results, Government Servants' Information System, Water Sources Information System, etc.

Besides the applications mentioned above, the Data Centre has taken up the survey and development of programmes for Amalgamated Funds, Madras Port Trust, TANSI, Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Teleprinters, Transport Corporations, etc.

During the year, about 7,657,670 Data Processing Cards were utilised, and the total clock hours utilised were 6,241 of which 1,783 clock hours were on 1901-A System. The computer stationery utilised was 194,870 Single Part, 71,420 Two Parts, 69,370 Three Parts and 44,330 Four Parts.

A brief summary of the major applications handled by the Data Centre is given below :—

Accounting, Budgeting and Control System of Finance Department.—Based on the daily statement of transactions of receipts and expenditure received from Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries and Pay and Accounts Officers, detailed head-wise printout is taken. The Data Centre prepares, every month, statements showing the department-wise expenditure by sub-heads, highlighting the significant excesses/short falls over the budget estimates. The drawing office-wise statement prepared helps in the reconciliation work at Treasury level. Quarterly statements of expenditure on Plan schemes are also brought out, for reviewing the progress of implementation of Plan schemes and suggest the corrective action to the implementing departments.

Commercial Taxes Department—(i) *Commercitl Tax.*—Sales-tax being the principal source of revenue of the State, this information system was built up for compilation and analysis of assessment data and to feed the Government with the processed information which would form the basis for formulation of taxation policy and its administration. The basic source of information is the assessment orders passed by nearly 450 assessing officers covering 1,80,000 registered dealers and 103,000 assesses. The commodity-wise turn over and tax, in each local area, loss of revenue on

account of exemptions are illustrations of the analysed computer reports. The out-put statements from the assessment year 1972-73 have been taken under the scheme. During the year, the particulars for the period from April to September 1976 have been processed and sent to Government for decision making.

(ii) *Entertainment Tax*.—The Tamil Nadu Government constituted the Film Industry Enquiry Committee to rationalise the tax burden on theatres situated in different areas and also the tax impact on different denominations of rates of admission. The information collected from 1,600 theatres in the State for the year 1974–75 and for the year 1975–76 up to October 1976 in regard to denomination-wise tickets sold, gross collection, entertainment tax, surcharge and additional surcharge was passed on for processing. The various statements necessary for taking policy decision (i.e.) the tax impact on theatres, area-wise and denomination-wise analysis of physical and financial ratios, were brought out by the Government Data Centre.

Examinations.—The Data Centre has been doing the punching and processing of S.S.L.C. Examinations. Data in respect of about 2.2 lakhs candidates who appeared for March 1976 examination, about 30,000 candidates who appeared for October 1976 session and about 2.8 lakhs who appeared for March 1977 were processed during the year. Processing of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Examination for Group IV Services in 1976 was done.

Others.—Mechanisation of accounts of the Madras Corporation involving about 25,000 transactions per month under 1,200 detailed heads of accounts was introduced in 1975. The work of preparing monthly budgetary control statements, voucher-wise listing corresponding to departmental ledgers and advance-wise details for deductions from bills has been taken up.

With a view to building up a computer-based information system to guide the seven Transport Corporations of Tamil Nadu to analyse the functional and operational efficiency of the bus routes, the Government Data Centre has undertaken a study on collection/consumption analysis and standardised input forms. Two outputs, one giving earnings/K.M. ranked and another H.S.D./K.M. ranked are being brought out. Three more outputs, viz., daily earning of the vehicles in terms of rupees per day, occupancy ratio and profit/loss statement and Route-wise traffic intensity in terms of collection are being developed. Profit/loss is calculated on the basis of the formula given by the various Corporations.

Inventory control system of Neyveli Lignite Corporation is designed to record the flow of materials in the inventory system of daily transactions.

The Government servants information system has been taken up for an analysis of the age and salary particulars of all the Government employees.

The computerisation of registrations in the various Employment Exchanges in the State covering about 2.3 lakh candidates and involving punching of 23 lakh cards and utilisation of about 520 computer hours has been undertaken in a phased manner to retrieve the information in the least possible time and also to avoid possible malpractices in selecting candidates.

The Government Data Centre has been awarded a consultancy assignment for the computerisation of the State accounts of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Small Savings Movement plays an important role in the economic development of the country. The Government of India offer a wide range of securities and accounts under the Small Savings Scheme to satisfy the requirements of the Savings-minded rich and the poor. The Post Offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and the opening of accounts.

The gross and net collections secured under various securities during the year were as follows:—

Gross collections	Rs. 10,072.30 lakhs.
Net collections	Rs. 3,232.77 lakhs.

There is a marked increase of Rs. 651.08 lakhs and Rs. 722.97 lakhs in the gross and net collections respectively. The decrease in the net collection compared to the gross collection is due to heavy discharge of old accounts and certificates which matured during the period.

The State occupied the first position among the Southern States and the seventh in the country in the matter of collections.

The Pay Roll Savings Group formed in the various Government offices and other private institutions continued to function effectively. The number of groups increased from 8,554 in 1975-76 to 8,646 in 1976-77. The State occupied the first place in Pay Roll Savings in the country. The collection has also increased from Rs. 712.53 lakhs during 1975-76 to Rs. 768.72 lakhs in 1976–77.

Under the Sanchayika Scheme, 1,002 school savings banks were opened during the year, and 187,394 students were newly enrolled. There were 2,650 institutions covered by the Sanchayika Scheme at the close of the year under report.

Rural Savings.—In order to spread the Movement in rural areas, selected villages in the districts were covered for making every family in the village a regular saver in Small Savings. During the year, tangible efforts were made towards the rural savings. Satisfying progress was made by the Nilgiris and Madurai districts where the Collectors took earnest steps to popularise the movement in the villages. The Collector of North Arcot was able to involve the sugar-cane growers in Small Savings collections.

Security and Court Deposits.—The Court Deposits and Security Deposits form an important source for augmenting collections under Small Savings. Hitherto, there was no provision for investment of Court Deposits in Small Savings securities and hence they were placed with commerical banks. But now the relevant rules have been amended, and the judicial officers in the districts have been pursuaded to invest Court Deposits in Small Savings.

Publicity.—Grants to the State Government for local publicity were discontinued on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The State was to provide funds in its own budget for such publicity. An expenditure of Rs. 15.39 lakhs was incurred during the year for wide publicity, which includes a sum of Rs. 35,000 spent on dramas on Small Savings conducted all over the State.

With a view to encourage the agents working for the scheme, prizes were awarded as incentives in the shape of 7 year Nationai Savings Certificates and a sum of Rs. 3,390 was spent in this connection. Films were exhibited in schools, institutions and factories.

The total expenditure on the Small Savings movement in Tamil Nadu during the year amounted to Rs. 63,95,011.00.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Raffle Scheme was revived by the Government from August 1976 and the first draw under the Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was conducted on 30th September 1976.

Main features of the scheme.—The price of an ordinary raffle ticket was Re. 1 and that of a Special Bumper Draw ticket was Rs. 2. The tickets are issued in separate distinct series. Each series is distinguished by a distinct alphabetical notation and colour. Each series consists of 1,000,000 tickets and numbered consecutively from 000000 to 999999.

Agents to sell Raffle Tickets.—There were 3,494 authorised agents for the sale of Raffle tickets in and outside the State of Tamil Nadu. Out of these authorised agents, 284 agents were attached to the Directorate for the sale of Raffle tickets in other States. Raffle tickets were also sent to the agents in distant places like Calcutta, Delhi, etc., by the Indian Airlines with a view to ensure quick delivery.

Economics of the Scheme.—For each Series which fetches a gross income of Rs. 10,00,000 the approximate expenditure is Rs. 6 lakhs. The approximate net profit per series is Rs. 4 lakhs. This gives roughly just about 40 per cent return. The raffle scheme enables even the average man to contribute to the develop ment of the State.

In the year 1976–77 the Government earmarked the first one crore of rupees from the net proceeds of the Raffle draws for provision of drinking water-supply in drought affected areas and the balance for acquisition of house-sites for Harijans.

Tamil Nadu Raffle Certificate Scheme, 1974.—Certificates in denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 at par value worth Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively were issued and the sale

commenced in October 1974. The total value of the Certificates issued was rupees three crores. This comprised Rs. 2 crores in Rs. 100 denomination and Rs. 1 crore in Rs. 10 denomination.

The Certificates are sold to the public through the Sub-Treasuries, the Nationalised Banks, Collectors, Government officers and authorised agents.

The following prizes were awarded for each draw:—

(*a*) Rs. 100 Denomination:

Prize.	*Number of prizes.*	*Individual prize amount.*	*Total prize amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS	RS
I	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
II	1	50,000	50,000
III	10	10,000	1,00,00
IV	100	1,000	1,00,000
Total	112		3,50,000

Special Prizes on the occasion of the final draw amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs will be awarded.

(*b*) Rs. 10 Denomination:

Prize.	*Number of prizes.*	*Individual prize amount.*	*Total prize amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
I	1	50,000	50.000
II	1	10,000	10,000
III	20	5,000	1,00,000
IV	200	500	1,00,000
Total	222		2,60,000

Special prize along with the last draw amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs will be awarded.

The payment of the face value of the Certificates other than prize winning Certificates would be made by any Sub-Treasury or Nationalised Bank within the State of Tamil Nadu on surrendering the Certificate after a period of two years from the date of the first draw.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The State Planning Commission which was set up in May 1971 was last reconstituted in April 1974 and entrusted with the responsibilities (i) of watching and assessing periodically the progress of the implementation of the Plan Schemes and recommending to the Government about the measures necessary for proper co-ordination wherever necessary; (ii) for advising the Government on the economic activities in the State as well as in the country with reference to major developments transcending national boundaries and (iii) of laying down economic norms for plan formulation and implementation of projects by making use of sophisticated techniques.

The Commission met, in all, seven times during 1976–77.

The Vice-Chairman and some members of the State Planning Commission including the Member-Secretary visited various parts of Tamil Nadu to study the specific problems or the situation of those parts. They also had discussions with the respective district Collectors and other district officials. Based on these field inspections and discussions, notes on the following were prepared and sent to the Government :—

(i) A note on Drought Insurance;

(ii) A note on Long-term Measures to prevent damage due to flooding of the rivers draining the City of Madras.

(iii) A note on Effective Utilisation of Water in Cauvery Basin.

(iv) A note on a Critique of Dry Irrigation Projects in Coimbatore district.

(v) A note on Sethusamudram Canal Project.

(vi) A note on Broad Guage Link to Tuticorin.

Besides, the following two papers were also prepared and sent to the Government by the State Planning Commission :—

1. A note on Consumption Credit Requirements in the State of Tamil Nadu (Extent of Indebtedness of the Weaker Sections in Rural Area of Tamil Nadu).

2. A note on Indirect Taxation in Tamil Nadu.

As part of the responsibilities entrusted to the State Planning Commission it was also engaged in the following special studies during the period :—

1. Study on Taxable capacity of Tamil Nadu.

2. Study on Modified Approach for the Disbursement of Central Assistance to State.

3. Study on the Problems of Unemployment of Educated Persons in Tamil Nadu.

4. Study on the Nutrition Programme in Tamil Nadu.

5. Study on Incidence of Taxation in Tamil Nadu.

6. Study on Comparative Performance of the different State Electricity Boards regarding Efficiency in Generation, Transmission and Distribution.

7. Study on Consumption of Petrol by Private Car Owners.

8. Study on the Application of Linear Programming Model to Optimise Cropping Pattern—A Case study in Tamil Nadu.

9. Study on Import/Export Statistics of Madras required in connection with a seminar.

10. Study on Indices of Madras Port Traffic separately for Imports and Exports.

11. Study on Magnitude of Unemployment and Estimated Cost involved in absorbing the Unemployed in Rural Areas.

12. Study on the Requirements of Consumption Credit in Rural Areas with the Enforcement of Moratorium and the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976.

13. Study in Setting up of Cauvery Command Area Development Authority in Tamil Nadu.

14. Study on the Annual and Pre-annual implications of the Perspective Plan relating to Agriculture.

15. Study on the Supply and Demand for Seats in VI and IX Standards in the schools located in the Madras City.

16. Study on the Implementation of Nutrition Programme in Tamil Nadu.

17. Mid-term Appraisal of the Fifth Plan.

18. Study on the Agricultural Projection Controls, Price and Income Relationship.

19. Study to evolve Methodology for Making Cost Benefit Analysis for Schemes coming under different sectors.

20. Study on Current State Income Statistics.

21. Study on 'Problem of Rural Credit in Tamil Nadu' in the light of the New Strategy for Integrated Rural Development.

22. Study on 'Scope for Additional Taxation' from Agricultural Sector.

23. Study for Assessing the Additional area that would be brought under Double Cropping of Paddy in Thanjavur district.

24. Study on the Supply and Demand of Educated Labour in Tamil Nadu.

A Seminar on Social and Economic Planning for Integrated Rural Development was organised by the State Planning Commission in October 1976.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The scattered rains received all over the State during the months of April, May and June 1976, were helpful to the standing crops and also for starting preliminary agricultural operations. The North-East Monsoon was generally beneficial to the State, except for certain pockets for the year as a whole. The result was continued drought conditions in certain parts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Water-supply was reported to be inadequate in all the districts.

The condition of the standing crops was fair wherever the irrigational needs were available. Standing crops in certain parts of North Arcot district were withering for want of water. The scanty rainfall had no desirable effect in Coimbatore district and drought condition prevailed in certain parts of the district. The scattered showers in Ramanathapuram district were insufficient for the standing crops. The standing crops in certain parts of Dharmapuri district were withering for want of sufficient rains. Plantains in Kodaikanal hill areas were affected by disease called 'Bunchy Top' and necessary remedial measures were taken by the Agricultural Department.

In the beginning of the Fasli wide-spread rains, though delayed, ensured the resumption of agricultural operations in various parts of the State. The preliminary agricultural operations for cultivation of crops were over in major parts of the State. However, late sowings of dry crops and millets were done in a few parts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts.

During the period ended September 1976, the condition of the standing crops, viz., paddy, groundnut, ragi, cholam, sugarcane and gingelly were reported to be fair wherever the irrigation facilities were available. During this period certain parts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari districts were still in the grip of drought conditions. Prompt drought relief measures had been taken by the Government.

The North-East Monsoon commenced on the right time and under its influence there had been copious rainfall during November 1976, in most of the district. Cyclonic heavy rains lashed Chengalpattu and Madras districts. During this period the condition of the standing crops was fair in all the districts except in certain parts of Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. Due to heavy rains, the tanks in Chengalpattu district overflowed and consequent on the breaches in several parts of the district, the standing crops were affected. Necessary remedial measures were taken to overcome these calamities.

During the months between January 1977 and March 1977 rainfall was nil or negligible in all the districts of the State. The beneficial effect of North-East Monsoon in the current year was deficient in most of the districts of the State.

As compared to the previous year, there was a decrease of 12.6 per cent in the area under paddy which is the principal crop in the State. Harvests of various food and non-food crops were in progress in many parts of the State. Results of harvests were normal in most parts of the State.

FLOODS AND DROUGHT.

Flood:

There were unprecedented heavy rains during the North-east Monsoon season of 1976 especially in November 1976 in Madras and Chengalpattu districts. The Madras City had floods owing

Flood relief work at Kotturpuram in Madras during 1976.

to heavy down-pour and floods in Adayar river, Buckingham canal and Cooum river. Immediately after the floods receded a little, the damage due to the flood was assessed.

The population affected was 20 lakhs and the total number of huts damaged in the flood are furnished below: —

Fully damaged huts		15,671
Partly damaged huts		39,461
	Total	55,132

Number of human lives lost — 39

Relief provided:

A sum of Rs. 47.5 lakhs was drawn and disbursed to the victims. Cash relief was disbursed through the Indian Bank, Canara Bank, etc., by way of cheques. This was an innovative measure, which effectively preempted malpractices in the field. Dhoties and sarees worth about 25.18 lakhs were supplied to the victims through the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. Food packets were ordered to be supplied by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and the Corporation of Madras at the rate of 1.5 lakhs packets every day. Construction of huts for the victims of flood in Adayar and Cooum river beds were carried out by the Slum Clearance Board at various centres and the Government sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for purchasing the thatching materials.

Among the four divisions in Chengalpattu district, Saidapet division particularly Ponneri and Saidapet taluks were the worst affected. The population affected was 1.95 lakhs. The number of human lives lost was 78 and number of cattle lost was 2. The damage was estimated as follows: —

	Number.	*Amount of loss.*
		RS.
Huts wholly damaged	21,734	43,46,800
Huts partly damaged	17,772	17,77,200
	39,506	61,24,000

Agricultural lands:

About 6,000 acres in Ponneri and Tiruvallur taluks had been sand cast on account of floods. The total cost of reclamation was estimated at Rs. 3.00 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 500 per acre.

Irrigation sources:

The cost of repairs to about 270 M.I. tanks was estimated at Rs. 5.50 lakhs. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to carry out repairs to the flood affected tanks.

The cost of repairs to about 200 P.W.D. sources was estimated at Rs. 116.50 lakhs. Besides improvements to the Chembarambakkam tank in Sriperumbudur taluk at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs to carry out the flood repair works through three official flood divisions with an Executive Engineer for each division.

Damage to roads:

Damage to roads under the control of the several bodies like Highways, Panchayat Unions, Panchayats, Town Panchayats and Municipalities was estimated at Rs. 229.00 lakhs. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for carrying out restoration work in Government roads and Panchayat Union roads, etc.

Relief provided:

Cash grants amounting to Rs. 25,25,125 were paid to the victims for reconstruction of huts at the rate of Rs. 100 to each head of family for wholly damaged huts and at Rs. 50 for partly damaged huts. Besides, clothes worth Rs. 9,52,500 were also supplied to the victims.

Statement of flood and cyclone damages during 1976-77—

1. Area affected in Hectares	770-32-71
2. Population affected	21,99,397
3. *Damage to crops*—	
Area in Hectares	771-35-95
Value in Rupees	7,71,510
4. *Damage to houses*—	
Numbers	96,497
Value in Rupees	1,47,73,932
5. Cattle lost (Nos.)	254
6. Human lives lost (Nos.) ...	61
7. Damage to public utilities (in Rupees)	3,19,55,210
8. Total damages to crops, house and public utilities (in Rupees)	4,75,00,652

Drought:

In 1976, the North-east Monsoon was fairly satisfactory. The rains during 1976 were not widespread and were inadequate to improve the supply in irrigation sources in localised areas. Further, owing to the very poor rains in Cauvery Catchment area, there was no supply of Mettur water in G.A.C. and Vadavar extension Canals. The result was that agricultural operations in such areas continued to be adversely affected and scarcity of drinking water also prevailed. In 1976, there had been no drought conditions in the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris. During 1976-77, the Government took up various drought relief works, such as Drinking water supply schemes, Medium and Minor Irrigation schemes, Fair Weather Road works, Soil Conservation and Afforestation schemes and a total sum of Rs. 27.52 crores was incurred as expenditure for the above schemes.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars of demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue including inam assessment, additional assessment and additional water cess for the year 1976–77 are given below:—

	Demand.	*Collection.*	*Balance.*
Arrear	5,82,43,186	1,27,19,347	4,55,23,839
Current	14,21,08,578	6,26,93,491	7,94,15,087
	20,03,51,764	7,54,12,838	12,49,38,926

COURT OF WARDS.

All the Estates which were under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards were handed over to the Proprietors of the Estates concerned, except the Sivagiri Estate in Tirunelveli district and the Marungapuri Estate in Tiruchirappalli district.

Sivagiri Estate (Tirunelveli district).—The Sivagiri Estate in Tirunelveli district under the Court of Wards has not yet been transferred to the wards and they are now under the possession of the Receiver. The suit filed by the Court of Wards in O.S. No. 26/56 was disposed of by the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tirunelveli. Aggrieved by the decision of the Sub-Court, some of the legal heirs of the last land holder of Sivagiri Estate took it on appeal to the High Court which was dealt with in G.R.P. No. 534/66 on C.S. 26/56 (Appeal No. 361/66). Now, the eldest son of the last land holder Thiru V. Senthattikalipandia Chinnathambiar has given a petition to the Collector for the refund of the amount available in P.D. account stating that the above appeal has been finally disposed of on 22nd February 1973 by the High Court, Madras. The certified copy of the Judgement is awaited.

Marungapuri Estate (Tiruchirappalli district).—All the properties have been delivered to respective shares as per the compromise decree. No orders discharging the Collector from the receivership have been passed by the Court and the Court is to be moved for it.

OLD AGE PENSION.

The scheme relating to the payment of Old Age Pension introduced in 1962 was continued during the year under report. The object of the scheme is to grant pension to old persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them. A sum of Rs. 20 per month is being paid as Old Age Pension to destitutes of 65 years of age and above and to destitutes of 60 years of age and above who are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limb.

1,26,232 persons were sanctioned Old Age Pension upto March 1977. After weeding out ineligible cases due to deaths and other causes, the total number of persons actually benefited were 47,881. The total amount paid to the pensioners during the year was Rs. 71,02,031.

In November 1974 the Government sanctioned another scheme for granting pension to 10,000 physically handicapped destitutes who are not less than 55 years of age. The age limit was subsequently reduced to 45 years in October 1975. 4,234 physically handicapped destitutes were sanctioned old age pension upto 31st March 1977. The number of pensioners on roll at the close of the year was 4,203. The total amount paid to the pensioners during the year was Rs. 4,85,913. This scheme was extended to cover destitute widows 10,599 widows were sanctioned Old Age Pension up to 31st March 1977 and the number of pensioners actually on roll as on 31st March 1977 was 10,524. The total amount of pension paid during the year was Rs. 16,77,216.

Assignment of Lands to Landless Poor.

Cultivable lands are assigned under B.S.O. 15 to landless and poor persons free of land value. The maximum extent of land that may be assigned to a landless and poor persons in the districts, other than Kanniyakumari district, shall be that which together with all the land, if any, owned by him makes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry or 1.50 acres of wet, assuming one acre of wet land to be equivalent to two acres of dry land. In the case of Kanniyakumari district the maximum extent of land that may be assigned is one acre of dry or 0.50 acre of wet.

During the year under report 30,326 pattas covering an extent of 36,324 acres were issued.

Agricultural Income-Tax.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) continued to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax. There were four Assistant Commissioners (Agricultural Income-Tax) and two Personal Assistants in the grade of Deputy Collectors and thirty Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the grade of Tahsildars assisting him during the year under report.

The revenue under Agricultural Income-Tax during the period from 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977 was Rs. 2,44,07,837.

Stamps.

The "Receipts" under each category of stamps were as below:

Kinds of Stamps.	Receipts during the year			
	1976—77.		1975—76.	
	RS.	P.	RS.	P.
1. Non Judicial Stamps	18,80,53,938	55	17,02,41,927	03
2. Judicial Stamps	3,16,48,601	86	2,97,14,197	22
3. Hundies	11,78,864	50	6,86,746	30
4. Adhesive Revenue Stamps	1,62,34,298	91	96,50,442	24
5. Miscellaneous	37,03,467	02	1,11,47,027	02
6. Adhesive stamps and Insufficiently Stamped Document Duty	3,22,83,752	57	7,71,77,026	02

A comparison of figures of sales during the year 1976–77 with that of 1975–76 shows that there has been increase in almost all the items except "Miscellaneous Receipts" and "Stamp Duty Receipts". Since these items of duty are being levied by the Collectors and District Revenue Officers, there is possibility of fluctuation. Care has been taken to comply with the requests for the supply of all categories of stamps to the public promptly. Steps have also been taken to maintain adequate stock of stamps under various categories and various denominations by placing indents well in advance with the Nasik Printing Press.

During the year under report, the administration of stamp revenue worked satisfactorily. Proper arrangements were made to distribute the stamps to the public without giving room for complaint.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The Settlement Department continued to function under the administrative control of the Director of Survey and Settlements, Madras.

The Settlement Department was engaged in the implementation of the following Acts and special work:—

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.—Implementation work was already completed and there was actually no area left for introduction of settlement. Post introduction work like determination of 'Final Compensation', revision of, 'Final Compensation', etc., were attended to during the year under report. As a result of determination of Final Compensation and revision of Basic Annual Sum due to disposal of 'Held Over Items', the following sums were determined for payment towards Compensation and Interim Payment up to the end of 31st March 1977.

	RS.
Compensation deposited	4,16,389.46
Interim Payment deposited	3,65,934.87

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.—During the year, ryotwari Settlement was introduced in respect of three Inam Estates involving 1.11 sqaure miles. As a result of determination of Final Compensation and revision of Basic Annual Sum due to disposal of Held Over Items the following sums were determined for payment towards Compensation and Interim Payment.

	RS.
Compensation deposited	2,66,890.04
Interim Payment deposited	45,227.48

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.—During the year, ryotwari Settlement under the provisions of the Abolition Act was introduced in respect of Minor Inams in five villages involving 0.63 square miles.

Revenue follow-up work.—This item of work relates to the follow-up work in the areas where resurvey has been undertaken in South Arcot and Coimbatore districts. The purpose of this work is to bring the Revenue registry up-to-date. During the year 1976–77, Revenue follow-up work was completed in 54 villages involving 731.30 square miles in South Arcot district.

The progress made by the Settlement parties on the implementation of the various Acts up to March 1977 is as follows:—

Acts	Total area for settlement.		Total area settled up to the end of 31st March 1977.		Balance.	
	Est./Vges.	Square Miles.	Est./Vges.	Square Miles.	Est./Vges.	Square Miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
XXVI/48	5,134	11,555·85	5,13	11,555·85	..	..
XXVI/63 ..	2,090	1,601·34	2,044	1,312·92	46	288·42
XXVII/63 ..	13	32·11	13	32·11	..	..
XXX/63 ..	13,562	1,562·35	13,557	1,560·16	5	2·19
XXX/64 ..	91	505-92	91	505-92	..	..
XI/73 ..	10	125-14	..	..	10	125·11
XXIV/69 ..	820	2,109-31	830	2,109-31	..	..

The establishments charges incurred by the Directorate of Survey and Settlements and the Settlement Parties upto the end of the year are as follows:—

	RS.
Directorate of Survey and Settlements	32,66,914.04
Settlement Parties	3,29,12,597.78

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

During the year, the compilation of the Pudukkottai District Gazetteer was completed and submitted to Government for approval. A beginning was also made in the compilation of the Dharmapuri District Gazetteer towards the end of the year.

SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION.

The Survey and Land Records Department is functioning under the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement of Estates, Board of Revenue as the head of the Department and the Director of Survey and Settlements, Madras, who is the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board of Revenue (SE) as the controlling authority. The Joint Director of Survey and Land Records is the technical adviser to the Board of Revenue and is also in immediate charge of this department. He is assisted by (i) a Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records (Administration), (ii) a Personal Assistant (non-technical), (iii) a Senior Accounts Officer drafted from the Treasury and Accounts Department to attend to the reconciliation of Survey Advance accounts and budgeting and (iv) an Assistant Engineer belonging to the Public Works Department for looking after the maintenance and repairs of the survey and drawing equipments.

There is an integrated Survey and Land Records Unit Office in all the Districts with an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records in-charge of all items of regular surveys including mobile and ad hoc works and also maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration. He performs his duties in his capacity as Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector/District Revenue Officer in all items of survey works and maintenance of Land Records in the district.

The remnants of re-survey of Jenman lands in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district is now attended to by the re-survey wing at Gudalur under the control of the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Ootacamund. The Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records is in-charge of the re-survey wing at Tindivanam. A survey party at Kallakurichi under the control of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records is attending to the survey of three Jagir Villages in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district. The survey of Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu villages in Salem district is attended to by the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Salem with a Special Staff sanctioned for the purpose.

As per the orders of Government re-survey was to be continued and completed over an area of about 1,817 square miles in the Nilgiris district, Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district, Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district and in the four taluks of Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Dharapuram of Coimbatore district covered by the L.B.P. area where re-survey under F.P. system was already commenced. The re-survey in the touched up portions of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot district was over.

During the year under report a total area of 728.02 square Kilometres (271.04 square miles) was covered by re-survey in metric system in the district of the Nilgiris and in the Tindivanam taluk

of South Arcot district. Besides, survey of Iruwaram Inam Estates, Lease hold Estates and Minor Inam Estates notified and taken over respectively under the Tamil Nadu Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 has been completed over an area of 1,655.77 square miles (14,288.44 square Kilo metre), leaving a balance of 5.64 square miles (14.61 squrae kilo metre) which are under stay orders. The survey of three Jagir villages in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu villages of Salem district has been taken up from November 1976. On the whole, there are 142 villages and location work for the entire area has been completed. Measurement work has been completed in an area of 30.95 square miles (80.17 square kilometre).

All items of regular surveys in rural areas, street surveys in village and town panchayats, town surveys in Municipal towns, waste block surveys and ad hoc surveys connected with acquisition, assignment or alienation of land pertaining to various developmental Projects and schemes of the several departments of measurements, mapping and incorporation of all post-survey charges accounted for in taluk manual register numbers 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8-A were carried out under the control and supervision of the District Survey Unit Officers.

During the year an area of 63.61 square Kilometres under town survey and a length of 135.09 Kilometres under street survey were completed. The progress achieved under the Survey Maintenance Work is as follows:—

(*a*) Number of stones inspected by the Maintenance Field Surveyor	2,059,245
(*b*) Number of Stones renewed	344,449
(*c*) Number of sub-divisions measured	116,149

In Madras, there is a Central Survey Office which is the map drawing and printing Office of all departmental maps such as State, District, Taluk and Village maps, the publisher being the Joint Director of Survey and Land Records on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The head of this office is a Deputy Director of Survey. A Photo Zinco Press, a Government owned Factory, is attached to the Central Survey Office under the supervision of a Works Manager assisted by an Assistant Works Manager. Here, the departmental and extra departmental publications are printed by Photo-Lithography.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,33,45,435.

REGISTRATION.

The number of Offices in the Department at the close of the year was as follows:—

(i) Offices of the Inspectors of Registration—7.

(ii) Offices of the District Registrars—35.

(iii) Offices of the Sub-Registrars—439.

One District Registrar's Office at Periyakulam and one Office of the Inspector of Registration at Coimbatore were opened in October 1976.

Remission of Fees.—(i) In June 1976 the Government have exempted payment of Registration fees in respect of release deed to be executed by the Gandhi Memorial Trust, New Delhi in respect of the Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai.

(ii) In July 1976, the Government have exempted payment of Registration fees in respect of gift deed to be executed by the Commissioner, Panchayat Union, Kunnandar Koil, Pudukkottai district in respect of the Chief Educational Officer, Tiruchirappalli.

(iii) The Government have also exempted payment of Registration fees in respect of Thiru V. K. Seethapathi of Valavadi village, Udumalpet taluk, Coimbatore district.

(iv) Registration fee was exempted in respect of sale deed executed between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of Tamil Nadu in respect of the land and building properties at Mandapam Camp (Ramanathapuram).

(v) Fee exempted in respect of the gift deed to be executed by Thiru V. Vidyasagar of Udumalpet in favour of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(vi) Fee exempted in respect of gift deed to be executed by Thiru V. N. Gopal of Madras in favour of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(vii) Fee exempted in respect of conveyance deed to be executed by the President, Rajaji T.B. Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli in favour of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(viii) Fee exempted in respect of gift deed to be executed by the Commissioner and Secretary to Government in the Industries Department on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The total number of documents registered, encumbrance certificates and certified copies granted in the State and the income and expenditure during the year under report were as follows:—

(i) Number of documents registered	766,207
(ii) Number of encumbrance certificates granted	244,671
(iii) Number of certified copies granted	126,713
(iv) Income	Rs. 2.77 crores.
(v) Expenditure ..	Rs. 1.78 crores.

There was a general decrease in the number of documents registered, encumbrance certificates and certified copies granted during the year under report. The decrease might be attributed to the introduction of Urban Land Ceiling Act.

The income and expenditure during this year decreased by 1.41 crores and 0.26 crores respectively.

The number of undervaluation cases detected, the deficit stamp duty and compounding fees collected on registered documents during the year were as follows:—

(i) Number of undervaluation cases	22,510
(ii) Revenue involved in the above undervaluation cases	Rs. 46.62 lakhs.
(iii) Amount of deficit stamp duty and compounding fees collected, in respect of undervaluation cases during the period	Rs. 14.25 lakhs.
(iv) Total amount of stamp duty actually paid on documents during the period inclusive stamp duty and duty payable to local bodies ..	Rs. 16.36 crores

There was a decrease of Rs. 15.89 crores under stamp duty and valuation which might be attributed to fall in registration.

FOREST PANCHAYATS.

Consequent on the coming into force of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, the forests under the control of the Forest Panchayats automatically become vested in the respective panchayats under Section 72 of the said Act. The Government have also observed that the question of terminating the existence of forest Panchayats and transferring the lands to the respective Panchayats would not arise.

In Madurai District alone there were five Forest Panchayats as indicated below during the year under report:—

Name of the Forest Panchayats.	*Extent.* A. C.
1. Kollapatti—Vedasandur Taluk	291 02
2. Sengurichi—Dindigul Taluk	1178 42
3. Paliapatti—Melur Taluk ...	1359 83
4. Moongilpatti—Natham Sub-Taluk	533 01
5. Pudur—Natham Sub-Taluk	167 90
	3550 18

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Total Prohibition of intoxicating liquors and drugs was the policy of the Government (State) during the year under report.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (ED) Act, 1955, etc., continued to be dealt with by the Board of Revenue, (Prohibition and Excise), Madras, throughout the period under report. The regulatory functions like issue of licences, permits, etc., for the manufacture, possession, import and export of excisable articles under the various rules were administered by the Prohibition and Excise Department and the collection of duties, fees, etc., continued to be attended to by the Officers of the Revenue Department.

Medicinal preparations were allowed to be manufactured both under bond (Excise supervision) and non-bond (Non-Excise supervision). Supply of rectified spirit for the manufacture of medicinal preparations in this State was made from the distilleries in Tamil Nadu. Opium and other narcotic drugs were obtained direct from the authorised sources by the Manufacturers after getting the prescribed licences and permits issued by the Department, Indents for the supply of ganja to licencees for the manufacture of medicinal preparations were met from the stock purchased from outside and stored at the Tamil Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory, Madras.

Permits for personal consumption of liquors to the foreigners (temporary residents) and visitors from other States of the Indian Union and also to the permanent residents of the State on grounds of health were issued under the Madras Liquor (LP) Rules, 1960. During the year there were 22 licencees in Form FL 1 for the sale of bottled liquors to consumers and 12 FL 2 and 13 FL 2-A licenses (club licenses) 13 FL 3 and 15 FL 3 A licences (star hotels) for supply to permit holders. The total number of FP 1 permits (health permits) issued by the Collectors from October 1976 to March 1977 was 23,519, while the number of FP 2 permits for 1976–77 was 641.

Distilleries.—The following distilleries were functioning in the State during the period under report. The annual installed capacity of production and the actual production during the period are indicated against each;—

Name of the Distillery.	*Annual installed capacity. (in lakh B.Lts.)*	*Actual production (in lakh B.Lts.) (From 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977.)*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Tiruchy Distilleries and Chemicals Limited..	136·00	96·14
2. E.I.D. Parry Limited	76·00	48·97
3. Sakthi Sugar Limited	136·00	33·14
4. Arvind Distillery and Chemicals Limited	90·00	38·39
5. Verlon Chemicals and Distilleries Limited ..	27·00	4·91
6. Southern Agrifurane Industries Limited	13·50	4·01
7. Coimbatore Alcohol Chemicals (P) Limited	70·00	20·78
Total		246·34

Revenue.—Consequent on the reintroduction of Prohibition in the State, the State Exchequer had to forego considerable revenue amounting approximately to Rs. 52 crores per annum.

The receipts under major sources of revenue during the year 1976–77 are furnished below:—

Excise Revenue
(in lakhs.)

	RS.
1. Arrack rentals Excise Duty, Gallonage fees, etc.	38.55
2. Toddy rentals	3.72
3. I.M.F.L. (Beer, Wines and Spirits) Excise Duty Gallonage fees, Licence fees, etc.)	204.96
4. Other Receipts ... ... (Commercial and Denatured Spirit Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, Hemp and other Drugs Receipts from Distilleries, Fines, etc.).	219.14
Grand Total	466.37

The balance of arrears of rentals of arrack and toddy shops approximately worksout to Rs. 4.6 crores. This mainly comprises of loss of revenue due to sales of the priveleges to run the shops in which there were low bids or where the renters had not fulfilled their obligations. The Collectors are giving effect to the concession given by the Government under which on the payment of half or one month's rent the balence is wiped off upto 1976–77, and the defaulters took advantage of this and paid a sum of Rs. 12,77,519.

Prohibition Enforcement Offences.—The total number of cases reported in the State under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, Opium Act, Drugs Act, etc., for the period from 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977 was 4,14,318. A disturbing feature noticed in the State was misuse of denatured Spirit obtained by D.L. series licensees, etc., for the manufacture of commodities like

armature fixture, paint remover, picture warnish, thinner, etc. 132 cases of unfortunate deaths of innocent consumers were reported during 1976-77. Effective measures were taken to prevent recurrence. And also the Government took very serious notice of the occurrences of deaths in Madras City and considered it necessary to order a probe into the circumstances leading to the tragedy by a High Level Committee headed by Justice Thiru R. Sadasivam, Retired Judge of the High Court, Madras, as Chairman, assisted by four members in August 1976 for recommending ways and means for stricter enforcement of prohibition and preventing such tragedies in future. The Committee submitted its report with various recommendations to Government in February 1977. In a number of cases the licensees were found to have sold the allotted denatured spirit to the illicit distilleries and addicts at a high premium for rendering the stock portable for sale as *kalakkal* to the credulous public. Stern action was taken against the licensees. Licences were cancelled in 300 cases upto 1976-77.

Misuse of medicinal preparations containing alcohol has also come to notice in several districts. The commonly misused items are Zingerberies, Mitis and Ayurvedic preparations belonging to the group of Asavas and Arishtum which were sold and mixed with intoxicating materials like Chloral hydrate, etc. Action has been taken in several cases and in some cases the licences have been cancelled. Detailed instructions have been issued for the prevention and detections of such adulteration.

Tamil Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory.—Tamil Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory continued to function as an analytical and quality control laboratory. The main part played by the Laboratory is to estimate the alcoholic strength of spirituous medicinal preparations for the purpose of levy of excise duty. During the year 1976-77, 25,411 samples were received and out of them 20,422 samples were analysed.

General.—Administration of Prohibition and Excise work was satisfactory during the year 1976-77.

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the period under report.

1. Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
2. Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.
3. Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.
4. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
5. Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
6. Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
7. Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.

The total receipts under various Commercial Taxes Act for the year under report were as follows:—

Act.	*Receipts during 1976–77 (in lakhs).*	*Percentage of increase.*
	RS.	PER CENT.
1. T.N.G.S.T. Act	17,098·49	+ 9
2. C.S.T. Act ..	4,198·68	+18
3. T.N.S.M.S.T. Act	2,187·36	+11
4. T.N.E.T. Act	1,490·08	+ 9
5. T.N.L.A.F. Act	639·94	+16
6. T.N.B.T. Act ..	274·38	+92

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.—Registration of dealers is the first step in the scheme of the Act. The minimum turnover limit for registration which stood at Rs. 7,500 in 1959 has been progressively raised and it is Rs. 30,000 from 1st April 1974. Only registered dealers are entitled to collect sales tax.

The total number of registered dealers as on 31st March 1977 was as follows:—

(1) With turnover below Rs. 30,000—92,700.

(2) With turnover above Rs. 30,000—126,183.

The total number of assessess for the above period is as follows:—

(1) Assessees with turnover upto Rs. 1 lakh—40,402.

(2) Assessees with turnover above Rs. 1 lakh—37,519.

The multipoint rate of tax under the Act remains at 4 per cent while the rate of single point varies according to commodities.

With effect from 7th September 1976, cereals, crude oil and pulses and grams have been inserted in the second schedule to the Act as goods of special importance in the course of inter-State trade.

The rate of tax on sale of—

(*a*) motor cars has been reduced from 12 % to 7 % with effect from 5th October 1976.

(*b*) light Diesel Vehicles manufactured in Tamil Nadu from 15% to 10 %.

(*c*) automobile vehicle tyres, tubes and flaps, from 13 % to 10 %.

(*d*) radios the list price of which involved payment of broadcasting receiver licence fee of Rs. 7.50 only per year, from 15 % to 10 %; and

(*e*) television sets from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. Exemptions were also granted in the sale of articles manufactured by deserving institutions.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.—An additional Sales Tax at 5 per cent of the tax payable by dealers having a total turnover of more than Rs. 10 lakhs, was introduced with effect from 1st April 1970. The rate has been increased to 10 per cent from 1st April 1974. This applies also to sales of motor spirits, taxable under a separate enactment called the Tamil Nadu Sales

of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939. From 1st April 1976, the tax is now payable on the taxable turnover and not with reference to the tax payable or the total turnover. This tax has to be borne by the assessee and cannot be passed on to the buyer. The rate from 1st April 1976 is graded ranging from 0.4 per cent of the taxable turnover to 0.7 per cent. Where the taxable turnover exceeds rupees three lakhs but does not exceed rupees 5 lakhs, it is 0.4 per cent ; where it exceeds rupees 5 lakhs but does not exceed rupees 7 lakhs, it is 0.5 per cent; where it exceeds rupees 7 lakhs but does not exceed rupees 10 lakhs, it is 0.6 per cent and where it exceeds rupees 10 lakhs it is 0.7 per cent.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.—This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the sales tax payable by dealers in Madras City and its suburban area, that is, within 32 kms., of the city of Madras, the city of Madurai and the Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—This Act being the second in importance deals with levy of tax on sales which take place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The Act, prior to 1st July 1975, restricted the power of the State Government to levy tax at not more than 3 per cent and at not more than one stage in respect of certain goods which have been declared to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce, such as iron and steel, coal, jute, etc. The rate of tax leviable under section 8 (1) of the Act has been increased from 3 per cent to 4 per cent with effect from 1st July 1975. The rate of tax on declared goods when sold to Government departments and registered dealers has also been increased to 4 per cent and the rate applicable to sales to unregistered dealers is twice the rate applicable to the sales or purchase of goods inside the State.

Exemption has been granted on the sales by the dealer having place of business in the State of Tamil Nadu in respect of sale by him is the course of inter-State trade or commerce to the World Health Organisation in India for its official use.

Exemption has been granted in respect of tax payable by Thiruvalargal Philiphs India Limited, Madras, in respect of the sales of music relay equipments to Gandhi Hill Society, Vijayawada for being set up at Gandhi Hill, Vijayawada.

Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—It is a single point levy on the first sale of motor spirits within the State. The rate of tax is based on the quantity sold and not on the turnover of sales/purchases like in other enactments. The bulk of the tax is realised from oil companies including the Madras Réfineries Limited, Madras. Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 and the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 also apply to the sales of motor spirits.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 *and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act,* 1961.—These two enactments go together governing the levy of taxes on entertainments. The levy is now restricted to cinematograph exhibitions and horse races to which persons are admitted on payment of a fee. No tax is leviable if the admission is free. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act empowers Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayat Unions, etc., to levy surcharge on taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939. Though both the Acts are administered by Commercial Taxes Department, the entire collections under the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act (Surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Surcharge on Show Tax) are assigned to the local authorities in whose jurisdiction the entertainments are held. In addition, 90 per cent of the Entertainment Tax under Entertainments Tax Act is also given to the local authority concerned. The Government retain only 10 per cent of the Entertainment Tax plus the entire collections by way of show tax and the two additional surcharges (one on the Entertainment Tax and the other on the Show Tax).

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act.—This Act applies to horse races only which are conducted at Guindy (Madras) and at Ootacamund.

A surcharge of 5 per cent is levied on all taxes. Intervenue betting is permitted in respect of races held at Ooty, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The rate of tax is 10 per cent on all intervenue bettings with a surcharge of 5 per cent. The State Government have abolished horse races from 1st April 1975 but the Supreme Court has granted stay and races are being conducted with effect from 14th December 1975.

Races Held at Guindy, Madras—	*Rate of tax.*
1. Bets on totalizators on wins and places	.. 20 per cent from 29th October 1976.
2. Bets on totalizators on Double, Treble, Tanala, Exacts, Jackpot, forecast.	Do.
3. Book Makers	Do.
Races held at Ootacamund—	
Bets on totalizators and Book Makers	.. 10 per cent from 1st October 1962.

For the intervenue betting inside the Madras Race Course at Guindy and for the Asian Racing Conference Day races held at Bombay and Calcutta during 1976, the tax on backers and book makers was fixed at 10 per cent with a surcharge of 5 per cent.

Entertainment Tax and surcharge on Entertainment Tax calculated at the rates applicable to cinema (but on the gross payment for admission) are levied on each admission to horse races. Besides, additional surcharge is levied at the following rates:—

(i) Where the payment does not exceed Rs. 5 ... Re. 0.50

(ii) Where the payment exceeds Rs. 5 Re. 1.00

The Commercial Taxes Department does not deal with any plan scheme.

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second Appellate Authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

There are 4 Benches in the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. The Main Bench with an Additional Bench is functioning at Madras, the other two being at Madurai and Coimbatore. The Main Bench is also the Bench under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955.

Details of work.—Under the Sales Tax Laws, 1,839 appeals and 10 applications for review were pending at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1976 in all the four benches. The number of appeals and applications for review registered during the year including these restored to file and remanded were 4,796 and 21 respectively thus making up a total of 6,635 appeals and 31 applications for review and for disposal. Out of these appeals, 5,135 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,500 appeals. During the year 17 applications for review were disposed of leaving a balance of 14 at the close of the year.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.—Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955, 66 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals registered and remanded were 135 making up a total of 201 for disposal. Out of the above appeals 146 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 55 appeals at the end of the year.

Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Taxes).—The Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes) are the first appellate authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

There are 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes) functioning as first appellate authorities under the control of the Chairman, Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

Progress of Work.—At the beginning of the year, 3,175 appeals were pending before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes). The number of appeals received during the year was 14,467 making up a total of 17,642 appeals for disposal. Of these, 11,226 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 6,416 appeals at the end of the year.

Civil Supplies.

During the crop year 1976–77 (comprising Kuruvai 76 and Samba 77 seasons) there was a short fall of about 10 lakh acres under paddy and 8 lakh tonnes in the production of rice. Procurement of paddy and rice during Samba season in 1976 was done by the purchase of marketable surplus upto 10th March 1976 at a higher price, than the Government of India notified prices. From 11th March 1976 procurement was done as a measure of price support. This system of procurement continued till 14th October 1976. Consequent on the formation of a larger southern rice zone comprising Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and certain areas of the Union Territory of Pondicherry by the Government of India, all restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice within the State except in certain areas notified as border areas abutting Kerala State were removed. Procurement of paddy and rice for public distribution was done by a 40 per cent levy on the purchases by the traders including millers at the Government of India procurement prices. From April 1976 to 15th October 1976 a quantity of 37,000 tonnes of rice was procured. From 15th October 1976 to the end of March 1977 a quantity of 1.25 lakh tonnes was procured.

During Kuruvai 76 season the extent of cultivation was about 8.32 lakh acres as against the normal extent of 14 lakh acres. The extent of cultivation under Samba, Navarai and Swarnavari season was 51 lakh acres as against the normal extent of 60-76 lakh acres. Inspite of the short fall in production, there was no raise in the price of rice due to the inflow of stocks from Andhra and Karnataka to an extent of 1 lakh tonnes and also due to the free flow of stock from surplus to deficit areas. Due to the removal of inter district and intra district restrictions, the wide disparity in the price of rice in surplus and deficit districts narrowed down.

Procurement prices.—From 11th March 1976 onwards the price paid for paddy was as shown below :—

Superfine ..	Rs. 86 per quintal.
Fine	Rs. 83 per quintal.
Medium	Rs. 78 per quintal.
Coarse	Rs. 74 per quintal.

In addition to this, one rupee per quintal towards transport and handling charges and 10 paise per bag towards rebagging, stitching, etc., were allowed. The procurement prices of rice were as follows:—

Variety.	*From 15th October 1976 to 15th December 1976.*	*16th December 1976 to March 1977.*
	(PRICE PER QUINTAL.)	
	RS.	RS.
Coarse	123	116
Medium	129	122
Fine	137	129·50
Superfine	142	134

These prices were inclusive of the cost of gunny.

Issue prices.—The retail issue prices of rice to cardholders were as follows till 1st January 1977:—

		Per kg.
Superfine	Boiled Rice. Raw Rice.	Rs. 2·25
Fine	Boiled Rice. Raw Rice.	Rs. 2·00
Medium and Coarse.	Boiled Rice. Raw Rice.	Rs. 1·60

From 1st January 1977 the price of fine variety of rice alone was reduced to Rs. 1.85 per kilogram.

Distribution.—The actual off-take of rice from April 1976 which was of the order of 24,000 tonnes increased to about 98,000 tonnes in August 1976. A total quantity of 6.39 lakh tonnes of rice was issued during the period from April 1976 to March 1977. More than 103 lakhs family cards have been issued and the total number of retail points under the public distribution system was 9,287.

Distribution of wheat.—The movement of wheat from one State to another which was restricted under the Inter Zonal Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1973 was removed from December 1976. The cardholders were permitted to draw any quantity of wheat on family cards. Due to availability of rice in open market at reasonable prices, the off-take of wheat came down and it was of the order of 6,000 tonnes per month. During the period from April 1976 to March 1977 a quantity of 71,200 tonnes of wheat was distributed.

Wheat products.—The Government of India increased the allotment of wheat to Roller Flour Mills from 18,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes from January 1977 onwards. Consequent on the removal of all restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products, all controls on prices and extraction percentage have also been removed from December 1976. Wheat products were available for general public in the open market at reasonable prices.

Levy sugar.—The Government of India allotted about 13,550 tonnes of levy sugar to this State per month though our minimum requirements is in the neighbourhood of 20,000 to 22,000 tonnes. Levy sugar is supplied only to cardholders for domestic consumption and to non-commercial bulk consumers such as hostels attached to educational institutions and orphanages. The retail issue price is Rs. 2.15 per kilogram. Levy sugar is supplied to cardholders on the basis of the monthly income of the family. The scale of supply was as follows:—

	Monthly Income upto		
	Rs. 300	Rs. 301 to 499	above Rs. 500
1. Madras City and its belt area, Coimbatore town and its belt area.	2	4	6 Kgs.
2. Other Urban areas	Ranging from 2 to 5 Kgs.		
3. Rural areas	Generally ranging from 1 to 3 Kgs. A minimum supply of 1 Kg. was ensured.		

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation handles levy sugar as the sole agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has also appointed certain Co-operatives as its sub-agents to move the stocks from the Mills and for distribution through their retail outlets.

Kerosene.—The Government of India allot about 30,000 Kilo litres of kerosene every month. The retail price of kerosene ranges from Rs. 1.31 to Rs. 1.44 per litre. The off-take has normally kept pace. with the quantity allotted by the Government of India.

General.—There was a comfortable carry over of rice stocks on 1st April 1976 due to the record procurement done during kuruvai 75 and samba 76 seasons. It was therefore possible to undertake extensive public distribution. The food situation during 1976-77 was very comfortable.

THE TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

During the year, there were 37 Warehouse Centres in Tamil Nadu. This Corporation continued to undertake handling and transport of foodgrains, fertilizers and other notified commodities on behalf of the Food Corporation of India, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Madras Fertilizer Limited, SPIC, IFFCO and CFL, etc.

The total storage capacity available with this Corporation as on 31st March 1977 was 254,854M.T. as against 141,861 M.T. during the year 1975–76. Out of the total 254,854 M.T. storage capacity, 1,03,427 M.T. represents constructed godowns of this Corporation and the balance 151,427 represents hired storage capacity.

During the year, following large scale procurement operations and consequent accumulation of foodgrains the pressure for accommodation was acutely felt. It was therefore decided to take up construction of godowns on a large scale. Construction of godowns was taken up at seven new centres and the construction of additional godown was taken up at five existing godowns. A significant achievement of the Corporation this year was that the capacity of constructed godowns touched the one lakh mark on 31st March 1977, the total capacity on that day being 103,427 M.T.

The stock position at the beginning of the year was 213,921 M.T. with 394,190 M.T. of deposits and 361, 232 M.T. of releases, and there was a closing stock of 246,879 M.T. The details of utilization by various customers at the end of the year are furnished below:—

Depositors.	*Quantity in M.T.*
Food Corporation of India and State Government	195,245
Traders ..	30,818
Co-operatives ..	14,104
Agriculturists ..	6,712
	246,879

The State Bank of India and other scheduled banks advanced a sum of Rs. 44 lakhs on 534 Warehouse receipts during the year under report as against 85 lakhs during the previous year.

The corporation had installed automatic self-recording Avery lorry weigh bridges at six centres, viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Mettupalayam during the year obtaining a loan of Rs. 6.75 lakhs from Messrs. Indian Overseas Bank.

As against the authorized share capital of Rs. 2 crores, the total share capital subscribed so far by the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Government as on 31st March 1977 amounted to Rs. 171 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was subscribed during the year 1976–77 (i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs each by State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation).

LAND REFORMS.

The Board of Revenue (Land Reforms) has been entrusted with the implementation of the various Land Ceiling Acts, Tenancy Laws, etc. The salient features of these Acts and the progress achieved during the period under report are set-out below:

1. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act*, 1961 (*Act* 58/1961).—The scope of this Act is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings and to acquire surplus lands on payment of compensation. It came into force in the State from 6th April 1960. The ceiling area for a person or a family was fixed at 30 standard acres. 'Stridhana' land upto 10 standard acres is allowed to be retained out side the family pool. The extent of lands notified as surplus is 69,427 acres upto March 1977.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970 (*Act* 17/1970).—By this Act, the ceiling area was reduced from 30 to 15 standard acres. The Act came into force from 15th February 1970. The implementation of this Act is in progress and an extent of 32,336 acres has been notified as surplus upto March 1977.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1971 (*Act* 41/1971).—This Act removed the exemption for lands grown with sugarcane and the lands used for grazing purposes with effect from 15th January 1972. The total extent notified including grazing lands is 5,525 acres upto March 1977.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1972 *Act* 20/1972).—By this Act, exemption in favour of lands in hill areas was removed. Investigation under this Act is in progress and an extent of 127 acres has been notified as surplus upto March 1977. The overall ceiling of a family was reduced from 60 to 40 standard acres. Both these amendments came in to effect from 1st March 1972.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1972 (*Act* 37/1972).— By this Act, the exemption for trusts was modified and specific ceiling limits for various public trusts and institutions were fixed. This amendment came into force with effect from 1st March 1972. An extent of 4,839 acres has been notified as surplus as on March 1977.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Fourth Amendment Act, 1972 (*Act* 39/1972).—The overall ceiling was reduced further from 40 to 30 standard acres. Exemption for lands used exclusively for livestock breeding and dairy farming was withdrawn. Rates of compensation were revised so that the

quantum of compensation will decrease with the increase in the size of the surplus holding. The Act also introduced some procedural changes. The changes were effected from 1st March 1972 except in regard to revision of rates of compensation, which took effect from 21st December, 1972. The Act is now being implemented. The extent notified as surplus is 1,708 acres up to March 1977.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (*Central Act XI of* 1948).—This Act applies to the whole State except the taluks of Sirkali, Mayuram, Nannilam, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mannargudi and Tiruthuraipundi in Thanjavur district. The Act is being enforced by the Collectors. Government have raised the minimum rates of wages for employment in Agriculture and works ancillary to agriculture as follows, from March 1976.

Classes of Employees.	Minimum rates of wages per day.	
	Adults.	Non-adults.
	RS. P.	RS. P.
1. Employees engaged in ploughing with employees, bullocks and ploughs.	9 00	
2. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by employees.	5 00	
3. Employees engaged in sowing, and plucking of seedlings.	5 00	3 00
4. Employees engaged in transplanting and weeding.	3 50	2 10
5. Employees engaged in harvesting and reaping.	5 00	3 00
6. Other agricultural employees—Employees engaged in trimming bunds and fields, plucking nuts from all trees like cocoanuts and arecanuts, carrying loads of manure.	5 00	3 00

Classes of Employees	Minimum rates of wages per day. Adults. RS. P.	Non-adults. RS. P.
7. Employees engaged in dairy farming :		
(i) Milking	5 00	3 00
(ii) Tending cattle.	3 50	2 10
(iii) Other operations.		
(a) Skilled.	5 00	
(b) Unskilled.	3 00	..
8. Employees engaged in bee-keeping..	5 00	3 00
9. Employees engaged in poultry farming.	5 00	3 00
10. Employees engaged in transport of farm produce to market or godowns.	5 00	3 00

NOTE.—Every minimum rate of wages specified above in all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, cost of living allowance and the cash value of concession, if any.

1937 claims have been preferred under this Act upto March 1977. Of this 1,171 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 226 cases. Out of 1,171 cases disposed of, 1,153 cases have been allowed, while 15 cases have been rejected. Out of 1,153 cases allowed, 96 cases have been allowed with compensation.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969.—This Act regulates the wages for agricultural labourers payable in the seven taluks of Thanjavur district for which the Minimum Wages Act does not apply. The following are the current wages payable under the Act:—

All kinds of work during cultivation season:

Men:—Rs. 6 or six litres of paddy plus Rs. 2.75 per day.

Women:—Rs. 4 or five litres of paddy plus Rs. 1.50 per day.

Harvest.—Six litres out of every fifty four litres of harvested paddy.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969.—The Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Act No. 10/69) with a view to prepare a complete record of tenancy rights to safeguard the interest of tenants. The Act has been implemented in the entire State, except Madras district and certain villages, in which settlement operations are pending. As a result of the implementation of the Act, 4,06,788 persons have been registered as tenants and the extent of the lands covered by tenancy rights is 6,13,470 acres upto March 1977.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971.—The scope of the Act is to give ownership rights to the occupants of Kudiyiruppus. Upto March 1977, Kudiyiruppu pattas have been issued to the Kudiyiruppudars in 1,75,224 cases.

In addition to the above mentioned Acts, the following Acts were also administered satisfactorily:

(*a*) The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.

(*b*) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.

(*c*) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment Fair Rent) Act, 1956.

(*d*) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturist (Temporary Relief) Act, 10/75.

(*e*) The Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.

(*f*) The Tamil Nadu Public Trust (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961.

(*g*) The Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976.

(*h*) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1966—Act 11 of 1966.

(*i*) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act, 1968—Act, 16/68.

(*j*) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972—Act 21/72.

(*k*) The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961.

URBAN LAND TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 came into force with effect from 1st July 1963 and was made applicable to Madras City at that time. This Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 with retrospective effect from 1st July 1963. Subsequently, this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1971. The Act was also extended to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore from 1st July 1971. The slab rate of tax was also introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971 based on the market value of the urban lands as on 1st July 1961. The Act was further amended in 1972 by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 19 of 1973), Under this Act the first two grounds of the total holdings held by an assessee were exempted with effect from 1st July 1972. Concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. Benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by religious, philanthropic or charitable institutions notified by the Government as against philanthropic

institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act of 1975 was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City Belt Area lying within 16 kilo metres from the outer limit of Madras City under the purview of the Act. Under the Act the rate of tax was revised, the market value in Madras City was fixed and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential sites were introduced.

The Urban Land Tax Department is functioning under the direct control and supervision of the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax. The Deputy Commissioner supervises the survey work. The Assistant Commissioners who are the assessing authorities are working under the direct supervision of the Commissioner. During the year under report there were 23 Assistant Commissioners as shown below:—

Madras City	10
Madurai	3
Coimbatore	3
Salem ..	2
Tiruchirappalli	2
Madras City Belt area	3
Total	23

Progress of Assessment of work.—The number of assessments were 91 under the Principal Act, 1966, 1,495 under the Amendment Act, 1971, 1,335 cases under Amendment Act, 1972 and 13,096 cases under Amendment Act, 1975 up to the end of 31st March 1977. The balance as on 31st March 1977 were 99 under the Amendment Act, 1971, 138 cases under Amendment Act, 1972 and 42,779 cases under the Amendment Act, 1975.

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals. The stage of the appeals is given below:—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year	2,306
Number of appeals received during the year	1,492
Number of appeals disposed of during the year ..	1,929
Number pending at the close of the year	1,869

Revision.—Revision petitions are entertained by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) under Section 30 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, but they are confined to those orders under the Act in respect of which appeals do not lie to the Urban Land Tax Tribunal under Section 20 of the Act. Out of the total number of 128 petitions including the receipt of 116 during the year, 30 had been disposed of and 98 were pending on 31st March 1977.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—Out of the total demand of Rs. 20.89 crores including arrears, a sum of Rs. 12.98 crores was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administration.—The cost of administration for 1976–77 was Rs. 43.56 lakhs as against Rs. 24.02 lakhs during 1975–76. This includes the expenditure incurred on the Urban Land Ceiling measures as there is common establishment.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

Upto March 1977, a total of 143,468 repatriates from Burma arrived in this State. There was no sailing during 1975 and 1976.

A total number of 249,847 repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka upto the end of the year under report.

From July 1975 onwards some of the Indian Nationals (Indian Passport holders) in Vietnam and those holding Emergency

Certificates issued to them by the Indian Embassy in Vietnam have been repatriated to India. The Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates by way of loans and grants.

There are two transit camps to accommodate the Repatriates who have no living ties with any part of the country, one at Gummidipoondi in Chengalpattu district and the other at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district. (An additional transit camp is being set up at Kottapattu in Tiruchirappalli district to accommodate 400 families for which Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 26.46 lakhs. This camp is expected to be ready shortly.)

Mathur Home.—Unattached women among the repatriates not more than 30 years of age are sent to the Special Home for Women at Mathur in Pudukkottai district where they are looked after, fed and accommodated free of charge, till they are able to earn their living. In the Special Home, they are given training for basket making, mat-weaving, etc. Free education is available for the children of the repatriates. 1,392 repatriates from Burma and 689 repatriates from Sri Lanka were granted educational concessions upto 31st March 1977.

Business Loan Scheme and Employment Opportunities.—Under the scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates upto Rs. 5,000 in two instalments of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 to set up small trades. Upto the end of March 1977, a total of 41,493 repatriate families from Burma and 21,489 repatriate families from Sri Lanka were sanctioned business loan amounting to Rs. 509.29 lakhs and Rs. 436.30 lakhs, respectively. Five hundred and eighteen bunks/stalls have been allotted to the repatriates upto 31st March 1977. Repatriates numbering about 4,049 from Burma and 2,338 from Sri Lanka were provided with employment during the year under report.

Agricultural and Land Colonisation Schemes.—The repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka with not less than two able bodied adult members and who have experience in agriculture but have no lands of their own are settled in agricultural land colonies. Three acres of dry land is given to each repatriate family, free of cost. They are given agricultural loan amounting to Rs. 6,900 per family. Under this scheme, a total of 375 repatriate families from Burma and 2,134 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been settled incurring an expenditure of Rs. 9.56 lakhs and Rs. 90.00 lakhs respectively.

Repatriate families from Sri Lanka whose repatriated assets do not exceed Rs. 5,000 and who have no lands of their own, but are desirous of settling down in agriculture are eligible for loan for purchase of private agricultural lands. Each such family is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 6,000 at the rate of not more than Rs. 2,000 per acre for purchase up to three acres. So far 115 repatriate families have been assisted by this scheme and a sum of Rs. 5,39,000 have been spent for this purpose.

Employment of Repatriates by State Farms Corporation.—A scheme for settlement of 1,300 Sri Lanka repatriate families in State Farms Corporation Projects has been sanctioned. Under this scheme, two members in a family will be provided with regular employment as labourers with a monthly income of Rs. 250 per family. For the implementation of the scheme, the State Government purchased 1,975 acres of land in Neyveli which was in surplus of the requirement of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli, and handed over to State Farms Corporation on lease. The lands were purchased with the financial assistance of the Government of India. The Government of India have also sanctioned Rs. 77.96 lakhs for investing in the share capital of

State Farms Corporation on condition of employment of 1,300 families of Sri Lanka repatriates in the State Farms Corporation Schemes.

Scheme for providing housing facilities.--If no Government lands are available loans are given for the purchase of private sites. A total of 16,373 repatriate families from Burma and 11,640 families from Sri Lanka have been granted housing loan amounting to Rs. 293.83 lakhs and Rs. 249.92 lakhs respectively.

Heavy Vehicle Motor Driving Course Scheme at Gummidipoondi Camp.—The repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka Selected and sent to Tamil Nadu are given training in the Trades of I.T.I./HVMDC at the course in Mana, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), every year. It was decided in a meeting of the State and Central Government Officials held on 4th October 1976 at New Delhi to transfer the HVMDC Training Institute in Mana Camp, Raipur, with various assets to Gummidipoondi Camp in Tamil Nadu. In consequence of the meeting, the Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,41,396 for construction of buildings for housing the Heavy Vehicle Mechanism-*cum*-Driving Course (HVMDC) at Gummidipoondi and another sum of Rs. 3,31,024 for carrying out repairs to some of the existing buildings in Gummidipoondi, for providing of external sanitary arrangements and water-supply arrangements, etc. The construction work has been started in Gummidipoondi. The work is in progress. The HVMDC Course at Mana will be shifted to Gummidipoondi after the construction work is completed.

Settlement in Plantations.—Separate schemes have been formulated to settle the repatriates in plantations. Up to the end of March 1977, 1,155.18 hectares were planted with tea incurring an expenditure of Rs. 453.50 lakhs. 871 houses had been constructed for the repatriate labourers and 1,662 repatriates (850 families) had been provided with work in the plantation.

Rehabilitated workers at work·Coonoor Tea Divison-TANTEA.

A scheme for raising rubber plantations in an area of 2,000 acres in Kanniyakumari district at a cost of Rs. 124 lakhs to provide employment to 666 workers from 333 repatriate families from Sri Lanka is being implemented. Under the scheme, 2,011.00 acres had been planted. A total of 391 repatriates (211 families) had been settled. 83 repatriate families have been provided employment in the plantations.

Vietnam repatriates.—330 families consisting of 1,529 persons arrived from Vietnam. Out of them, 224 families consisting of 991 persons settled in Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 75,850 had been made for the disbursement of ad hoc grant to the Vietnam repatriates settled in the districts.

As regards primary assistance, business loan at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per repatriate family has been sanctioned to 99 families. Other concessions like educational concessions, etc., were also provided.

Mass Contact Programme.

Under this programme, the officials headed by an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar who is called the "Co-ordinator" comprising the Revenue, Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Public Works Departments visit one village in each firka on the 5th or 6th of every month after duly publicising the programme in advance, receive petitions from the public on the appointed day and afford all possible help to redress their grievances on the spot to the extent possible. Where it is not possible to dispose of the petitions on the spot vigorous follow-up action is being taken by the Co-ordinator.

Mass Contact Programme helps to assess the bonafide needs of the people and to relieve to a great extent the distress of the petitioners. It also helps to explain to the public the various good schemes introduced by the Government, for the benefit of the people especially in rural areas.

The number of petitions received, number disposed of, etc., under the Mass Contact Programme in the State during the year under report are as follows:—

Number of petitions pending at the beginning of the year.	*Number of petitions received during the year.*	*Number of petitions disposed of during the year.*	*Number of petitions pending at the end of the year.*	*Percentage of disposal.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4,455	91,035	88,622	6,868	93

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the period under report, direct recruitment was made to 20 classes of posts in the State Services classified as " Technical ". The commission also conducted oral test for recruitment to 26 classes of posts classified as " Technical " in Subordinate Services and drew up lists of selected candidates. The Commission selected 18 candidates for appointment to posts included in Group-I Services (non-Technical) in the results of a Written-*cum*-Oral Test against vacancies estimated for 1975–76, and conducted a written competitive examination for recruitment to posts included in Group-I Services against vacancies estimated for 1976–77. The number of candidates admitted to the above examination was 3,228. Of them, 1,852 appeared for the examination. The written competitive examination for recruitment to posts included in Group-I A Services against one vacancy was held in February 1977, and of the 84 candidates who applied to the Commission, 27 candidates appeared for the written examination.

The Commission also conducted written and oral tests for recruitment to the posts of Forest Apprentices, Executive Officers and to the posts included in services pertaining to Groups II, III, V, VIII and IX. The particulars of the number of candidates who

applied, number admitted to the written test, number admitted to the oral test and the number selected in each group of services are given below :—

Category of post.	*Number of candidates who applied.*	*Number of candidates admitted to the written test.*	*Number of candidates admitted to the oral test.*	*Number of candidates selected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Group-II Services.	23,865	11,176	(Oral test to be conducted.)	
Group-III Services.	5,154	3,443	364	The list is to be drawn up along with Group-II Services.
Group-V Services	13,403	13,003	No oral test.	
Group-VI Services.	859	409	155	7
Group-VII Services (Executive Officer, Grade-III).	3,526	3,260	145	17
Group-VII Services (Executive officers, Grades I & II).	542	469	(Oral test to be conducted.)	
Group-VIII Services (Executive Officer, Grade IV).	932	770	Do.	
Group IX Services (Sub-Inspector/ Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police).	8,576		1,079	333

The written competitive examination for recruitment to posts included in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service, the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and the Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service (Group-IV Services) was held in October 1976. The number of candidates who applied for the examination was 1,98,674.

The Commission dealt with 64 references relating to recruitment by transfer to State Services from the corresponding Subordinate Services and drew up lists of suitable candidates. There were

1,919 cases in which the concurrence of the Commission was given for continuance of temporary appointments beyond three months. In 1,214 cases, the Commission's second concurrence was given for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond a period of one year. The Commission also accorded concurrence in 126 cases for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 18 months or two years in State and Subordinate Services.

The Commission also held Special and Departmental Tests Examinations in May and November 1976. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations was 25,399 in May 1976 and 26,011 in November 1976. The Commission also invited applications for admission to the above examinations to be held in May 1977 and received 28,622 applications.

The Half-Yearly Examinations and Language Test for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September 1976 and March 1977. The number of candidates appeared for the above examinations were 44 and 49 respectively. In April 1977 the Commission held a separate examination for Police Officers.

The Commission advised the Government on 261 cases of Appeals, Petitions or Review Petitions or Revision Petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, references relating to alteration of date of birth, re-imbursement of legal expenses incurred by public servants and grant of extraordinary pension to the parent of a deceased Government Servant.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue as per G.O. No. 3300, Public (Services), dated 31st October 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September 1956

As on date, the Joint Council consists of twenty-two members, half the members appointed by the Government (Official-side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (Staff-side). The Chief Secretary to Government is the Ex-officio Chairman and the Under Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel) Department is the Ex-officio Secretary to the Council. The staff-side consists of eleven members appointed by recognised Service Associations from among their members.

The objects of the Council are to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in the Public Services, combined with the well-being of those employed; to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

District Joint Councils have to bring together representatives of the staff and the official-side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. They confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance. More important matters like enhancement of scales of pay and allowances, which can appropriately be considered only at the State level, are kept outside their purview.

During the year 1976–77, the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met three times. As many as 66 subjects were discussed at the meetings.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

In order to make the 'Complaints Cell' more effective and to ensure prompt follow up action on the representations, the Complaints Cell has now been decentralised and each Departmental Secretary has been made responsible for attending to the grievances

of the Government Servants belonging to this department effectively. Complaints from Government Servants and from the public other than those addressed to the Governor are being dealt with in the Complaints Cell of the Public Department.

22,745 petitions were received and disposed of during the year 1976–77.

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

The jurisdiction of the Vigilance Commission extends to all employees of the State Government undertakings, Corporations and Local Bodies except the public servants under the administrative control of the High Court.

167 reports of preliminary enquiries involving 167 Gazetted Officers, 77 Non-Gazetted Officers and 11 Non-officials and 103 reports of detailed enquiries involving 58 Gazetted Officers, 118 Non-Gazetted Officers and 9 Non-officials were received by the Commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

82 cases of trap and arrest of Government Servants on charges of corruption by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving 9 Gazetted Officers, 91 Non-Gazetted Officers and two Non-officials were reported to the Commission.

No case of attempt to bribe public servants was brought to the notice of the Commission during 1976–77.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Three Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings with their headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore functioned during the year under report. The Government have replaced the Judicial Officers by appointing Administrative Officers in the senior time scale of I.A.S. as Commissioners for Disciplinary Proceedings, and District Revenue Officers as Deputy Commissioners for Disciplinary Proceedings, one each at Madras and Madurai. The third Tribunal was established at Coimbatore during January 1977.

Tribunal at Madras.—Ten cases were pending disposal as on March 1976. Eight new cases were received making a total of 18 cases for disposal during the period under report. Five Gazetted Officers and three Non-Gazetted Officers were involved in the new cases received.

Of these 18 cases, 10 cases were disposed of by the Tribunal during the period under report. One case was withdrawn by the Government. Seven cases were pending disposal on the file of the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

Ten Officers were involved in 10 cases disposed of during the period. Of these, six officers were recommended to be acquitted of the charges framed against them and one Officer was recommended to be warned. The punishment of 'Dismissal from Service' was recommended to be awarded to the remaining three officers. 218 witnesses were examined in all these 10 cases.

Final orders were received in 14 cases. The recommendations of the Tribunal were accepted in 12 cases. 13 officers were involved in them and all the 13 officers were acquitted of the charges framed against them. In the remaining two cases the action against the accused officers concerned was dropped by the Government in view of the fact that the accused officer connected

in one case was awarded major punishment of dismissal with reference to a separte enquiry he was facing before the State Road Transport Officer, Thanjavur, and in view of acceptance of the resignation of the accused officer in the other case by the Director of Employment and Training, Madras.

Tribunal at Madurai.—There was a pendency of 8 enquiries at the begining of the year under report. 7 cases were received during the year which made up the total for disposal as 15. Final reports in 13 enquiries were sent to Government during the year leaving a pendency of 2 cases at the close of the year. The pending 2 enquiries are in the stage of prosecution. Final orders in 14 enquiries were received during the year under report.

Tribunal at Coimbatore.—Consequent on the creation of the office in January 1977, four cases relating to Coimbatore District were transferred from the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madurai. One case was referred by the Health and Family Welfare Department for enquiry in March 1977. There were five cases pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

PRICES STATISTICS.

The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains which stood at 1499 points in April 1976 advanced to 1997 in November 1976. Thereafter it generally declined and stood at 1775 points in March 1977.

The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products generally advanced from 2274 points in April 1976 to 2830 points in February 1977. Thereafter it declined to 2721 points in March 1977.

Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu for the Year, 1976-77.

(Base : Prices on 21st August 1939 = 100.)

Year/Month.	*Food-grains.*	*Commercial Products.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1976—		
April ..	**1499**	**2274**
May ..	**1506**	**2227**
June ..	**1554**	**2261**
July ..	**1768**	**2474**
August ..	**1885**	**2557**
September	1891	2687
October ..	1891	2707
November	1997	2710
December	1861	2778
1977—		
January ..	1748	2787
February	1823	2830
March ..	1775	2721

Consumer Price Index Numbers.

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Director of Statistics under Section 2 (*d*) of that Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil centres with 1960 as base for 100. However, under a working arrangement, the Consumer Price Index Number for Madras City is released by this department only on receipt of confirmation by Director of Labour Bureau, Simla. The index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Director of Statistics.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers in different centres of Tamil Nadu during 1976-77 is reviewed below:—

Madras City.—The Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers in Madras City with 1960 as base for 100 which stood at 272 points in April 1976 generally advanced to 305 points in December 1976. Thereafter it declined to 298 points in January 1977 and stood at that level in February and March 1977 also.

Cuddalore.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Cuddalore centre which was 277 points in April 1976 declined to 268 points in June 1976. Thereafter it advanced generally to 315 points in November 1976, after which it fluctuated and stood at 312 points in March 1977.

Tiruchirappalli.—The Consumer Price Index Number for Tiruchirappalli centre which was 282 points in April 1976 moved up gradually to 343 points in November 1976. Thereafter it fluctuated between 333 points in December 1976 and 326 points in March 1977.

Madurai.—The consumer price index number for industrial workers at Madurai centre steadily advanced from 280 points in April 1976 to 321 points in December 1976. Subsequently it declined to 315 points in January 1977 and advanced to 318 points in February 1977.

Coimbatore.—The consumer price index number for Coimbatore centre which was 281 points in April 1976 generally advanced and stood at 315 points in October 1976. Thereafter it declined and stood at 312 points in December 1976 and January 1977. The index moved to 315 points in February 1977.

Nagercoil.—The consumer price index number for Nagercoil centre advanced generally from 311 points in April 1976 to 355 in December 1976. Thereafter it gradually declined and stood at 322 points in March 1977.

Coonoor.—The consumer price index number for Plantation workers in Coonoor centre generally advanced from 286 points in April 1976 to 304 points in February 1977.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR 1976–77.

(Base : 1960 = 100.)

Period.	*Madras City.*	*Cuddalore.*	*Tiruchirappalli.*	*Madurai*	*Coimbatore.*	*Nager-coil.*	*Coonoor.*
1976— (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
April	272	277	282	280	281	311	286
May	273	274	285	284	283	319	288
June	276	268	288	287	285	314	287
July	281	283	313	291	300	315	299
August	280	290	327	293	312	317	300
September	283	292	328	295	313	339	302
October	289	299	331	303	315	341	303
November	298	315	343	316	313	344	303
December	305	310	333	321	312	355	303
1977—							
January ..	298	303	327	315	312	353	301
February	298	317	336	318	315	337	304
March	298	312	326	*	*	322	*

* Not received from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLICE PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

The strength of the Tamil Nadu Police during the year 1976-77 was as follows:—

(i) Gazetted—265.

(ii) Non-Gazetted—43,369.

Additional Posts to the Tamil Nadu Police force including special Inspector-General of Police, one Deputy Inspector-General of Police and 3 women Sub-Inspectors numbering about 256 (excluding Ministerial Staff) were sanctioned for special investigation purpose during the year under report.

Incidence of Crime.

The number of property crimes including murder during the year 1976-77 was 25,530 as against 23,471 during 1975-76 recording an increase by 2,059 cases or 8.7 per cent. The increase was noticed in the districts of Tiruchirappalli. Pudukkottai, Thanjavur (East), Thanjavur (West), Madurai North, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore Urban, Coimbatore Rural and Dharmapuri. This was consequent on the special drive to ensure maximum registration of crime without an eye to favourable statistics.

Details of the crimes committed under various heads are furnished below:—

	Head of Crime	1976–77	1975–76
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Murder	651	740
2.	Dacoity	15	15
3.	Robbery	94	88
4.	House-breaking	7,145	6,506
5.	Major thefts	13,837	13,005
6.	Minor thefts	2,636	1,835
7.	Cattle thefts	1,152	1,282
	Total	25,530	23,471

1. *Murder*.—There was a decrease by 89 cases or 12 per cent in the incidence of murder under this head during the year. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except Chengalpattu East, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram East, Tirunelveli, Salem and Dharmapuri.

2. *Dacoity*.—15 cases were reported during the period under report as against an equal number in the corresponding period of the previous year.

3. *Robbery*.—94 cases were reported during the year as against 88 in the previous year recording an increase by 6 cases or 6.8 per cent. The increase is noticeable in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chengalpattu West, Madurai North, Ramanatha puram East, Salem, Dharmapuri and North Arcot Districts.

4. *House-breaking*.—7,145 cases were reported during the year as against 6,506 during the last year, recording an increase by 639 cases. The incidence was heavy in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur East, Thanjavur West, Madurai South, Madurai North, Coimbatore Rural, Coimbatore Urban, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri Districts.

5. *Major thefts.*—The volume of crime under this head was 13,837 cases during the year as against 13,005 in the previous year, recording an increase by 832 cases or 6.3 per cent. The increase is noticeable in the districts of Pudukkottai, Thanjavur East, Thanjavur West, Ramanathapuram East, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai North, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore Urban, Coimbatore Rural and Dharmapuri.

6. *Minor thefts.*—The incidence of crime under this category recorded an increase by 801 cases over the figures in 1975–76.

7. *Cattle theft.*—1,152 cases were reported during the period as against 1,282 cases in 1975–76.

Detection.—Of the 25,530 cases reported during the year, 12,355 cases ended in conviction. The percentage of detection works out to 48.4 per cent on the basis of convicted cases alone as against 59.2 per cent in the previous year.

Security cases.—31,986 persons were proceeded against under sections 109 and 110 of Criminal Procedure Code during 1976–77 as against 43,395 in the corresponding period of 1975–76. Of them, 26,756 were bound over during the year as against 34,567 in the previous year.

Police had to open fire on one occasion during the year as against 10 in 1975–76.

Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory.—The Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory Units rendered on the spot scientific assistance to the investigating staff in 2,979 instances during 1976-77. The Units visited the scenes of crime like murder,

suspicious death, arson, explosives, burglary and traffic accidents, during the year, for the collection of incriminating clues and helped the investigation officers.

Enforcement of Habitual Offenders Act.—1,333 criminals notified under the Act at the end of 1976–77 as against 1,335 criminals in the corresponding period of 1975–76. Prosecutions under the Act were launched in 217 instances during the year as against 176 in the corresponding period of 1975–76.

Juvenile delinquency.—1,248 children came to notice in property offences during the year, as against 1,192 last year. All the 30 Boys' Club in the state were functioning satisfactorily.

Enforcement of Prohibition Act.—Total prohibition was introduced in the state with effect from 1st September 1974 and the enforcement of prohibition has been entrusted to the Police Department. There was no change in the composition of the staff. The total number of prohibition offences detected during the year was 4,14,318.

Police Housing Scheme.—The number of quarters constructed and occupied during the year under report are as follows:—

District.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Police Constables.
North Arcot ..	..		10
South Arcot	2	6	35
Kanyakumari	1	2	8
Ramanathapuram/West		1	15
Thanjavur/East ..	1	2	11
Tirunelveli	1	1	11
	5	12	90

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.—The details of the expenditure incurred from the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund during the year under report are given below:—

	RS.
Family Relief	56,600.00
Discretionery grant	49,780.00
Medical Relief	17,700.00
Miscellaneous	1,36,657.73

Scholarships are awarded annually to the children of the Police Personnel upto the rank of Inspectors and also the children of the ministerial staff for their study beyond P.U.C. in colleges. The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 1,09,780. Under the scheme of granting scholarships for prosecuting degree and post graduate courses from the Tamil Nadu Centenary Scholarship Fund constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890, the Inspector-General of Police as the President of the Special Committee sanctioned scholarships.

Detective Dog Squad.—Three Dog squads continued to function at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore during the year under report.

Police Radio Branch.—The details of the stations as on March 1977 are given hereunder:—

1.	Static Stations at District Headquarters	18
2.	Static Stations at Sub-Divisions	6
3.	T. P. Stations	24
4.	Control Stations at Madras ..	6
5.	Flood Emergency Stations	10

6.	V.H.F. Repeater Stations—	
	(a) Trunk Line	5
	(b) District Repeater	14
7.	V.H.F. Control Rooms	19
8.	V.H.F. Terminal Stations	14
9.	Monitoring Station ..	1
10.	Weather Warning T.P. Stations	4
11.	Radio Telephones in Police Stations.. ..	640
12.	Radio Telephones in SDO's Camp Offices ..	50

General.—The maintenance of Law and Order as well as the prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year under report:

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

There was no change in the jurisdiction of Madras City Police. The State of Crime for the year was as shown below :—

	Reported.	*Detected.*
1. Murder	20	19
2. Murder for gain	1	
3. Dacoity	..	..
4. Robbery	18	12
5. House-breaking (Night)	745	502
6. House-breaking (Day)	127	85
7. Cycle theft	1,006	451
8. Children Jewel theft	110	66
9. Pocket picking	423	316
10. Motor vehicle theft	55	34
11. Miscellaneous theft ..	5,643	3,311
12. Cattle theft	40	37
13. Criminal breach of trust ..	94	46
14. Cheating	104	65
Total ..	8,385	4,944

Percentage of detection : 58

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.—(i) During the year under report 34 cases of house brothel were detected as against 36 in the previous year.

(ii) 298 pimps were rounded up during the year 1976-77 as against 195 pimps in the previous year.

(iii) 291 prostitutes were arrested in brothel houses during the year under report as against 462 prostitutes arrested in the previous year.

(iv) 201 Street prostitutes were arrested during the year as against 72 in the previous year, 75 Lodges were raided during family discords and craze for film world.

(v) Most of the victims were from the lower strata of the society and they were engaged in this profession due to poverty, family discords and craze for film wordd.

Crime.—The total number of cases reported under various heads of Crime during the year under report was 8,385 as against 8,924 of the previous year. Out of 8,385 cases, 4,944 were detected during the year and the percentage of detection was 58 as against 54 in the previous year. It is noticed that there was a decrease in the incidence of Crime during the year under report when compared to last year.

Single Digit Finger Print Section.—The Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Madras City has become one of the most important branches of the City Crime Branch. The Bureau is of great use to the investigating officers by the successful identification of criminals from the finger print clues collected at the scences of crimes.

The following is the statement of work done by the Bureau from April 1976 to March 1977:-

	Particulars.	*April* 1976 *to* *March* 1977.
1	Number of Scene of Crime visited	1,901
2	Number of cases in which finger prints were traced	708
3	Number of cases in which prints were identified with those of criminals.	147
4	Total Number of Criminals whose finger prints are on record.	19,384
5	Number of Finger Prints slips with conviction memos sent to State Finger Print Bureau for record.	1,316
6	Number of Finger Print slips forwarded to Finger Print Bureau, Madras for manual search and result.	9,047
7	Number of Finger Print slips of daily arrest compared..	9,070
8	Number of encoded data transmitted to computor wing for mechanized search and result.	9,047
9	Number of opinions furnished by Experts other than latent print cases.	3
10	Number of occasions Finger Print experts attended court to give evidence.	25

Police Hospital.—A total number of 75,488 new sick cases attended the City Police Hospital for treatment of various ailments during the year.

Two thousand, six hundred and sixty beggars including 443 leprosy beggers rounded up by the local police were examined and recommended admissions to the various beggars' home outside Madras City.

Four thousand, two hundred and seventeen Juvenile deliquents produced by the local police were examined and age certificate issued.

Medical examinations for recruits were conducted for Madras City Police and Fire Service. Seven hundred and eighty-one recruits had been examined and fitness certificates issued during the period.

Police Control Room.—During the year the Police Control Room staff attended 7,552 '100' Emergency calls and 4,071 Broadcast message for theft of cars, scooters, man missing and children missing were relayed and prompt action taken. 4,141 messages were passed and 3,988 messages were received during the year for action. The response to calls broadcast and messages were prompt and very useful.

Police Dog Squad.—During the year 228 calls were received from various places of Tamil Nadu for service of detective Dogs and the details are as follows:—

Nature of offence.	*Number of calls received.*	*Number of calls useful.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Murder and Murder for gain	16	12
2. House breaking day and night ..	181	87
3. Other cases	31	15
Total ..	228	114

The detective Dog Squad continues to discharge its duties satisfactorily.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit.—Out of 1,064 cases dealt by Juvenile Aid Police Unit during the year, 39 Juveniles were restored to the parents by Juvenile Aid Police Unit, 1,025 were produced in the Court, 131 Juveniles sent to various homes in the City and 83 Juveniles restored to parents by the Court through the Police escort.

Prohibition.—During the year 24,182 cases were booked for various offences as against the last years' figures of 50,327 cases. There is an increase only in seven cases and decrease in five cases as shown below when compared to last year:--

Particulars.	1976-77.	1975-76.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Smuggling of liquor from other States ..	28	2
(2) Possession of spirit or Arrack ..	1,050	2,028
(3) Sale of I.F. Spirit or Arrack	774	376
(4) Fermenting sweet toddy with licence ..	55	4
(5) Illicit transport of liquor	287	152
(6) Unlicensed sale of liquor	84	1
(7) Unlicensed possession of liquor..	331	649
(8) Cultivation of Hemp drugs	19	21
(9) Unlicensed possession of drugs..	1,104	590
(10) Drunkenness	9,829	26,194
(11) Rendering denatured spirit portable ..	419	1,310
(12) Possession of opium	202	..

Home Guards.—The City Home Guards Organisation is functioning under the control of the Area Commander with the organising staff. During the year 222 Men and 33 Women Home Guards were recruited and the present strength is 2,526 Men Home Guards and 280 Women Home Guards.

Police Training School.—Personnel from the City and Districts both Armed Reserve and Local Police including the Training School Police Battalions and Home Guards of the Madras City are drawn for this training. The prescribed period of training is six weeks including Sundays and holidays.

Number of Men Trained.—The total number of men trained so far is 621.

Traffic.—Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on road safety continued throughout the period under report. Speed traps were regularly held for checking overspeeding by motorists. 6,701 cases of overspeeding were charged during the period as against 10,599 cases during the corresponding period last year. 1,050 cases of over loading were put up during the year as against 365 cases last year. A regular vigil was maintained against cyclists riding abreast, double riding and other offences usually committed by cyclists and as a result 12,697 cases were put up during the year. A total number of 8,268 cases of foot-board travel were charged against PTC crew during the year for violation of Traffic Rules. A total number of 13,133 cases were charged against jaywalkers during the year.

A total number of 112,188 traffic cases were put up during the year and a fine amount of Rs. 12,58,142 was realised. The figures for the corresponding period last year were 131.610 cases and Rs. 6,40,708 respectively.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents during the period was 5,428 as against 6,313 in the corresponding period last year. The total number of fatal accidents during the year was 180 as against 201 during last year.

General.—Law and Order was well maintained and Crime was kept under control and the standard of investigation and percentage of detection were kept up. Traffic regulations received adequate attention.

THE TAMIL NADU FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The number of cases received during the year under report in various divisions are given below:—

Name of the division.	*No. of cases received.*
1 Biology—	
(*a*) Blood stains	677
(*b*) Seminal Stains	147
(*c*) Miscellaneous	144
2 *Ballistics*—	
(*a*) Fire Arms	89
(*b*) Explosives	18
(*c*) Miscellaneous	71
3 *Chemistry*	296
4 *Documents*	507
5 *Physics*—	
(*a*) Coin & Currency	15
(*b*) Foot Prints	20
(*c*) Tool marks	31
(*d*) Traffic Accidents	59
(*e*) Miscellaneous	26
6 *Serology*	785
7 *Toxicology*—	
(*a*) Human Poisons	3,447
(*b*) Cattle Poisons	23
8 Research and Clinicial—	
Toxicology ..	83
No. of crime scenes visited	218

The photographic section of the laboratory took photographs of the articles received for examination in the laboratory. There were 117 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 623 cases were

received during the year for photography in this section. 566 cases were disposed of and 174 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Training.—(1) A batch of Sub-Inspectors of Police was given refresher training during May and June 1976.

(2) Laboratory work was explained (during a visit) to participant students of a summer course by the Assistant Director, Biology Division at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

Training was given to probationary District Munsifs and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Research.—Research work on the following projects were undertaken:—

(1) Metabolites of Phenobarbitone.

(2) Thin Layer Chromatographic detection of Dature Alkaloids.

(3) Detection of oleander Glycosides by TLC.

(4) Thin Layer chromatographic separation of Atopine and hyoscine.

PRISONS.

The total number of Prisons in the State during the year under report was as follows:—

(1) Central Prisons ...	8
(2) State Prison for Women (Vellore)	1
(3) Borstal School (Pudukkottai)	1
(4) Open Air Prisons	2
(5) Sub-Jails	117
(6) Special Sub-Jails	3

Population and accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of this state excluding Sub-Jails during the year was 17,780.

Prohibition Prisoners.—Of the 24,493 Prisoners 20,560 prisoners were discharged during the year leaving 3,933 prisoners at the end of the year under report.

Prison offences.—During the year under report 207 offences were committed by prisoners out of which 142 offences were dealt with by the Superintendents. The remaining 65 were let off with warning.

Escapes and recaptures.—There were four escapes during the year under report. One of the four was recaptured.

Detenus.—To the 793 detenus remaining at the beginning of the year, 442 detenus were added during the year and 1,197 detenus were released leaving 38 at the close of the year.

Conduct.—Conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Education.—Literary education under the adult education scheme was imparted to selected prisoners in all the prisons. One prisoner appeared for the Tamil Vidwan Examination, three appeared for the Matriculation, four for the P.U.C. Examination, one for the B.A. Degree Examination, one for Tailoring Examination and one prisoner for the S.S.L.C. Examination.

Library.—Libraries continued to be attached to all prisons and the prisoners were permitted to make free use of the books available. The number of books in the prison library at the beginning of the year was 9,394. 586 books costing Rs. 1,201 were purchased during the year.

Health.—Health of the prisoners in the prisons was satisfactory.

Modified Borstal Scheme.—Under the scheme introduced by the Government in 1971, Modified borstal treatment continued to be given to adolescents in all central prisons. Vocational and educational training were also given to them.

Advisory Board Scheme.—The Advisory Board constituted to review the sentences of the prisoners in prisons considered the cases of 380 prisoners during the year. The Board recommended the cases of 199 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 181 cases not recommended by the Board but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. The Government ordered the release of 16 prisoners and ordered to resubmission of 65 cases to them after some time. The Government declined to release 44 prisoners.

Aid on Discharge.—The Central and District Committees of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society continued to render help to the discharged convicts and inmates during the period under report.

Finance.—The total expenditure in the Department excluding the outlays on jail building and the amount paid for imported articles amounted to Rs. 4,67,22,784.

Probation Branch.—The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total number of enquiries made, number of persons under supervision and the total number of visits made by the probation officers during the year were 26,237, 11,830 and 63,533 respectively.

Open air prisons.—At present there is a full scale open air prison in Neelegiri village in Thanjavur District, a small scale farm Prison at Singanallur in Coimbatore District and another at Salem.

The following special amenities are provided to the prisoners serving in this open air prison:—

1. Wages at 25 paise per working day.

2. Four beedies a day.

3. Extra diet of 50 grams wheat per day.

4. 90 grams of gingelly oil and 45 grams of soap nut powder per month per head for unction purposes.

Usually well behaved prisoners who were convicted under various charges of Indian Penal Code including murder and who know agriculture are transferred from other Central Prisons to work in the open air prison. However only those prisoners who have completed two years of sentence, if they were once sentenced to imprisonment for a long-term (and in case of these with a life sentence, if they have completed at least five years of sentence) are chosen for the open air prisons. During the year, vegetables, paddy, ragi, groundnut, etc., worth of Rs. 81,274 were produced in the open air prison, Thanjavur. On the whole the open air prison at Neelegiri village in Thanjavur district and farm jail at Singanallur are working satisfactorily.

The Study Team on open air prisons appointed by the Government in 1976 is expected to submit its report to Government shortly.

PROBATION BRANCH.

The Probation Branch in Tamil Nadu continued to function under the Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras. There were 96 Probation Officers working in the Department during the year

under report. The details regarding the number of enquiries made during the year, the total number of persons placed under supervision, etc., are furnished below :—

1 Total No. of enquiries made during the year 1976-77	26,337
2 Total No. of persons placed under supervision	11,830
3 Total No. of visits made by the Probation Officers ..	63,533
4 Number of wards for whom employment was secured	167
5 Number of persons rehabilitated successfully ..	663

Total expenditure during the year 1976-77—

Plan.	*Non-plan.*
	Rs.
	13,49,565·68

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The Vigilance Institutions functioning under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 were continued to be administered by the Department of Correctional Administration, Madras.

Rescue Homes/Unmarried Mothers' Home.—There are four Rescue Homes in the State, three solely maintained by Government, two in Madras (Government Stri Sadana, Government Home for Unmarried Mothers) and one (Protective Home) at Tiruchirappalli district and the fourth managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram in Tirunelveli district.

Vigilance Homes.—There are two Vigilance Homes in the State one in Madras City (Government Vigilance Home) and the other at Madurai.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Receiption Centre.—There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres in the State run by the Government at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai,

Tiruchirappalli and Vellore and two private Institutions at Thanjavur (under Thanjavur Vigilance Association) and the other at Abaya Nilayam, Madras, non-statutory institution functioning under the Madras Vigilance Association. This institution helps the stranded women and girls on discharge. Besides these the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana in the city have also a shelter or short stay Home annexed to them. The Government Rescue Shelter, Madurai which was under the control of the Collector of Madurai has since been attached to the Government Vigilance Home, Madurai with effect from 20th January 1976, the date on which the Vigilance Home, (Meenakshi Sadanam), Madurai was taken over by Government.

Admissions.—(i) Rescue Home (Unmarried Mothers' *Home*).—There were 118 adults and 6 children at the commencement of the year, i.e., on 1st April 1976. In all the four institutions, 185 adults and 19 children were admitted and 177 adults and 16 children were discharged leaving 126 adults and 9 children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the four Homes was 129 adults and 5 children for the year under report.

(ii) *Vigilance Homes.*—There were 340 adults and 8 children at the commencement of the year in both the Homes. 159 adults and 9 children were admitted, 208 adults and 10 children were discharged during the year leaving 291 adults and 7 children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Homes was 296.

(iii) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—During the year under report 3,725 inmates were admitted in all the six independent shelters and also those attached to the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras, and Government Vigilance Home, Madurai as against 3,654 immates during the last year.

Vocational Training—(i) *Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras.*—Besides the general education, vocational training in Weaving, Tailoring, Embroidery, Needle work, Music, Mat Weaving, Spinning (Ambar Charka) is imparted to the inmates. The receipts derived from the various industrial sections during the year amounted to Rs. 20,126 as against the realisation Rs. 10,579 as receipts last year. Likewise the revenue receipts were Rs. 4,355 from Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 20 from Government Vigilance Home, Madurai.

Rehabilitation Programme.—305 inmates were rehabilitated during the year as shown below:—

1. Restored to parents, husbands, etc.	276
2. Transferred to Government After-Care Home in Garments and Holdall Making Unit, Vellore	2
3. Married ...	5
4. Sent for professional training such as Teachers' Training, etc.	1
5. Sent on employment	21
Total	305

Finance.—The total expenditure of all the institutions was Rs. 9,18,893.00 and the receipts derived from the industrial sections including miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 26,532.

Fire Services.

Fire Stations.—The number of fire stations functioned at the end of the year under report was 103.

The following table shows the statistics of fire and emergency calls received and dealt with by fire stations in the State together with the value of property damaged in fire accidents, and the estimated value of property saved from destruction by fires during the year 1976-77:—

Total number of fire calls.	*Serious fire.*	*Medium fire.*	*Small fire.*	*Emergency calls.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6,215	68	187	5,960	1,176

Number of actual fires in urban areas.	*Number of actual fires in rural areas.*	*Approximate value of property.*	
		Damaged by fire.	*Saved from destruction by fire.*
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS.	RS.
3,268	2,947	1,59,49,824	13,30,11,664

The number of human lives lost in fire accidents during the year was 99.

Ambulance Service.—The total number of ambulances in the department is 66. The following table shows the details of ambulance calls attended by these ambulances during the year 1976-77:—

Total number of calls.	*Number of indigent and other free calls.*	*Number of paid calls.*	*Amount of hire charges realised.*
			RS.
9,012	494	8,518	2,10,718·50

Other Special Services.—Fire units with their crews were deputed as standby at public private functions. They were also lent for pumping work in special circumstances.

The total number of standbys and pumping jobs undertaken during the year 1976-77 was 266 and a sum of Rs. 88,628.50 was realised as hire charges.

Emergency Breakdown Van.—There is only one emergency breakdown van in service and it is attached to Madras City Division. It is fitted with special accessories for lifting and towing

crashed vehicles. It responded to a total number of 20 calls during the year 1976-77 for which a total sum of Rs. 4,494 was realised as hire charges.

Training.—During the year under report, four training courses in all (i.e.), three for Firemen recruits and one for Station Fire Officers were conducted at the Tamil Nadu Fire Service State Training School, Madras. 307 Firemen of the department were given training. A (1st batch) Station Fire Officers Training Course commenced on 3rd November 1976 and concluded on 2nd March 1977 and the IInd batch of Station Fire Officers Course commenced on 25th November 1976 and concluded on 24th March 1977. 29 Leading Firemen of the Department and one directly recruited Divisional Fire Officer underwent the Training Course. Apart from the above, the total number of Government officials to whom training in elementary fire fighting was given at the fire stations concerned during the year was 286 and the number of persons belonging to private firms or fire brigades trained was 56. A total sum of Rs. 2,562 was realised as fees for the training given in the above institution.

Rewards.—During the year under report, 957 Fire Service Personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 15,430.

The Madras City and its surroundings were in the grip of cyclonic weather and lashing rains during November 1976. The heavy rains and floods in Madras City resulted in several continuous calls to rescue the marooned people at Kotturpuram, Adyar, Vyasarpadi, Perambur Barracks and various belt areas of Madras City. The Fire Service Personnel were mobilised and they were continuously on rescue duty for nearly three days in rescuing the marooned people. The Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 5,050 to the officers and men who took part in the rescue operations. The Government also sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Welfare Fund of the Fire Service personnel, apart from commending the Services of all the Officers and personnel of the department who were engaged in this exemplary work.

During February 1977, there was flood in Thamaraparani river in Tirunelveli district and on receipt of a call from the Public Works Department, units from Palayamkottai and Tirunelveli Pettai fire stations responded to the call and rescued six persons alive, who were marooned on the Maruthavalli Amman Mandapam, after hard struggle.

Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation.—The cash value of relief granted to the members of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 19,884. Relief was given by way of reimbursement of tuition fees for the children of the personnel studying in colleges, expenditure towards nourishing diet for personnel and their family members suffering from T.B., token grant for personnel retiring on superannuation, immediate relief to the family of the deceased personnel and also towards funeral expenses.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of births and deaths registered under the several acts was as follows:—

Serial number and name of the Act.	During the year 1975–76.		During the year 1976–77.	
	Number of Births of aliens registered.	*Number of deaths of aliens registered.*	*Number of Births of aliens registered.*	*Number of Deaths of aliens registered.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Municipal Act	11	11	12	14
2 Cantonment Act, 1924	1		2	
3 Madras Registration of Births, Deaths Act III of 1899.				
4 Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886.	2			
Total	14	11	14	14

Marriages.—Number of marriages registered under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936 is given below:—

Serial number and name of the Act.	*Number of Marriages registered for which returns were received during the year 1975–76..*	*Number of marriages registered for which returns were received during the year 1976–77.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. The Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 (Act XV of 1872).	13,425	14,500
2. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (Act III of 1936).	..	..

Statistics relating to the Administration of the Hindu Marriage Act during the year 1976–77 is given below:—

Particulars.	Period. From 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977.	From 1st April 1975 to 31st March 1976.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of Hindu Marriages Registered	4,820	4,227
2. Number of Searches Conducted ..	857	693
3. Number of copies granted ..	5,446	4,657
4. Receipt	RS. 35,864·00	RS. 27,856·60

Statistics relating to the administration of the Special Marriage Act for the year 1976-77 is given below:—

Particulars	Period. From 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977.	From 1st April 1975 to 31st March 1977.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of Marriages solominized under section 13	340	245
2. Number of Marriages registered under Section 16.	23	51
3. Number of Searches Conducted	194	147
4. Number of copies granted ..	593	483
5. Receipt	Rs. 6,827·00	Rs. 5,690·50

Increase was noticed under all items of work during the year 1976–77 over the previous year.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) *Cholera.*—The incidence of Cholera was on the decline during the period under report. During 1976–77, there were 731 attacks and 35 deaths due to Cholera.

(b) *Plague.*—The State continued to be free from plague.

(c) *Smallpox.*—The State continued to be free from indigenous Smallpox since June 1969 except for stray imported cases till the end of 1974. The National Commission set up by the Government of India, visited the State and reviewed the Surveillance activities and documentation, etc.

During 1976–77, 13.63 lakhs of Primary vaccinations and 36.53 re-vaccinations were performed.

Malaria.—During 1976–77, a total of 1,00,101 malaria positive cases were recorded and out of this 44,916 cases were from five towns implementing the Urban Malaria Scheme. The State is facing the problem of resurgent malaria since 1974. The set back was due to factors like (1) vector resistance to D.D.T., (2) possible extra-domicilliary transmission, (3) absence of urban surveillance and (4) problems of spray refusal.

Focal spraying with D.D.T. and Pyrethrum, radical treatment of positive cases with drugs, etc., were intensified during the year.

Filaria.—In the eight night clinics which functioned during the period under report a total of 72,175 persons were examined. During the parasitological surveys conducted 1,72,715 persons were examined and out of them 7,016 were found to be positive for micro-filaria giving a micro-filaria rate 4.1 per cent and 504 persons were found to be positive for the disease giving a disease rate of 0.3 per cent. The detected cases were directed to nearby hospitals for treatment.

Guineaworm Eradication Programme.—During the period under report 20,224 villages and hamlets were surveyed. 74 cases of guineaworm were recorded in 10 infected villages of South Arcot District. The patients were treated with 2 per cent carbolic lotion.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—During the period under report 1,330 villages including hamlets were surveyed and a total of 330 cases of Yaws were detected. A total of 122 cases were treated including cases recorded during previous years.

Kala Azar Control Scheme.—During the year under report 2,119 villages including hamlets were surveyed and 20 suspected cases were recorded. A total of 3,388 sandflies were collected, identified and dissected to find out infection in them.

School Medical Inspection.—During the period under report 1,20,480 students were examined in all.

Immunisation Programme.—The Scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertusis was launched in this State as early as in 1964, through 142 Primary Health Centres. At present the Scheme is being implemented in all the 382 Primary Health Centres. The children in the age group of 0-5 years are taken up for immunisation with triple vaccine. During 1976-77, 2,48,048 children were immunised.

Prevention of Food Adulteration.—During 1976-77, 21,777 food samples were taken and analysed under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Out of this 5,432 samples were found adulterated. A sum of Rs. 12.61 lakhs was realised through fines. The percentage of food adulteration was 24.9 per cent.

During 1976-77, 8,546 water samples were received and tested. 1,948 water samples were received under Rural Water Supply Scheme. 17 new water supplies were included under periodical analytical examinations. 14,306 water samples were tested for biological, bacteriological, physical and chemical characteristics. 69 important field researches and investigations were carried out.

Vital Statistics.—During the year under report all the Schemes connected with the improvement of vital statistics were implemented. The provisional vital rates for 1976 were as follows:—

Birth Rate—21.0

Death Rate—7.6

Infant Mortality Rate—46.2

Model Registration Scheme which aims at getting reliable data on cause of death in rural areas through a post-mortem enquiry of the facts and circumstances of death as recalled from the memory

of the household was making slow but steady progress in the 34 Primary Health Centres of the State. This Scheme was extended to another eight Primary Health Centres in January 1977. The results revealed that only a negligible portion of the deaths have been classified under other causes.

Health Education—(a) Field Study and Demonstration Centre.— During the year 1976-77, four batches of training were conducted and 88 teachers were trained.

During the period the State Public Health Press printed 117 publications. The film library sent 942 films to various Government and voluntary organisations for screening to the public, educational institutions, hospitals, etc. The film unit conducted 125 film shows. The puppetery unit arranged 22 puppet shows on nutrition, cholera control, smallpox vaccination and malaria. The Mobile Exhibition Unit organised health exhibitions on 20 occasions.

Institute of Public Health.—The Orientation Training Centre.— During the year 1976–77, five batches of training were conducted. The training covered 32 Medical Officers, 16 Health Inspectors and 18 Health Visitors. During 1976, four batches of short-term training course for newly appointed Health Officers were conducted. Eighteen Health Officers were trained.

Primary Health Centres.—The State has now 383 Primary Health Centres. The annual provision of Rs. 10,000 per Primary Health Centre for the purchase of drugs has been increased to Rs. 12,000 per Primary Health Centre per annum. Similarly in the case of sub-centres this provision has been increased to Rs. 800 per annum from Rs. 600 per annum.

The creation of the post of a third Medical Officer in each of the 383 Primary Health Centres has been envisaged by the Government, with a view to have the services of the Medical Officers round the clock at the Primary Health Centres

and also for the intensive visit to the sub-centres, effective supervision of School Health Programme, D.P.T. immunisation programme, etc. One hundred such medical officers were posted in 1974-75 and another 30 medical officers in 1976-77.

TAMIL NADU MEDICAL SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE.

The Government bifurcated the Department of Health Services and Family Planning and created a new post of Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare during the year under report. Under the new set up, the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare will be in-charge of District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals, Family Planning including Maternity and Child Health, Homoeopathy and E.S.I. Scheme. The Primary Health Centres and Drugs Control Administration were transferred to the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

Leprosy Control Programme.—The Leprosy Control Programme in Tamil Nadu continued to be a centrally Sponsored Scheme getting 100 percent central assistance. During the year, units in the following places were started :—

1. Avinashi.
2. Palladam.
3. Dharapuram.
4. Coimbatore (proper).
5. Pollachi.
6. Nanguneri

7. Madurai (proper).

8. Tirunelveli (proper).

9. Madras at Saidapet.

10. Vilavancode.

Total number of cases recorded upto the end of March 1977	5,66,231
Total number of cases brought under treatment upto the end of March 1977	4,47,611

The total population surveyed during the year 1976 (i.e. 95,74,092) is more than that of population surveyed during 1975 (i.e. 55,35,459).

Tuberculosis Control Programme.—The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is a fully integrated programme with the existing health services. Government of Tamil Nadu have upgraded the Tuberculosis Clinic at Government Headquarters Hospital, Pudukkottai into that of a District Tuberculosis Centre. With this in each of the 14 districts in Tamil Nadu a District Tuberculosis Centre has been established. The Government have taken over the Rajaji T.B. Sanatorium at Tiruchirappalli.

So far, 109 lakh persons have been given B.C.G. Vaccination in Tamil Nadu.

Tuberculosis beds in Tamil Nadu.—There are 3,531 Tuberculosis beds in Tamil Nadu, of which 2,640 are in Government Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Government Hospitals (of which 1,162 beds are under the control of the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare, Madras) and 891 are in private Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Private Hospitals.

Details of the working of the T.B. units are given below:—

	(During 1976-77)
1. Number of new X-ray (chest) examinations done	204,144
2. Number of new sputum examinations done ...	141,759
3. (a) Number of new Tuberculosis cases diagnosed ...	73,676
(b) Among them number of sputum positives cases ...	15,636
4. Number of Tuberculosis cases completed treatment	7,270

B.C.G.

1. Number of 'Direct' B.C.G. Vaccinations given	15,51,431
2. Number of Mantoux Tests done	68,578
3. Number of Mantoux Negatives given BCG Vaccination	6,104
4. Total number of BCG Vaccinations given (i.e., col. 1 + col. 3)	1,557,535

Government Rehabilitation Homes.—The total number of inmates in all the ten homes was 3,978 during the year under report.

Opening of Blood Bank.—During the year 1976-77, the following seven Blood Banks were sanctioned by the Government in the following non-teaching medical institutions:—

1. Government Hospital, Bhavani.
2. Government Hospital. Tiruppur.
3. Government Hospital, Gudiyatham.

4. Government Hospital, Kodaikanal.
5. Government Hospital, Thirumayam.
6. Government Hospital, Villupuram.
7. Government Hospital, Gudalur.

Increase of Bed strength.—697 beds were increased in Government Medical Institutions under the control of the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare, during the year.

The Government have ordered for the construction of dispensaries in the following places under the Hill Area Development Programme:—

1. Gudalur Bazar.
2. Masanagudi.
3. Kalhatty and Manjur.
4. 40 bedded ward at Ootacamund.
5. 40 bedded ward at Gudalur.

Homoeopathy.—The Government accorded sanction for the opening of a Homoeopathy Dispensary at Dindigul during 1976-77.

Government Free Eye Camp.—The Government Free Eye Camp Scheme was started in June 1972 with the noble aim of restoring eye sight to the poor blind people of Tamil Nadu.

The number of operations performed, the number of Out-patients seen, etc. are furnished below for the year 1976–77:

Target fixed.	No. of Camps.	No. of Operations.	No. of spectacles supplied.	No. of Out-Patients.	Refractions.	Minor operations.	Expenditure.
25,000	76	20,022	20,022	1,22,713	10,137	76	22,38,626

E.S.I. Scheme.—Four lakhs and fifty thousand employees are covered under this scheme and 477,000 insured Persons/Family Units are also covered.

During the year the following new E.S.I. Dispensaries were opened.

1. Villivakkam (Madras City and Suburbs).
2. Ranipet (North Arcot District).

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

This is the only Mental Hospital with a separate Out-patient Wing in the State. Admission as in-patients is usually discouraged except in cases where the relatives find it difficult to keep the patient outside, the relatives having no place to stay in Madras, or the patients being violent or separation from the relatives may be better for the patients.

Facilities.—All diagnostic and therapeutic facilities are available. Rehabilitation facilities are coming up slowly now.

Out-patient Services. The out-patient services attached to Government Mental Hospital function from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Out-patient Department has separate Medical Officers for each unit, to attend to the old cases and thus maintain continuity in understanding, assessing and treating cases. Cases requiring advice regarding diagnosis or treatment are shown to the Consultant on the respective days.

Psychologists and Psychiatric Social Workers are also available in the Out-patient Department.

52,357 (2,530 new+49,827 old) patients attended this Department during the year 1976–77.

Special Clinics.—The following special clinics have been organised and each clinic is headed by a Psychiatrist, assisted by a team of Assistant Surgeons, Clinical Psychologists and Psychiatric Social Workers.

(*a*) Neuropsychiatric Clinic.

(*b*) Child Guidance Clinic.

(*c*) Geriatric Clinic.

(*d*) Seizure Clinic.

(*e*) Adolescent Clinic.

(*f*) Neurosis Clinic.

(*g*) Yoga Clinic.

(*h*) Day Hospital.

Acute Ward.—There is a ward for acute cases wherein nearly 20 patients can be admitted. Patients who require in-patient treatment for a short period up to four weeks, and who are not violent in nature are admitted here. All the diagnostic and therapeutic facilities required for the patients are available.

In-patient Services.—The sanctioned bed strength of this Hospital is 1,800. The main Hospital has separate sections for men and women. There are 12 wards on the men's side and five wards on the women's side, one ward on each side being an admission section. There is a separate section for patients who are convicted in Courts for crimes or have become mentally ill during their trial period. There are separate sections also for child epileptic, tuberculosis and leprosy patients.

1,486 patients were admitted during the year.

1,509 patients were discharged and 83 deaths occurred.

The following diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation facilities are available in this hospital:

1. *Diagnostic Facilities—(a) Radiology.*—There are two X-ray machines in the main hospital. There is a separate (3rd) unit in the out-patient department. There is one Radiographer and a Dark Room Assistant and an X-ray Attendant. The number of X-rays taken during the year was 1,735.

(*b*) *Electroencephalography Department.*—There are two machines. One E.E.G. technician and one attendant are available. 232 patients attended this unit during the year for E.E.G. study.

(*c*) *Laboratory.*—Clinical, pathological and biochemical investigations are carried out here and no patient is referred elsewhere for biochemical diagnostic procedures.

The following tests were done in this Department during the year:—

1. Biochemical	14,576
2. Special tests	424
3. Serology	2,784
4. Clinical Pathology	32,430

(*d*) *Psychology Department.*—There is a well equipped psychological laboratory here. There are four clinical psychologists attached to this Department. They perform the following duties, viz., diagnostic, therapeutic, teaching and assisting Medical Officers in their research work.

2. *Therapeutic Services—(a) Drugs.*—Almost every drug useful in treatment of mental diseases available in India is made available to the patient.

(*b*) *Physical.*—Electro convulsive therapy, Insulin Coma Therapy and Psychosurgery.

(*c*) *Psychological Methods.*—Narco-analysis, Individual Psychotherapy, Group Psychotherapy, Behaviour Therapy.

(*d*) *Physiotherapy.*—There are two Physiotherapists who arrange for regular physical exercises, games, drill, etc., for the patients and give physiotherapy to paralytic cases.

(e) *Recreational Therapy.*—In this Department, recreational facilities such as indoor, outdoor games, film shows, News papers, Radio and Television Sets are provided to improved patients.

Variety entertainments were arranged on special occasions by the combined efforts of patients, staff members, especially during Christmas and Pongal seasons. Annual Sports is a grand affair for the patients, which was held in February 1977.

(f) *Occupational Therapy.*—Improved patients are engaged in some useful work like carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, book binding, painting, tailoring, masonry, gardening, mat-weaving, basket making, needle work, etc., according to their previous occupation or inherent talent.

An average number of 180 patients (men and women) per day attend this department.

(g) *Industrial therapy/sheltered workshop.*—Here patients are offered remunerative work, or trained in crafts like manufacturing of paper bags, soft toys, towels, etc.

Research.—The following researches were carried out under the Tamil Nadu State Research Scheme during the year:—

1. Psychophysical status of individual suffering from essential hypertension.

2. Study of the families of the adolescent schizophrenics.

3. Hysteria in adolescents—A follow up study.

4. Psychiatric aspects of hypothyroidism.

5. A study of the incidence of psychiatric complication in adults with diabetes mellitus.

6. Psychological study of mental disorder of old age.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Twenty-three hospitals, eight dispensaries and eight Medical Colleges were under the control of the Director of Medical Education during the year under report.

In 1976-77, 9,549 students (as detailed below) studied in the eight Medical Colleges:—

Name.	*Number of students.*
1. Madras Medical College	2,504
2. Stanley Medical College	1,300
3. Kilpauk Medical College	600
4. Madurai Medical College	2,230
5. Coimbatore Medical College	694
6. Chengalpattu Medical College ...	281
7. Tirunelveli Medical College	515
8. Thanjavur Medical College	1,425
	9,549

During the year, the Government increased the bed strength of the Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital from 555 to 663. Round the clock Biochemical Laboratory Service was made available in Madurai Medical College Hospital. Two Mobile Casualty Teams were established and attached to the Royapettah Hospital and General Hospital, Madras, to improve the medical care for the patients involved in accidents. The Government sanctioned one post of Reader in Medicine and two posts of Assistant Professors to improve the O.P. services in Coimbatore Medical College Hospital based on a classification of patients as walking, serious and shocked cases. A special section has been created to deal with the shocked patients who need expert and intensive care and this has been designated as Resuscitation Intensive Care and Intermediate Care units. During

the year under report Comprehensive Health Care Scheme was implemented with a view to providing medical aid to slum dwellers. This scheme will provide medical aid to a total population of 6,85,000.

KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY.

This institute mainly produces life saving drugs like Sera and Vaccine and undertakes biological examinations.

A statement showing the quantity of drugs produced and supplied is given hereunder:—

	Quantity manufactured.	*Quantity supplied.*
1 Freeze Dried Small Pox Vaccine..	24·4 Million doses	13·3 Million doses
2 A.T.S.(P) 1,500 IU	2,61,010	4,40,300
3 A.T.S. (C) 10,000 IU	15,893	50,561
4 Tetanus Toxoid 1cc. dose	5,95,250	8,22,101
5 Solution	1·60 lakhs of bottles. 14·40 lakhs of amps.	1·51 lakhs of bottles. 13·89 lakhs of amps
6 Group Sera	88,435 x ½cc	70,531x ½cc.
7 Dry Plasma	216	128
8 Wet Plasma	158 of 250 cc.	142 of 250 cc.
9 Pro. vaccine Cholera	50,35,362 ccl.	1,41,92,914 cc.
10 Cholera and TAB	2,26,845 cc.	1,72,545 cc.

The drugs and sera were produced at a cost of Rs. 1.05 crores. The net income was Rs. 64.77 lakhs.

Biological tests conducted during the year:

Biological control.		*Number of Tests Conducted.*
Sterility Test	...	1,667
Pyrogen Test	...	629
Toxicity Test	...	2,285

Biological tests conducted during the year :

Biological control.	*Number of Tests Conducted.*
Chemical Analysis	1,360
Antibiotic Sensitivity Test	192
Male frog Test	71
Graindex Test	
Blood Bank:	
Blood Grouping	188
Coombs	26
Rh. Test ...	1,320
Rh. Anti-body titre ...	246
Cold Aggluccuation Test	...
Haemotological Test	5,318
Clinical Section:	
Widal	761
Weil Felix	2
Brucilla	25
Blood for cultural examination	975
Seman Test	9
Urine Test	2,258
Blood for total count R.B.C.	62
Blood for total Count W.B.C.	438
Poisoning	13
Sputum	195
Serology Section:	
Blood for VDRL Test	7,463
Blood for Khan Test	6,632
Blood wasserman Test	2,818
C.S.F. for Loonges Test ...	30
C.S.F. for Paul Bunnel Test	17
Rose waller Test ...	363
C.S.F. for VDRL Test	34

DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

Medical Relief—Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.—This hospital is functioning at Arumbakkam, Madras since April 1970. This hospital has the unique distinction of providing out-patient and in-patient treatment facilities for all the three systems of medicine under one roof with an out-patient attendance of 1,500 to 2,000 per day.

During the year under report, 50 beds were additionally added to this hospital in the newly constructed ward which was formally inaugurated on 7th September 1976. In July 1976 the Government sanctioned the employment of additional staff for the additional 50 bedded ward and purchase of medicine and other needs.

Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.—This pharmacy prepares and supplies medicines in all the three systems of medicine, i.e., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani and caters to the needs of the 150 bedded hospital and the four Siddha dispensaries attached to it, in Madras City.

Medicinal Farm attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.—The Medicinal farm established in an area of 9.6 acres of land is supplying certain medicinal herbs to the pharmacy for the preparation of medicines. Proposals to develop this medicinal farm under centrally-sponsored scheme along with the Pharmacy are under consideration of the Government.

The Government, during the year under report, sanctioned the construction of the buildings for (i) Class rooms for D. Pharmacy students, (ii) Library, (iii) Office of the Special Officer, Siddha Science Development Committee, (iv) Museum and (v) Store room, etc. at an esimated cost of Rs. 3.30 lakhs. The construction of the above building is under progress.

Hospital attached to Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli district.—The 108 bedded hospital attached to the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai is providing clinical facilities in Siddha System of Medicine for the students studying at Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.

Construction of Out-patient Block at Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.—The out-patient department of this hospital was hitherto functioning in a small tiled room with no proper facilities for the proper functioning of the Out-patient department. In October 1976 the Government sanctioned the construction of a new out-patient block at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs. The construction of the above building is under progress.

Medicinal farm.—There is a miniature herbal garden organised in an area of 40 cents in the campus of the hospital and the college to enable the students to identify certain rare herbs.

Pharmacy.—The Pharmacy attached to this Hospital prepared and supplied medicines under the Siddha System for use in this hospital and also for teaching purposes to the students in D. Pharmacy/BIM and Post-graduate courses.

Details of medical education in Indian Medicine in the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai are given below:—

Name of Course.	*Name of institution.*	*Duration of course.*	*No. of students admitted in a year and rate of stipend.*	*No. of students admitted during* 1976-77.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
B.I.M (Degree Course)	Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.	5 years (including one year internship).	40 (30 stipendiary on a stipend of Rs.75 p.m. each for 9 months and 10 non-stipendiary). Internees get Rs.175 p.m.	40

Name of Course.	Name of institution.	Duration of Course.	No. of students admitted in a year and rate of stipend.	No. of students admitted during 1976-1977.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
M.D. Postgraduate Degree in Siddha.	Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.	3 years	20 (10 in Maruthuvam and 10 in Gunapadam) Stipend of Rs. 200 p.m. to each student.	6 in Maruthuvam and 5 in Gunapadam.
Diploma Courses in Pharmacy :—				
(i) in Siddha	Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.	2 years	16 (8 stipendiary and 8 non-stipendiary.) Stipend Rs. 30 p.m.	8 Stipendiary and 8 Non-stipendiary.
	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.	2 years	14 (7 stipendiary and 7 non-stipendiary).	7 stipendiary and 7 non-stipendiary.
(ii) in Ayurveda	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.	2 years	5 stipendiary	5 stipendiary.
(iii) in Unani	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.	2 years	5 stipendiary	2 stipendiary.

The expenditure on the Post-graduate Course in M.D. Siddha is met by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was earmarked for the scheme for 1976-77 and an expenditure of Rs. 2.51 lakhs was incurred on it.

Siddha wings at district Headquarters Hospitals and taluk and Non-taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—There were already 14 Siddha wings at district Headquarters Hospitals and 40 Siddha wings in taluk and non-taluk headquarters hospitals functioning up to the

end of March 1976. During the year under report, the Government sanctioned the opening of five new Siddha wings in the following places in the taluk Headquarters Hospitals with necessary staff and requisites: —

(1) Government Hospital, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district.

(2) Government Hospital, Padmanabhapuram, Kanyakumari district.

(3) Government Hospital, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli district.

(4) Government Hospital, Pollachi, Coimbatore district.

(5) Government Hospital Ponneri, Chengalpattu district.

Government Dispensaries.—The twelve Government Dispensaries in Indian systems of Medicine continue to function in this State in the following places:

Madras City.—

(i) Government Siddha Dispensary at Secretariat. (ii) Government Siddha Dispensary at Chepauk. (iii) Government Siddha Dispensary at Saidapet. (iv) Government Siddha Dispensary at Triplicane.	Attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

2. *Districts.*—

(v) Government Siddha Dispensary. Somarasampettai, Tiruchirappalli district.

(vi) Government Siddha Dispensary, Voimedu, Thanjavur district.

(vii) Government Siddha Dispensary, Anandur, Ramanathapuram district.

(viii) Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Pudukkottai.

(ix) Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Pudukkadai, Kanyakumari district.

(x) Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Edalakudi, Kanyakumari district.

(xi) Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Tirupathisaram, Kanyakumari district.

(xii) Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Shencottah, Tirunelveli district.

Dispensaries under the control of Local Bodies.—Dispensaries of Indian systems of Medicine under the control of local bodies as detailed below continue to function under the technical guidance of this Directorate.

Siddha—369.
Ayurveda—94.
Unani—14.

The total number of Indian systems of Medicine (private) pharmacies as on March 1977 was as follows:—

Siddha	23
Ayurveda	9
Unani ...	3
Siddha and Ayurveda ...	8
Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani	2
Total	45

Registration of Medical Practitioners in Indian Systems of Medicine.—The total number of Registered Medical Practitioners with the Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras and Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras as on March 1977 was as follows:—

Board of Integrated Medicine—782.

Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras—24,087.

During the year under report, the Government allotted 24 beds in the newly constructed additional 50 bedded ward exclusively for research work in Siddha under Dr. Rathinavel Subramaniam, Physician of Modern Medicine, for doing research on trying certain prepared medicines as found in the books of " Sarfozi Anubogha Vaidyam " for the patients suffering from respiratory, and chest diseases and also diabetes.

The Government accepted a proposal for starting the Medicinal Chemistry Research at the Hospital and allotted 20 beds for the research scheme.

The Central Research Institute (Siddha) is functioning under the Central Council of Research in Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, New Delhi in the newly constructed building in the campus of the Hospital. It has also got inpatient facilities with 30 beds and conducts research on Cascer, Diabetes, Jaundice, etc.

Special research investigations with regard to the extinct and rare medicinal plants known under the group name of 108 Karpamoli (கற்ப மூலிகை) (Rejuvenating herbs of Siddha Medicine) are being undertaken by the herbal Botany Department of Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai. The scheme envisages the conduct of pilot studies under simulated conditions and a Green House with thermal control equipments would be necessary for this. The Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 99,000 for the construction of a Green House for the purpose.

Grants-in-aid for the maintenance of the following private medical institutions of Indian Medicine were sanctioned by this Directorate, during the year under report, as detailed below:—

	Amount.
	RS.
1. Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Madras	11,614.00
(for the years 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75.)	5,000.00
2. Thirukoil Ayurvedic Dispensary Ramaswaram (for the year 1972-73)	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

The Government of Tamil Nadu being concerned with the serious problems caused by the pollution of water, air and land, formed the Department of Environmental Hygiene, to undertake a systematic study of the environmental pollution, namely, pollution of water, air and land, etc., on account of factors like industrial effluents, gases, solid wastes, use of pesticides and chemicals, human negligence, etc. During the year ten problems of pollution in the State referred by the Government and others were investigated and reports sent.

During the year, notices were issued to distilleries and tanneries which are the main pollution industries in the state to instal proper treatment measures for their wastes within a stipulated period. The Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) was associated as a member of the Task Force Committee set up by the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, to suggest suitable treatment methods for tannery wastes and a report has been sent to Government suggesting various methods of treatment.

Pollution of Adyar River due to the discharge of sewage from Ashok Nagar, K.K. Nagar, Nandanam areas was investigated and a report suggesting alternative arrangements was sent to the Government, in consultation with the officials of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Corporation of Madras, Public Works Department and the local bodies concerned.

A Sub-Committee on City sanitation and improvements to the slums in the City of Madras was formed with the Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) as the convenor to suggest ways and means to improve the prevailing insanitary conditions and other allied problems and it submitted its report to Government suggesting suitable remedial measures.

In March 1976, the State Government formed the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board, and advisory open body consisting of 16 members representing various interests such as industries,

agriculture, etc., with the Governor as its Chairman and the Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) as its Member-Secretary. The Board will help in making policies for the environment to fit in with the programmes of development and will function as a co-ordinating authority of the different departments concerned with powers to look into all aspects of pollution.

During the year under report, four meetings of the Board were held. Various subjects on the protection of environment and also the measures to improve the environmental conditions in the City of Madras were considered by the Board. The Board has approved the guidelines to be followed by the Licensing Authority in issuing clearance to new industries regarding the anti-pollution measures proposed to be adopted by them.

The Department of Environmental Hygiene in collaboration with the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, organised the session on treatment and disposal of wastes from tanneries in the 12th Tanners' Get-together during February 1977. The Department also participated in organising a Workshop on "Population and environment". The Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) attended the "National Seminar on Water Pollution" held at Cochin and presented a paper on "Water Pollution Problems in Tamil Nadu."

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture forms the backbone of the Indian economy and is the source of livelihood for about 70 per cent of the Indian people. The significance of agriculture arises from the fact that the development of agriculture is an essential condition for the development of material economy.

The secret of rapid agricultural progress depends largely upon the inputs, the investment in agriculture and the methods of production used. Agricultural extension better seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, water-supply, plant protection, mechanisation, etc., are some of the main ingredients for rapid increase in agricultural production.

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Seeds and Plants:

Improved seeds play an important role in increasing the agricultural production. Hence, timely action was taken to distribute seeds and other inputs to the farmers.

The following quantities of seeds were distributed by the Department:—

Paddy	12,144 M.T.
Cholam	120 "
Ragi ...	205 "
Hybrid cholam	149 "
Hybrid cumbu	212 "

Hybrid maize		102 M.T.
Pulses		844 „
Groundnut		4,578 „
Gingelly		28 „
Sunflower		855 „
Cotton	... ...	„

The following areas were brought under Seed Certification during 1976-77:—

Paddy	10,787.10 Acres
Hybrid millets	3,190.97 „
Cotton	3,714.31 „
Hybrid cotton	126.26 „
Variety millets	1,475.79 „
Others	6,658.06 „
	25,952.49 Acres.

Manures and Fertilisers:

The following quantities of fertilisers were distributed:—

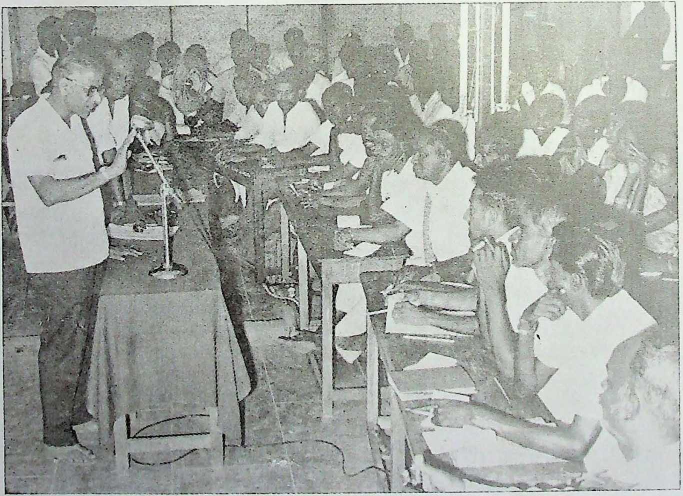
N	...	1.96 Lakh M.T.
P		0.57 „
K		0.57 „

Plant Protection Chemicals:

The Department continued to implement various schemes under Plant Protection.

A (i) Plant Protection Chemicals worth of Rs. 343.93 lakhs were distributed through a net work of 810 Agricultural Depots. The following quantities of pesticides were distributed:—

Liquid formulations	... 186,512 litres
Dust	4,210 M. Tons



Traning to the teachers on the identification of Crop Pest and diseases.

Mass Ground Spraying:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of eradication of pests and diseases of endemic nature, an area of 1,17,524 acres against Stemborer on paddy and 32,879 acres against Red hairy caterpillar on groundnut have been covered at a total cost of Rs. 42.33 lakhs. Under the sub-scheme of Brown Plant Hopper Control, the pesticides were issued at 1/3 cost and the balance was shared by Government of India and State Government. Besides this, Government of India allowed a subsidy of Rs. 3 per acre towards operational charges. An area of 21,517 acres were covered under this scheme.

Implementation of the Insecticides Act:

The seven Pesticide Testing Laboratories in the State analysed 15,547 samples during the year, out of which, 961 samples were found to be substandard. Legal action was initiated against the dealers.

High Yielding Varieties Programme:

An area of 50.22 lakh acres was brought under I.R. derivatives and other High Yielding Varieties of paddy and 11.23 lakh acres under millets. 1,641 numbers of compact Block Demonstrations were laid during the year.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME.

The programme is in operation from 1960 with the object of maximising the production and income per unit area in the Cauvery delta of Thanjavur district. The various packages of practices adopted increased the productivity of paddy from 911 Kgs. to 2,396 Kgs. per hectare during the year. An area of 5.12 lakh acres under paddy was covered with the improved agronomic practice.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AREA PROGRAMME.

The details of coverage are as follows under this Programme.

Paddy	40.36	lakh acres
Cholam	3.00	,,
Ragi	3.95	,,
Cumbu	2.36	,,
Groundnut	4.33	,,
Cotton	1.41	,,
	55.41	

Pulses Crash Programme:

As a result of the Crash Programme, the area under pulses increased from 8.53 lakh hectares to 9.70 lakh hectares (including horsegram) and the pulses production increased from 2.60 lakh M.T. to 2.90 lakh M.T. The achievements under this scheme are as follows:—

Distribution of Pulses seeds	844 M.T.
Procurement of Pulses seeds	789 ,,
Seed Farms organised	4,595 Ha.
Demonstrations	988 Nos.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses:

Block Demonstrations were conducted in 1,324 hectares. Breeders seed Farms were arranged in 48.5 hectares and foundation seed farms in 1,048 hectares. 175 M.T. of pulses seeds were distributed availing the Central subsidy and 44 numbers of sprayers distributed at 50 percent subsidy.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

There are 13 Agricultural Schools located in various parts of the state for rural youths, mostly school drop outs. During 1976-77, a total number of 381 candidates successfully completed the programme.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

21 high yielding strains of paddy and millets, were identified and released for large scale cultivation. Crop response studies for formulating optimum fertiliser recommendations were undertaken on a large scale. Studies on the utility of blue green algae, Agelia, Zinc sulphate for paddy were also conducted. The agro-climatic condition of Kanyakumari District is slightly different from the other parts of the state. To tackle the soil acidity problems affecting this area and to evolve varieties and crop patterns suitable to the peculiar agro-climatic conditions of the district, a research centre was established at Thirupathisaram.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

Soil Conservation:

Soil Conservation in Hills and Plains including Wind Swept Areas Scheme:

The Schemes provide for contour bunding, bench-terracing, gully control, water management, works like land levelling, land shaping and laying of irrigaion and drainage channels, etc. Under the scheme an area of 41,320 hectares was covered and 248 numbers of percolation pond were constructed.

Minor Irrigation:

During the year under report, 3,462 private tube wells and 2,171 bore wells were sunk and 1,827 open wells were deepened to provide additional irrigation facilities to 27,696, 1,737 and 1,462 hectares respectively. 3,344 Filter Point Tube wells were also sunk to provide irrigation to 13,376 hectares.

Crop Development Schemes.

Commercial Crops—Oil seeds:

Fifteen per cent of the total cultivable area of the State is covered by oil seeds. To increase the oilseeds production the following schemes were operated during the year under report:—

(a) Intensive Oilseeds Developments Scheme.

(b) Package Scheme on Oilseeds.

(c) Sunflower Development Programme.

Coconut.—To increase the production of coconut and to achieve the targetted level of 1,113 million nuts by the end of fifth Plan period the following schemes were implemented:—

1. Establishment of coconut nurseries.
2. Scheme for the production and distribution of T x D coconut Seedlings.
3. Setting up of parasite breeding centres.
4. Elite coconut seed farm at Navlock.
5. Co-ordinated coconut Development Scheme.
6. Pilot Demonstration plots in Coconut Gardens.
7. Co-ordinated Coconut Development Schemes in the coastal areas of Ramanathapuram District.

Sugarcane.—The object of the scheme is to bring an area of 3.63 lakh acres under sugarcane during the Fifth Plan period so as to obtain a production level of 140 lakhs tonnes of sugarcane resulting in 14 lakhs tonnes of gur and to increase by 3 M.T./acre additional yield over the existing level of 35 M.T./acre (1973-74) by using disease-free seed materials and optimum manuring.

The following progress were made during 1976-77.

Planting of selected setts	1.739	lakh Nos.
Optimum manuring	3.178	lakh Acres.
Plant protection	3.189	"

Coverage of release of parasites—12,329 acres.

Cotton:

As a result of various schemes implemented the cotton production in 1976-77 was expected to be 3.5 lakh bales in 2.50 lakh hectares.

HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

Hill Area Programme:

The Central Planning Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 233.51 lakhs for various schemes in Nilgiris.

1. Scheme for development of Mandarin Oranges in Kukul valley.
2. Schemes for the development of Vegetable Seed Production centres.
3. Scheme for development of Paddy, Tapioca and Spices.
4. Scheme for development of Ginger in Gudalur Taluk.
5. Scheme for assisting Small Farmers of Coffee and Tea in Nilgiris District.
6. Scheme for Technical Guidance to Small Farmers of Tea and Improvement of Tea Plantation.
7. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Todas in the Nilgiris.
8. Potato Development and Seed Multiplication Schemes in Hosur and Kodaikanal.

FRUITS.

*Government Orchard-*cum*-Nurseries*:

There are 10 Government Orchard-*cum*-Nurseries besides nurseries for pepper, pineapple, cashew, etc. They serve as demonstration centres for scientific cultivation apart from producing quality seed materials for distribution to ryots. During the year 1976-77 a quantity of 6.50 lakhs of plants were produced for distribution.

Development of Horticulture in Hill Areas except Nilgiris:

Under this scheme an area of 4,282 acres were covered by vegetable and horticultural crops.

Banana Development Scheme:

At present two schemes are being implemented in the State i.e., (i) State Sponsored Banana Package Scheme and (ii) Centrally Sponsored Banana Development Scheme. The State Banana Scheme was wound up in March 1977.

The details of the work carried out under the schemes are as follows:—

State Banana Scheme:

Coverage area:	Dwarf Cavendish	5,986.45 Ac.
	Robusta	6,756.65 Ac.
	Other varieties	14,072.00 Ac.
		26,815.10 Ac.

Maintenance of optimum population	21,985.55 Ac.
Plant Protection Measures	19,030.51 Ac.
Fertiliser application	18,107.97 Ac.
A.R. Trails	38
Credit (Co-operative)	280 lakhs

Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

Coverage of area	2,820.45 Ha.
Demonstration Plots	70 Nos.
Credit (Co-operative)	432 Lakhs.

CASHEW DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The following three Cashew Development Schemes have been sponsored by the Government of India to step up production of Cashew in this State.

(i) Scheme for development of Cashew by laying out Demonstration Plots.

(ii) Scheme for improvement of Cashew by Vegetative propagation.

(iii) Establishment of Cashew progeny Orchard.

The work done under the Scheme during 1976–77 are furnished below:—

Item.	*Unit.*	*Achivement.*
Laying out demonstration plots	No.	2792
Vegetative propagation	Hec.	224.30
Number of units to be established	No.	3

Tobacco Development Schemes:

Tobacco Development activities are being carried out in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchi, Coimbatore and Madurai.

The following are the achievements under this programme during 1976–77:—

Non-Package Areas: (Coimbatore, Madurai Tiruchy and Thanjavur Districts.)

Item.	*Unit.*	*Achievement.*
Procurement of seeds	Kgs.	174
Supply of seeds	Kgs.	187
Nursery Demonstrations	Nos.	14,229
Non-package area :		
Coverage of improved seeds	Ha.	8,694
Coverage of Fertiliser application	Ha.	8,785
Coverage of Plant protection	Ha.	9,750
Zonal trails	Nos.	6

Item.	*Unit.*	*Achievement.*
Package areas (Coimbatore District):		
Supply of seeds	Kgs.	17,720
Coverage by improved seeds	Ha.	10,581
Coverage by Fertiliser application	Ha.	10,581
Coverage by Plant Protection	Ha.	9,954
Coverage by Improved agronomic practices	Ha.	7,426
Co-operative Demonstrations	Nos.	112
Loans (Co-operative)	Lakhs	6,652

INTEGRATED DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme operated in Koilpatti and Pudukkottai. The object of the Scheme is to increase the per acre yield of dryland crops and thereby increase the income of dryland farmers. Necessary inputs were provided and demonstrations laid to emphasise the benefits of dryfarming techniques. During 1976–77 an area of 1,728.9 Hectares were covered under this programme.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (MACHINES).

Under IDA Loan, the Department has arranged to supply 518 numbers of IMT 533 Yugezlavian tractor and 1,100 numbers of indigenous tractors to beneficiaries under long term facilities and out of which 1,482 tractors were distributed.

Under IDA, a Scheme for sinking of Filter Points, Shallow, Tubewells and Medium Tube Wells in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Pudukkottai was launched. The following are the achievements during 1976-77:—

	Filter Point (Nos.)	*STW/MTW (Nos.)*
Thanjavur	266	143
South Arcot		33
Tiruchirappalli		11
Pudukkottai		11

Training Programme:

A training Centre for conducting training courses for improving the technical knowledge of the Engineering personnel of this Department was started at Kudumiamalai in July 1976 and 80 persons were trained in this Centre upto March 1977.

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

There are 12 agencies in Tamil Nadu in 12 Districts which have been sanctioned up to the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan period, i.e., 1978–79.

Financial Outlay:

This is a central Sector scheme fully financed by Government of India. The 5 Projects sanctioned during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period are provided with grant in aid of Rs. 1,00.00 lakhs each for the years 1976-77 to 1978–79 and the seven projects sanctioned in the V Plan will get a grant in aid of Rs. 1,50.00 lakhs each for the plan period of 5 years. This scheme has been transferred to Board of Revenue with effect from 1st December 1976.

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA.

The 27th Vanamahotsava was celebrated in a fitting manner during 1976–77. The inaugural planting was done by the Governor of Tamil Nadu during July 1976.

The details of targets and achievements during 1976–77 are furnished below:—

Serial number.	*Name of district.*	*Target.*	*Number of trees planted.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Chengalpattu	3,08,510	8,20,860
2	North Arcot ..	4,04,470	6,65,153
3	Thanjavur ..	3,68,350	4,67,298
4	Tiruchirappalli ..	2,50,280	4,23,134
5	Madurai ..	2,55,950	6,21,952
6	Ramanathapuram	3,39,130	10,02,929
7	Pudukkottai	1,22,610	2.09.477
8	Salem ..	2,16,560	10,08,556
9	Dharmapuri	1,56,180	1,80,114
10	Tirunelveli	2,49,390	6,07,552
11	Kanyakumari	74,470	1,65,020
12	Coimbatore	2,51,790	4,46,633
13	Nilgiris	20,080	59,280
14	South Arcot	4,27,300	6,08,672
	Total	34,45,070	72,86,614

Other Heads of Departments and Local Bodies—

Serial number.	*Name of heads of departments.*	*Target.*	*Number of trees planted.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Chief Engineer (Building)	1,00,000	4,45,167
	Chief Engineer (H. R. W.)	70,000	1,11,035
3	Chief Engineer (N. H.)	30,000	9,56,617
4	Tamil Nadu Housing Board	18,350	14,253
5	Vice Chanceller, Madras University.	1,000	60,900
6	ice Chanceller, Madurai University.	1,000	10,630
7	Vice Chanceller, Annamalai University	1,000	2,330
8	Corporation of Madras	1,33,000	2,29,978

Serial number.	Name of heads of Departments.	Target	Number of trees planted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9	Corporation of Madurai	50,000	2,040
10	Municipality of Salem	50,000	36,000
11	Municipality of Tiruchirappalli	50,000	7,817
12	Municipality of Coimbatore ..	50,000	78,124
13	Director of Industries and Commerce	10,000	6,028
14	Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras		212,271
15	Slum Clearance Board	5,000	2,727
		569,350	2,175,91
	Grand Total	4,014,420	9,462,531

DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

The Veterinary College, Madras started in the year 1903 is engaged in teaching, research and extension education. It has become a constituent unit of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University from December 1, 1976. The College offers B.V.Sc. and M.V.Sc. degree Courses.

The following are the details of the number of students on roll, during the year under report I B.V.Sc. 194; II B.V.Sc. 110; III B.V.Sc. 145; IV B.V.Sc. 140; Final B.V.Sc. 205; I M.V.Sc. 24 and II M.V.Sc. 26.

Examinations.—The percentage of passes in the Final B.V.Sc.. and M.V.Sc., exminations are given below:—

Course.	*Number of students appeared.*	*Number passed.*	*percentage of pass.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Final B. V. Sc. Part I (Old Regulations) ..	3	2	66·6
Final B. V. Sc. Part I (Integrated Regulations) June 1976	92	62	67·4
Final B. V. Sc. Part I (Old Regulations) ..	4	3	75
Final B. V. Sc. Part II (Integrated Regulation)	97	69	71·1
I M. V. Sc.	30	17	57
II M. V. Sc.	29	25	84

Farm Training.—The students of the I, II, III and IV B.V. Sc. degree classes underwent practical farm training for 45 days during April–May at Livestock Research Station, Hosur, District Livestock Farm, Orathanad and District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai respectively.

Farmers' Training Courses, Orathanad.—A training course in livestock production of three months duration is being offered since January 1972 for the benefit of farmers and so far 544 progressive farmers have been trained. During 1976–77, 81 farmers were trained at this centre.

Livestock Assistants' Training Centre, Hosur.—This Centre imparts instruction in Veterinary Science and Animal Hubandry and prepares candidates for being appointed as Livestock Assistants in State Government Service. The duration of the course is 11 months, of which 8½ months are spent on practical training and 2½ months in hospital works at the Veterinary College, Madras. During 1976–77, 100 students from Tamil Nadu and 2 from Pondicherry State were trained, 61 candidates came out successfully during September 1976 and another batch of 30 candidates admitted during November 1976 are undergoing the training.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

The Board (Food Production) administered the following loan schemes:—

(i) New Well Subsidy Scheme.

(ii) Intensive Manuring Schemes.

(iii) Supply of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets on hire purchase.

The schemes are no longer in force. Such loans are now being financed by the Land Development Banks. The Board is attending to spill over cases relating to adjustment/write off/ waiver of subsidy/requests for conversion of summary recovery into Takkavi loan, etc.

Small Farmers Development Agency.—The Board (Food Production) has been placed in-charge of Small Farmers Development Agencies. These agencies aim at improving the productivity of the Small Farmers holding below 5 acres of dry lands or 2½ acres of wet lands by popularising and propagating improved agricultural practices including use of high yielding varieties, fertilisers and multiple cropping where only a single crop is being raised, taking advantage of short duration high yielding varieties. Such efforts are also supported by development of irrigation wherever possible and provision of necessary help by way of inputs and equipments on loan-*cum*-subsidy basis. Subsidiary occupations such as dairying are also advocated both by way of loan-*cum*-subsidy assistance for purchase of animals and by provision of infrastructure facilities for proper breeding, veterinary

aid and marketing. These agencies at present envisage a coverage of 50,000 families in selected areas in each of the districts, except Madras and the two districts covered by the drought prone areas programme, viz., Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram. Emphasis under this programme is on the ultimate objective, namely, improvement of farm productivity rather than achievement in terms of specific items of activity for which assistance is afforded.

Government of India have approved a budget for Rs. 357.74 lakhs for the year 1976–77. Rs. 292.372 lakhs were released for the twelve projects inclusive of the unspent balance for the year 1975–76 out of which Rs. 271.075 lakhs have been utilised by the Agencies.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

According to 1974 Livestock Census, the total livestock population is 23.43 million. Of these, the number of white cattle are 10.57 million, Buffaloes 2.85 million, Sheep 5.39 million, Goats 3.95 million, Pigs 5.63 lakhs and other animals such as horses and donkeys 0.97 lakh.

For the purpose of administration, the state has been divided into 6 regions, and a Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry is in-charge of each region.

Livestock Farms.—The Exotic cattle farm, Eachenkottai was started on 3rd April 1976. The Exotic, Jersey Cattle are expected from DANIDA as the foundation stock for Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm in the coming years.

Cattle are also maintained in the Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem. The performance of these farms during the year under report is given below:—

1. Opening stock as on 31st March 1976	5,586
2. Closing stock as on 1st April 1977	5,511
3. Number of calves born during the year ..	1,361
4. Number of bulls sold for breeding	120
5. Number of bulls transferred to other Veterinary Institutions	228
6. Quantity of Milk produced in these farms	1,308,117 Litres.
7. Quantity of Milk sold to the public	1,093,811 Litres.
8. Amount realised through sale of milk	Rs. 9,84,936

Intensive Cattle Development Projects.—During the year under report an Intensive Cattle Development Project was started in February 1977 at Pudukkottai besides the 3 Projects already in existence. The performance of these projects during the year under report is given below:—

1. Name of the Projects	(1) Madurai. (2) Tirunelveli. (3) Thanjavur. (4) Pudukkottai.
2. Number of Artificial Insemination done	1,54,223
3. Number of Artificial Insemination verified	90,526
4. Number of Calves born	14,960
5. Number of breeding bulls maintained	94
6. Number of Calves getting subsidy	950
7. Number of parties assisted for procuring animals	588
8. Number of parties getting subsidy for cultivation of fodder	340

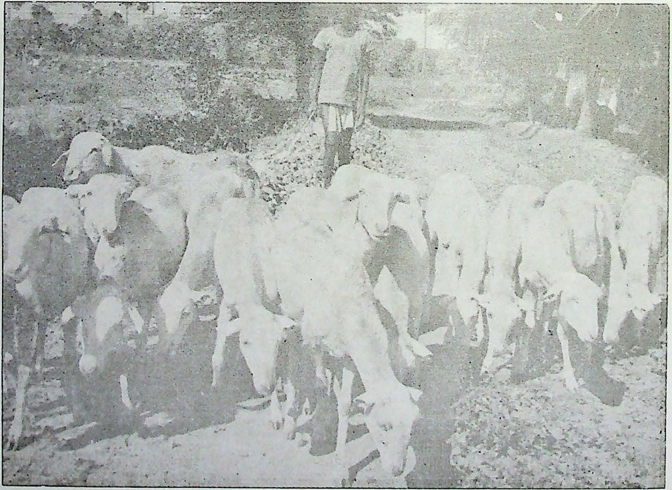
9. Amount disbursed for the above	Rs. 10,556
10. Number of fodder slips sold	4,157,800
11. Quantity of fodder sold	3,653
12. Number of animals treated	239,416
13. Number of vaccination done	463,513
14. Number of castration performed	25,681

Key Village Scheme.—The gist of performance of these Key Village Blocks is given below:—

1. Place of the location of Key Village Officer.	(1) Dindigul.	(2) Tiruchirappalli.	(3) Tirunelveli.
2. Date of Starting ..	1st February 1977.	1st October 1975.	1st October 1975.
3. Number of Key Village Blocks.	8	8	8
4. Number of bulls maintained in these areas			161
5. Total number of Artificial Insemination done			194,600
6. Total number of Artificial Insemination verified			143,213
7. Total number of calves born			23,380
8. Total number of cases treated			183,437
9. Total number of castrations done			29,775
10. Total number of vaccination done			616,269

Sheep Development.—The two Sheep Farms at Chinnasalem and Sattur and 4 Sheep Units at Hosur, Chettinad, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli already functioning in Tamil Nadu continue to work during the year under report. The performance of these farms and Units is given below:—

1. Opening stock as on 1st April 1976	8,475
2. Closing stock as on 31st March 1977	8,048
3. Number of lambs born	3,446
4. Number of sheep sold for breeding	2,035
5. Number of sheep sold for table	1,094



Mecheri Sheep (Flock) - Mecheri Sheep distributed under Sheep Development Programme.

Under the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Scheme, the members of the 39 societies were given 2,020 rams and 52,645 owes, 207 ram lambs and 178 owe lambs, totalling 55,050 sheeps.

Piggery Development.—The opening balance of the nine Piggery Units was 2,079 and the closing balance as on 1st April 1977 was 1,875. During the year under report 551 piglets were sold for breeding.

During the year under report a meat shop was opened in the campus of Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet, with a view to hold the price line. During the year 8,927 kgs. of pork was sold and a sum of Rs. 73,507 was realised through the sale.

Poultry Development.—During the year under report, the two hatcheries at Kattupakkam and Hosur under the control of Tapco were transferred to this department. Apart from these two hatcheries, 29 Poultry Extension Centres functioned in Tamil Nadu during the period under report. The gist of the activities of these centres is given below:—

	NOS.
1. Strength at the beginning of the year	103,003
2. Strength at the end of the year	104,736
3. Number of eggs collected ...	3,209,694
4. Number of eggs sold for hatching	19,751
5. Number of eggs sold for table	2,312,421
6. Number of birds sold for breeding	48,669
7. Number of birds sold for table	70,799

During the year under report, 35 Poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies functioned in Tamil Nadu. Two thousand, two hundred and twenty nine members were benefited and they maintained 18,575 birds. They received the financial assistance of Rs. 2.32 lakhs from Government as loan.

Fodder Development.—Due regard has been given in all the farms and Intensive Cattle Development Project areas for the production of fodder. Besides this, 5 Fodder Seed Production Units are functioning at Padappai, Chinnaselam, Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai and Eachenkottai.

The performance of these Units are given below:—

	Fodder produced.	*Fodder slips issued.*
	(IN METRIC TONNES.)	
1. In the Fodder Slips Production Units	4,693	4,474
2. In the Farms	5,940	2,283
3. In the Intensive Cattle Development Project areas		4,157

The fodder slips are sold to the public at a nominal rate. In the Project areas 340 people were given subsidy for cultivation of fodder and Rs. 10,556 was disbursed during the year under report.

Co-ordinated Cattle Breeding Programme.—The Progeny Testing Scheme started in 1972 continued to function during the year under report.

Veterinary Health Services.—During the year under report 25 additional Veterinary Dispensaries were sanctioned and 4 Veterinary Dispensaries were upgraded as Veterinary Hospitals.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.—The following Units continue to work under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme during the year under report:—

	NOS.
1. District Rinderpest Vaccination Squad	14
2. Vigilance Units	10
3. Check posts ...	9

Fifty nine lakhs, twenty six thousand three hundred and ninety one animals were vaccinated by the Rinderpest Scheme staff and 480,000 animals were vaccinated by the other departmental staff against Rinderpest during the year under report.

There were 29 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 658 attacks and 398 deaths during the year under report.

Veterinary Biological Production.—During the year under report 25 kinds of Vaccine and Antigen were prepared in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet. The total production was 326.66 lakh doses of Vaccine, 9.750 milli litres of Antigen, 10,645 litres of solution and amps. of Rinderpest Bull virus, 45.01 lakh doses of Vaccine, 2,100 milli litres of Antigen and 36 amps. of Rinderpest Bull virus were sold to the public in and out of the State.

A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was realised through the sale of Vaccines during the year under report.

Special Animal Husbandry Programme.—This scheme was started in January 1977. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the State for the entire scheme. While the Sheep Production Programme is being implemented by this department under Special Animal Husbandry Programme, the Poultry Production Programme is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation and the calf rearing is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Diary Development Corporation.

During the year under report 131 sheep units were started and a sum of Rs. 1,06,393 was paid towards subsidy.

Drought Prone Area Programme.—During the year under report, a subsidy amount of Rs. 16.81 lakhs was sanctioned for distribution of 750 milch animals, starting of 770 sheep units and assistance to dairy development in Ramanathapuram district. Rs. 10.36 lakhs was sanctioned as subsidy for rearing 3,500 cross breed calves, starting of 100 sheep units and 100 poultry units in Dharmapuri district.

Tribal Development Programme.—During the year under report the following Animal Husbandry Schemes were implemented in 9 Tribal pockets spread over the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.

	NOS.
1. Poultry Units	580
2. Sheep Units	325
3. Piggery Units	52
4. Distribution of milch animals:—	
(*a*) Cows	10
(*b*) Buffaloes	18

To encourage the Tribals to involve in Animal Husbandry Programme, 100 per cent subsidy was granted in Chinnakalrayan hills and 50 per cent in other areas. A similar sub-plan for development of Animal Husbandry in Tribal areas was sanctioned during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 16.50 lakhs.

Hill Area Development Programme.—Under the Hill Area Development Programme, 149 sheep units and 4 Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies were started in Nilgiris district during the year 1975–76 and 33 additional units were started during the year 1976–77.

Western Ghats Development Programme.—Under the above Programme financed through Special Central Assistance, Government sanctioned Rs. 2.25 lakhs towards payment of subsidy to 500 small farmers and marginal farmers and 500 agricultural labourers for the year 1976–77.

Integrated Sample Survey Scheme.—This Scheme aims at the collection of data on major livestock products like milk, egg, wool and meat on a regular and systematic manner. The Scheme will be financed on a 50:50 basis by the State and Centre during

the entire Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Scheme started functioning in Tamil Nadu since December 1976.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Department for 1976–77:

Receipts	68,60,712
Expenditure	7,98,91,165

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

The Dairy Development Department is in-charge of the following units:—

1. Milk Colony
2. Bull Station
3. Veterinary Hospital
4. Salvage Farm
5. Sanitary Section
6. Government Dairy Farm
7. Agriculture Section
8. Milk Co-operatives in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation is in-charge of the commercial activities of the Department.

Milk Colony.—The Milk Colony at Madhavaram which comprises of an area of 816.85 acres provides accommodation for 4,000 milch animals apart from dry animals and calves. A total quantity of 5,39,894 litres of milk was produced by the

Licencees in the Milk Colony during the year 1976–77. At present the total number of Licencees and the strength of cattle in the Madras City during the year 1976-77 are as follows:—

VII UNIT—

Period.	*Number of licencees.*
(1)	(2)
As on April 1976	44
Number of Licencees admitted during the year 1976-77 ..	4
Number of Licencees cancelled during the year 1976-77 ..	4
Number of Licencees as on March 1977	44

Stock of Animals—

	Buffaloe.		*Cow.*	
	Milch.	*Dry.*	*Milch.*	*Dry.*
As on April 1976	91	7	352	72

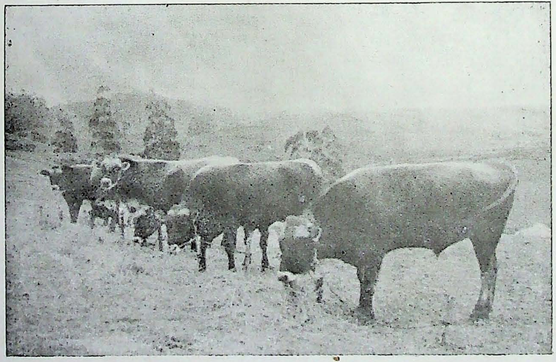
Total quantity of Milk production during the year 1976-77. 4,88,204·2 Kgs.

VIII UNIT—

Period.	*Number of licencees.*
As on April 1976	18
Number of Licencees admitted during the year 1976—77 ..	4
Number of Licencees cancelled during the year 1976—77	6
Number of Licencees as on March 1977	16

Strength of Animals—

	Buffaloe.		*Cow.*	
	Milch.	*Dry.*	*Milch.*	*Dry.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
As on April 1976 ..	96	13	104	20
Total quantity of milk production			2,75,111·9 Kgs.	



The Young Jersey Bulls, D.L.F. Ootacamund - For intensive propagation in Cattle Development.

Bull Station.—Exotic Bulls of Jersey and Red Dane Breeds and Murrah Buffaloe Bulls are maintained. Artificial Insemination with Semen from these high pedigree bulls is done free of charge for all animals of the Licencees and animals belonging to Government Dairy Farm. The stock and value of animals, quantity of semen produced and distributed to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation, Government Dairy Farm, etc., are as follows:—

		White Cattle.	*Black Cattle.*
Value of animals in stock ..		50,925·00	28,145·00
Quantity of diluted semen produced		30,955 ML	35,434 ML
Quantity of diluted semen distributed—			
	T.N.D.D.C.	10,945 ML	29,060 ML
	G.D.F.	7,535 ML	20 ML
	Units	8,120 ML	4,222 ML
	Others	715 ML	15 ML
Value of Semen distributed		13,657·50	33,317·00
Cost of Semen to be recovered during the year—			
	T.N.D.D.C.	5,472·50	29,060·00
	Others	357·50	15·00

The Veterinary Hospital, Salvage Farm and the Sanitary section cater to the needs of the Government Dairy Farms as well as the Licencees.

Government Dairy Farm.—The number of cattle maintained in the farm is furnished below:—

	Cows.	*Buffaloes.*
As on April 1975	788	31
As on March 1976	834	32

During the year, a total quantity of 516,022 litres of milk was produced in the farm.

The Government Dairy Farm consisted of milch wing, dry wing and calf rearing section. In the milch wing more cows were being housed than buffaloes. During the year 126 hifers have been supplied to the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies from the Government Dairy Farm. Six numbers of cross bred animals were also supplied to the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies. 113 numbers of Jersy Cross bred bull valves have also been sold to private parties.

Village level workers were given intensive training in artificial insemination and farm management and these workers are being used to implement the cross breeding programme in the societies so that ultimately the members will be benefited through improved calves.

The total area under grass in the farm at the commencement of the year was 75 acres. As there was good demand for fodder crops like maize, cowpea and agathi, the area under grass was reduced and additional areas were brought under fodder cereals and legumenous cultivation. A total quantity of 8,701 tonnes of grass was produced including the grass obtained from the Corporation Sewage Farm at Kodungaiyur and was supplied to the units in the colony and the fodder (grass) requirements of the animals in the colony were met in full. Maize was cultivated in an extent of about 32 acres in the farm and a total quantity of 536 M. tonnes of green fodder was secured during the year. Cowpea was cultivated in about 23.70 acres and 150 M. tonnes of fodder was produced. Agathi was grown in about 2 acres under irrigated condition. The fodder obtained from the plants was 2.8 M. tonnes. The fodder farm in the colony remained a model farm for educating the Dairy Farmers and the public about the importance of fodder cultivation as a necessary adjunct to dairying.

Two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight milk co-operatives were functioning in Tamil Nadu at the end of the year under report. Almost the entire production, collection, processing and marketing of milk is done through these co-operatives. Of these societies 1,205 co-operatives are traditional. The system of procurement and marketing has not changed over the years. Cattle are milked in common milking yards and the milk is paid on the basis of volume after a lactometer check. The remaining 1,133 societies were recently organised on the pattern of Amul Societies in the Stote of Gujarat.

A sum of Rs. 3,60,000 was incurred towards State participation of share capital in respect of 84 Milk Co-operatives in the State. Government loans amounting to Rs. 17.0 lakhs were provided to 1,296 members of 95 milk supply societies for various purposes connected with the increase of milk production.

The receipts and expenditure during the year 1976–77 were as follows:—

Receipts—Rs. 28.88 lakhs.

Expenditure—Rs. 73.98 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited after its formation took over 3 Chick Hatcheries, 2 Feed Mixing Units and 38 Poultry Extension Centres located in various parts of the State. The activities of the Corporation can be grouped into two Wings namely Commercial and Extension.

Working of the Corporation—Commercial Wing—Feed Mixing Units.—Initially two feed Mixing Units one at Madras and another at Arasur (Coimbatore) were functioning for the supply of balanced popultry feed at reasonable rates. To meet the growing demand, three more Feed Mixing Units were commissioned, one at Tiruppur (Coimbatore district), the second at

Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli district) and another at Kallupatti (Madurai District). The Feed Mixing Unit at Arasur has since been transferred to the Poultry Extension Centre, Seshanchavady (Salem District). A total quantity of 4994.852 tonnes of poultry feed was produced in the units during the year under report.

Marketing Units.—Marketing Units opened at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem are selling eggs and poultry meat to the public. The Madras Unit is supplying eggs and poultry meat to the Defence establishments in and around Madras. It also sells pork and pork products. One crore thirty nine lakhs five thousand seven hundred and fifty-two eggs and 59,135 kgs. of poultry meat were sold at the various Marketing Units during the year under report.

Extension Wing—Chick Hatchery.—One hatchery is now functioning under the Corporation at Kappalur, Madurai District.

Two lakhs thirty five thousand nine hundred and eleven chicks were hatched in the hatcheries during the year. A new hatchery has been set up at Arasur, Coimbatore District for developing new high yielding commercial hybrid chicks at considerable cost.

CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural production depends to a large extent on the availability of credit, besides inputs, processing, storage and markering facilities. Of the institutionalised agencies the co-operatives have emerged and been recognised as the most ideal and the principal agency for providing agricultural finance for commercialisation and modernisation of agriculture. The consumer co-operatives help to hold the price line on consumer articles witin reasonable limits. The Co-operatives also provide other inputs and facilities needed by agriculture.

Agricultural Credit.—During the year under report the Agricultural Credit Societies provided short-term credit to the extent of Rs. 119.33 crores as against Rs. 100.20 crores during 1975–76 to meet the current cultivation expenses on seeds, fertilisers, labour, etc., and medium term credit to the extent of Rs. 5.79 crores as against Rs. 2.65 crores during 1975–76 to meet such items of expenditure as purchase of plough bulls, power sprayers, milch animals, poultry, etc. The Land Development Banks provided long term credit to the extent of 19.14 crores as against 16.85 crores during 1975–76 to meet the expenditure on items like sinking and deepening of wells, installation of pumpsets, reclamation of lands, purchase of tractors, development of plantation, etc. The share capital and deposit position of Primary Credit Societies, the Central Co-operative Banks and the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank registered appreciable progress. With a view to enabling the co-operatives to strengthen their own resources and to meet the credit requirements, contribution to the share capital of credit societies and Central Banks to the extent of Rs. 381.85 lakhs was made by the State Government during the year.

In order to raise long-term funds for implementation of various schemes, the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank used to float debentures under normal programme as well as for special schemes with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. During the year under report the State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 24.71 lakhs to the debentures floated for normal schemes and Rs. 240.19 lakhs to the debentures floated for special schemes. Financial assistance by way of marginal subsidy and investment in the shares to the extent of Rs. 4.40 lakhs and Rs. 5.45 lakhs respectively was given to the Primary Land Development Banks during the year under report.

Co-operative Marketing and Processing.—With a view to securing better return to the farmers, several schemes such as state participation in the share capital of co-operative marketing societies, construction of godowns, establishment of processing units, assistance for grading activities, etc., were implemented during the year. Financial assistance of Rs. 22.31 lakhs was sanctioned to the marketing societies for installation of processing plants. Government have so far participated in the share capital of Primay Marketing Societies to the extent of Rs. 114.25 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation in all the districts except Thanjavur and the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation in the Thanjavur district, purchased and distributed pool and non-pool fertilisers through their retail depots. The value of fertilisers distributed by all co-operatives was Rs. 48.87 crores during the year under report.

Consumer Co-operatives.—One of the main objects of Co-operative Consumer Scheme is to stabilise the prices of basic consumer articles like food-stuffs, clothing, fuel and other essential house-hold articles. Consumer Co-operatives play a very important role in the fair distribution of essential and other commodities at reasonable prices and ensure healthy trading practices. During the year various schemes such as investment in the shares of consumer co-operatives, provision of financial assistance towards the working capital, construction of godowns, setting up of modern retail units, distribution of essential commodities in rural through Village Agricultural Credit Societies under Rural Consumer Scheme sponsored by National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi, etc., were implemented. The National Co-operative Development Corporation, Delhi provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 20.95 lakhs for the implementation of Rural Consumer Scheme by way of participation in share capital and loan and subsidy for purchase of transport trucks, furniture and fittings.

During the year, the State Government entrusted to the co-operatives for the first time, the entire work of distribution of Nationalised Text Books in the State, except in Madras City. 169.44 lakh text books to the value of Rs. 2.55 crores were distributed.

Co-operative Education and Training.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union implemented schemes such as Basic Training for Co-operative Supervisors, short term job-oriented training for staff of different types of societies, member education programme, publicity, propaganda, conduct of essay and debating competition, celebration of All-India Co-operative Week, etc., for the successful development of the Co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on various schemes mentioned above was Rs. 1,035.185 lakhs during the year under report.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The percentage of literacy in Tamil Nadu as per the 1971 census is 39.5 percent (Men 51.8 percent, Women 26.9 percent) as against 31.4 percent in 1961. The State has been divided into 48 Educational Districts. The number of institutions of different types which cater to the educational needs of the State are 36,675. The amount spent on Education from the funds of State Government in 1976-77 (under the Education demand alone) was Rs. 127.19 (Budget Estimate) crores out of a total State Revenue expenditure of Rs. 588 crores.

The expenditure on Education has increased from 25.76 crores in 1962-63 to 127.19 crores during the year under report.

School Education.—The Director of School Education is in charge of planning and executing schemes relating to School Education, while the Director of Government Examinations, looks after examination, evaluation and Educational research at School Education level During 1976-77, the Government of Tamil Nadu created a new Department of " Non-Formal Education " the first of its kind in India to provide educational facilities to the students who dropped out from schools.

In November 1976, the Government issued orders for the adoption of the 10 + 2 + 3 pattern of education in Tamil Nadu. The first year of the Higher Secondary Course (+ 2 stage) is to start from 1978-79.

District set-up.—The Chief Educational Officers at the Revenue District level, the District Educational Officers at the Educational District level, the Inspectress of Girls Schools at the Circle level (in respect of Girls Schools) and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools at the Range level plan and watch the progress and development of Education under their respective jurisdiction.

Elementary Education.—The total number of elementary schools in the State during 1976–77 was 33,036 as shown below:—

Management.	*Number of Schools.*	*Strength.*		*Teachers.*	
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Men.*	*Momen.*
Government ..	1,652	2,49,216	2,00,339	6,698	4,709
Aided	6,992	1,141,955	9,48,013	25,907	30,100
Municipal	1,447	3,03,840	2,74,362	4,380	11,189
Panchayat Union	22,935	1,863,195	1,330,325	69,154	26,709
Unaided	10	1,051	963	25	8
Total	33,036	3,559,257	2,754,002	1,06,164	72,715

The enrolment in Standards I-VIII improved from 70.24 lakhs to 73.02 lakhs during 1976–77.

Qualitative Improvement.—To maintain high standard of instruction in schools, additional teachers are appointed every year. During 1976–77, 400 additional Secondary Grade teachers were sanctioned for elementary and higher elementary schools and higher elementary standards of high schools, besides 200 Physical Education Teachers for higher elementary schools. Further 200 posts of part-time Craft Instructors in higher elementary schools were upgraded as full time posts.

The Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 towards provision of science equipment to 150 middle schools at Rs. 1,000 each.

School Meal Programme.—The provision of midday meals in all primary schools plays a vital role in promoting and retaining enrolment in schools. The Government pay for this scheme at 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days every year. The Local bodies have to contribute 5 paise per child per day.

The scheme is functioning in all the 32,000 primary schools scattered all over the State. The target for an additional coverage of 35,000 pupils during 1976–77 had been achieved. About 20.18 lakhs of pupils were benefitted by this scheme, including 1.65 lakhs of pupils fed by the Harijan Welfare Department.

CARE Organisation is supplying bulgar wheat, CSM and Salad Oil worth of Rs. 6 crores per annum, while the Government are spending about Rs. 4.80 crores per annum.

In the three districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot this scheme was implemented through Central Kitchens. The 97 Kitchens in those districts were feeding 4.36 lakh of pupils (which figure is included in the total of 20.18 lakh pupils fed).

Homes for Children.—Government recognised seven new Homes for children during 1976-77 bringing the total to 378 and the total number of inmates in them was 66,000.

Secondary Education.—During 1976-77, 39 high schools were newly opened as detailed below:—

Government	*Aided (Mission)*	*Municipal*	*Unaided*	*Total*
35	1	2	1	39

The total number of High Schools were 3,020 (with a strength of 17.98 lakhs) which comprised of 2,874 ordinary High Schools 41 Anglo Indian High Schools, 31 Matriculation Schools, 11 Central Schools, 47 Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education and 17 schools affiliated to the Council of Indian School Certificate.

The number of scholars and teachers during 1976–77 were as follows:—

Management.	*Number of Scholars.*		*Number of teachers.*	
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Government A Wing ..	1,13,936	96,061	5,079	3,272
Government B Wing ..	4,80,431	1,78,555	25,219	5,636
Municipal	59,016	48,756	2,066	1,904
Aided	4,60,187	2,89,687	15,968	10,490
Unaided	42,552	29,548	902	2,402
Total	1,156,122	6,42,577	49,134	23,704

The enrolment in high school stage viz., IX-XI Standards improved from 7.68 lakhs to 8.02 lakhs in 1976–77. The total number of teachers employed in these schools also increased by 1,524. During the year 1976–77, 200 additional B.T. Assistants were appointed for the additional enrolment made during the year.

Qualitative Improvement.—There were 409 High Schools with English medium sections under different management in 1976-77, as against 209 schools in the previous year.

English Language Teaching Programme.—The three English Language Teaching Centres for High School teachers at Madras, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli trained 1,390 graduate teachers of English on 32 three-week courses. The six English Language Teaching Centres for teachers of Standard VI to VIII trained 2,666 teachers in 60 four-week courses.

Mobile Science Laboratory Vans.—In order to cater to the needs of secondary schools situated in rural areas six mobile science laboratory vans were provided during 1976-77 at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. With these six vans, 36 of the 48 Educational districts in Tamil Nadu were each having a mobile science laboratory van.

Science Education.—15 Secondary Schools were sanctioned Science Laboratory grant at a total cost of Rs. 7,36,000. The total number of schools which had got this grant increased to 893 by the end of 1976–77.

Audio-Visual Education.—In 1976–77, 25 graduate teachers were trained in the use of audio-visual aids in schools. 50 teachers were trained in Television User Teacher Courses. One Television Script Writers Course was conducted at Technical Teachers Training Institute, Adyar for 35 graduate teachers.

The Television Centre at Madras is telecasting educational programmes of 20 minutes duration on Mondays for Primary Schools and on Fridays for middle schools. 222 schools have so far been equipped with television sets. Consequent on the sustained efforts taken, 2,800 High Schools and 19,840 Primary and Middle Schools are now equipped with radio sets at present.

Education for the Physically Handicapped.—The educational facilities made available to the physically and mentally handicapped children during 1976-77 are detailed below:—

Type of Institutions.	*Managed by*				
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Munici-pal.*	*Unaided.*	*Total.*
Schools for Blind ..	7	6		1	14
Schools for Blind & Deaf ..	1	..	..		1
Schools for Deaf and Dumb	4	8	2		14
Schools for Mentaly Retared	1				1
Schools for the Orthopeadically handicapped. ..	3	3	..	..	6
Schools for Lepers	2	1	..	..	3
	18	18	2	1	39

The number of pupils receiving instruction in these institutions was 2,409 Boys and 1,309 Girls. The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 338.

The pupils studying in the above institutions get stipends and clothing allowances at varying rates.

Regional Braille Press.—An unique Printing Press for printing Braille books in the Southern languages in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada on various subjects taught in schools is functioning in the campus of the Government Schools for the Blind, Poonamalle, since 1968-69 to meet the needs of the four Southern States viz. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. 50 per cent of the expenditure is borne by Government of India and the balance of 50 per cent is shared by the four States. The total expenditure incurred during 1976-77 on this press was Rs. 1,07,000.

Regional Training Centre for Teachers.—Teachers sponsored by the Governments of the four Southern States are given special training for teaching the blind. The entire cost of expenditure of this institution is borne by the Government of India. The expenditure during 1976-77 was Rs. 45,000.

Anglo-Indian Schools.—The 45 Anglo-Indian Schools in the State although primarily meant for Anglo-Indian, admit other children also. These schools impart instruction through the medium of English. Details of these schools are given below:—

	Number of institutions managed by			
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Un-aided.*	*Total.*
High Schools ..	6	33	2	41
Primary ..	3	..	..	3
Training ..	..	1	..	1
Total	9	34	2	45

	Number of schools.		*Number of teachers.*	
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
High Schools ..	15,523	16,581	216	808
Primary	500	387	2	22
Training	..	60	1	5
Total ..	16,023	16,928	129	835

National Scholarships for the Talented pupils from Rural Areas.—National scholarships at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas are awarded from 1971–72. Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded every year to two meritorious pupils in each Panchayat Union and these scholarships are tenable for the secondary stage of education (9th Standard to 11th Standard). The number of pupils benefited under this scheme during 1976–77 was 2,026 and an expenditure of Rs. 10,35,770 was incurred. General educational concessions and scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,75,859 were given to 4,237 beneficiaries.

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, Madras.—The main objective of the Foundation is to provide relief to the teachers who are in indigent circumstances and their dependants. The total collection made up to 30th March 1977 was Rs. 63.80 lakhs. The General Committee, National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, New Delhi, considered 11,411 applications and grants were sanctioned to 4,476 (3,142 cases of lumpsum grants, 1,334 cases of recurring grant, and among them 113 persons were given both lumpsum and recurring grants).

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Department of Collegiate Education is functioning under the control of the Director of Collegiate Education. The number of Universities continued to be three during the year under report.

The table given below would show the strength of the students studied in various Colleges.

Strength of Colleges during the year 1976-77.

Type of institutions.	Government. Total number of Colleges. Men	Women	Total number of Students. Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts Colleges (PUC/Degree/ Post-Graduate Courses)	38	..	38,643	2,222
	..	13	..	14,719
Training Colleges	5	2	784	370
Oriental Colleges ..				
Physical Education Colleges ..				
Social Education Colleges				
Rural Education Colleges	..		..	..
Music Colleges	1		57	149
Ayurvedic Colleges			..	
	44	15	39,484	17,460

	Aided/Private. Total number of Colleges. Men	Women	Number of Students. Men	Women
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arts Colleges (PUC/Degree Post-Graduate Courses) ..	99	..	1,03,066	3,669
	..	39	..	41,121
Training Colleges ..	8	8	563	984
Oriental Colleges ..	16		1,063	667
Physical Education Colleges ..	3		438	268
Social Education Colleges	2		106	41
Rural Education Colleges	2		437	144
Music Colleges ..	..		..	..
Ayurvedic Colleges	1	..	26	2
	115	63	1,05,675	46,896

Evening Colleges.—

	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.
Government	18	2,990
Aided	11	4,552

No Government college or Aided college was opened during the year under report.

Semester Pattern at Under-Graduate level.—The Universities of Madras and Madurai have introduced the 'Semester System' for the Under-Graduate courses in colleges under phased programme from 1976-77. Government have accorded permission to introduce the 'Semester System' in the Under-Graduate courses in 19 Government Arts Colleges in 1976-77. Government have also accorded permission for the introduction of 'Semester System' in Post-Graduate courses in Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College (Women), Madurai from 1976-77.

Orientation Course.—Orientation course for college teachers teaching through Tamil Medium for Pre-University Course and degree level was conducted as in the past.

Faculty Improvement Programmes and Bridge Courses in English and Tamil Media.—Under a scheme of Intensive Bridge Courses special coaching classes to weak students were conducted. This enabled the students with limited skills to improve their knowledge of study methods in the college classes.

Tamil Medium Stipend.—Government continued to implement their policy of encouraging higher education through Tamil Medium and sanctioned the payment of incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per year per student studying through Tamil medium in B.A. and B.Sc. courses and Rs. 50 per year per student

studying in the P.U.C. through Tamil medium towards the purchase of text books in Tamil. Government have issued revised orders that the students in Tamil medium sections in P.U.C. and I year degree classes be awarded the entire amount of stipends in the shape of books. Accordingly, the students in P.U.C. and degree classes are supplied books in lieu of cash payment from the year 1975-76 onwards.

Total expenditure incurred during the year 1976-77 towards the scheme was as follows:—

		RS.
Government Colleges		24,73,780
Aided Colleges		9,55,845
	Total	34,29,625

Number of students in Tamil medium sections during the year was as follows:—

Government Colleges		22,669
Aided Colleges	...	10,905
	Total	33,574

University Grants Commission Scheme.—The total grant available for the improvement of under Graduate facilities for each college is Rs. 5 lakhs and for post-graduate courses up to Rs. 2 lakhs per Department. During the year University Grants Commission sanctioned grants to the following Government colleges for their development programme:—

		RS.
1. Presidency College, Madras	...	2,64,000
2. Queen Mary's College, Madras	...	2,12,350

Book Bank Scheme.—This scheme is a boon to the poor students who want to pursue further studies—

1. Total number of colleges which established the Book Bank (Arts and Training) in 1976–77	210
2. Total number of books collected	243,389
3. Total value of the books supplied	29,96,705
4. Total number of beneficiaries	97,273

Scholarships.—The following scholarships were sanctioned during the year:—

(i) *National scholarships for the children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.*—Under this scheme 180 renewal of scholarships and fresh scholarships were sanctioned during 1976–77, an expenditure of Rs. 2,15,700 was incurred for this purpose.

(ii) *National Scholarship Scheme.*—3,208 renewals of scholarships and 173 fresh awards were sanctioned and the total expenditure involved was Rs. 29.88 lakhs.

(iii) *National Loan Scholarships.*—4,200 renewals and 850 fresh awards were sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 34.04 lakhs was incurred for this purpose.

(iv) *State Scheme for Scholarships to Physically handicapped students.*—A sum of Rs. 67,495 was awarded under this scheme.

(v) *Hindi Scholarships to students studying in Non-Hindi speaking States.*—230 candidates were selected and merit list was submitted to Government as per revised procedure in 1976-77. The Government of India select the students and make payment directly to the students through the head of the institutions concerned.

(vi) *Other Scholarships sanctioned by this Department are as follows:—*

Name of the Scholarship.	*Number of awards sanctioned in 1976-77.*	*Amount sanctioned in 1976–77.*
		RS.
1 Scholarships to Children of Defence service personnel.	57	18,000
2 Jawaharlal Nehru Scholarships	1	3,571
3 Scholarships tenable at the Rashtria Indian Military College, Dehradun.	1	1,694
4 Scholarships to children of Freedom fighters	67	12,537
5 Financial assistance to the Sri Lanka Repatriates	15	3,950
6 Financial assistance to the Burma Repartriates	24	7,145
7 Educational concessions to children of Government servants dying in harness.	103	30,951

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Legal Studies created in the year 1953, is making all efforts to upgrade the quality of Legal Education in Tamil Nadu.

The post-graduate (part-time) Diploma courses in Law are in the following three groups:—

Company Law, Banking and Insurance Taxation.

Labour and Administrative Laws have now been discontinued as the subjects taught in the Diploma course are now incorporated in the third year B.L. Course under the New Regulations.

Regular instruction classes for M.L. course in Branch III (Criminal Law) and IV (Contract including Mercantile Law) have been started in the Law College, Madras during the year 1966-67. This course provides facilities to continue study in Law for the

Employed persons. Three year Law Course and B.G.L. Courses are conducted in the Law College from the year 1968-69. Madurai Law College was started during the year 1974-75. Refresher course for failed candidates is conducted every year. Special Lectures are delivered by eminent Lawyers and Jurists for the benefit of the students. A Research publication in Law is published by this Department and that the members of the teaching staff are given an opportunity to publish the Research articles. Research classes are also conducted in Tamil in the Law College, Madras. As regards M.L. Course, no private study is offered from the year 1977. Instruction classes for M.L. in Branch III (Criminal Law) and Branch IV (Contract including Mercantile Law) were conducted in the Madras Law College during the year 1976-77. Till 1976-77, the M.L. courses were conducted as Evening courses from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The total strength of the Law Colleges at Madras and Madurai both at Degree and Post Graduate level and the percentage of passes are furnished below:—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Degree level	2,934	201	3,135
Post-Graduate level	107	8	115
Grand total	3,041	209	3,250

RESULTS.

Number of students appeared—

Regular Course.	*Madras.*	*Madurai.*	*Total.*
I B.G.L.	576	311	887
II B.G.L.	394	192	586
B.L. ..	424	110	534
Total ..	1,394	613	2,007

Number of students passed—

	Madras.	Madurai.	Tota..
I B.G.L.	222	208	430
II B.G.L.	216	67	283
B.L.	193	75	268
Total	631	350	981

Percentage:

I B.G.L.	.. 48.47 per cent.
II B.G.L.	48·30 per cent.
B.L.	.. 50·18 per cent.

EVENING LAW COURSE.

Number of students appeared—

	Madras.
I B.G.L.	226
II B.G.L.	160
B.L. ..	145
Total	531

Number of students passed—

I B.G.L.	71
II B.G.L.	97
B.L. ..	80
	248

Percentage:

I B.G.L.	.. 32 per cent.
II B.G.L. ..	.. 60 per cent.
B.L.	.. 55 per cent.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The main areas of activities of the department during the year under report were " Examination Reforms ", " Diversification of Courses ", " Women's Education " and " Establishment of Book Banks ".

Examination Reform:

The following are the major activities under this programme:—

Autonomy for Polytechnics:

The question of making the polytechnic education system more dynamic and alive to the changing requirements of industry in terms of its concept, content and methodology had engaged the attention of many expert bodies like Kothari Committee, Damodaran Committee and several recommendations have been made by them. One of the recommendations is the grant of autonomy to well developed institutions so that they may have certain freedom to experiments with new educational programmes. The All India Council for Technical Education has also stressed the need for granting autonomy to Engineering institutions.

As a pioneering step in this direction, the Government of Tamil Nadu have granted autonomy during 1976-77 to the following institutions.

Name of the institution.	*Nature of autonomy.*
(1)	(2)
1. P.S.G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore ..	.. For all the courses.
2. Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem ..	Autonomy for the Department of Textile Technology.
3. P. A. C. Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.	Do.

Question Bank:

Under this system, the teachers and the students are made to cover the entire syllabus through the help of exhaustive question figuring in the Question Bank. This system also ensures non-standard questions and questions outside the scope of the syllabus not being asked. The number of subjects in which the Question Bank System has been introduced so far is 162.

Performance Analysis:

Performance of candidates in the examinations held in the semester is being analysed in a detailed manner through a graphical study. The measures taken through such a study has improved the percentage of passes.

Diversification of Courses:

To keep with the changing times and to provide need based job oriented courses for industry and trade, many diversified courses have recently been introduced.

Women's Education:

There are three Polytechnics exclusively meant for Women at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. The present annual intake capacity in the three polytechnics is 375. But this intake is not quite adequate to cope with the demand with the result, many of the girls desirous of prosecuting further studies in Polytechnics are denied of their chances. The fact may very well be seen from the number of applications received for admission and the number of students admitted in the existing three Women Polytechnics in the last few years.

Year.	*Sanctioned intake.*	*Number of applications received.*	*Number of students admitted.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1974–75 ..	375	1,385	443
1975-76 ..	375	1,914	445
1976-77 ..	375	2,211	430

The All India Council for Technical Education was also seized of the question regarding the expansion of facilities for women for undergoing technical courses. The Council recommended that as the establishment of the new Polytechnic for Women involved considerable financial commitment, the State Government might consider creating separate wings for women in the existing men's Polytechnic to meet the demand. Accordingly, Women's Wing has been opened in the men's Polytechnics. These facilities are available in the following institutions:—

Name of the Institution.	Year of Starting.
1. Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.	1974–75
2. Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.	1975–76.
3. Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.	1976–77.

Collegiate Educations:

Admission of Women to Engineering Colleges was rather low in the past. This position has since changed and the demand from Women Students are now on the increase. Consequently, more number of women students have been admitted into the Engineering Colleges. The following figures will indicate the position:—

Year of admission.	*Number of girls admitted.*
1974-75	40
1975-76	54
1976-77	74

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Consequent on the announcement of General Elections to Parliament, the S.S.L.C. Examination scheduled to be held in March 1977 was postponed to April 1977. The statistics pertaining to the examination held in October 1976 is given below:

1. Number of Centres in which held 932
2. Number of candidates:

	Number Registered.	*Number appeared.*	*Number declared eligible for University courses of study.*
Boys	23,609	21,722	5,134
Girls	7,196	6,858	1,604
Total	30,805	28,580	6,738

In addition to the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, 63 other examinations were conducted during the year. Out of 28,176 registered for appearing for the above examinations, 25,639 appeared and 8,942 passed (barring one examination for which the results had not yet been released).

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Public Library named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras during 1886-1887 and constructed in Anglo Italian Style was opened formally in December 1896 under the auspices of the Government of Madras. In April 1950 it became the State Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. In September 1955, this library was declared as one of the three public libraries in India, which would get all materials published in India, under the provisions of Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. It also serves as UNESCO Information Centre from September 1965. An Institute of Library

Science was also added as one of its wings in March 1966. It is also a depositing centre for the publication of the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies and organs. Besides, a childrens' Section is functioning in this library with effect from August 1973.

It accommodates 340 readers at a time. 15,000 books, 4,500 periodicals and 241 newspapers are received a year under the provisions of the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act. This Library is manned by 94 persons and remains open to the public 9½ hours from 8-00 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on all days except Fridays and fifteen other holidays in a year.

This Library publishes "The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography of Childrens' Literature" in Tamil monthly list from January 1963 and "The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography" from July 1964.

This is one of the popular libraries of the city. Some of the salient points of the library's working are given below:—

Number of Members at the end of the year	10,263
Number of visitors during the year	140,199
Stock on 31st March 1977	285,385
Books lent	81,072
Blocks consulted	420,597

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

Library Service, as an investment in human resources, plays an important role among the factors which contribute to the economic growth. It secures return in the form of skilled man power geared to the needs of development and also creates the right attitude and climate for development.

In recognition of the importance of the Library Service, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, as early as in 1948 for the establishment and organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service.

The number of service units at the end of the year is as follows:—

State Central Library	1
District Central Libraries	13
Branch Libraries	1,441
Total number of service units	1,455

Besides these units, 145 units including the Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur, and Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Madras are also functioning with Government aid which was the order of Rs. 4,38,601 during the year.

The following statistics for the year will give a good idea of the valuable service rendered by the various units of the libraries:—

Stock of books	61,09,439
Number of visitors to the libraries ...	2,96,75,702
Number of times books were consulted	69,20,382
Number of times books were lent	64,34,459

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

The Government Museum, Madras, organised an attractive Museum Pavilion in the Feel India Tourist Trade Fair during January and February 1977.

A Special exhibition on Zeolites was organised. All the sections have participated in the Tourist Trade Fair Exhibition 1977. The exhibition of painting of Life through Ages was organised jointly by the Geological Survey of India and the Government Museum, Madras. A seminar on Bruce Foote and his contributions to Geology and Archaeology was organised in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India, in connection with celebration of the Geological Survey 125th years and service to the nation. The second refresher course on "Care of Museum objects" was conducted in the Chemical Conservation Laboarlory of the Museum from 1st to 30th June 1976. Arrangements were made for daily film shows at the Museum pavilion.

Archaeology Section.—One metal vessel with a spout on either side from Dhali, Udumalpet taluk, Coimbatore district two metal images of Ayyanar from Tirumanur, Ariyalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, two metal images Yoganarasimha and Virabhadra from Odhiam, Perambalur taluk. Tiruchirappalli district, two metal pieces Devi and pedestal from Cholaganganallur, Mannargudi taluk, Thanjavur district, five metal figures Nataraja, Krishna, Ganesa, Tripod and a broken vessel from 176 Kattucheri, Mayavaram taluk, Thanjavur district, one metal figure of and four in soap stone—from Krishnapuram, Gingee taluk, South Arcot district, two metal images-Vishnu and Bhudevi from Pudur, Kumbakonam taluk, Thanjavur district, one metal figure of Sulapidari from 176 Kattucheri, Mayavaram taluk, Thanjavur district and two metal images—Nataraja and Somaskanda from Kothamangalam, Tiruthuraipundi taluk, Thanjavur district were acquired as treasure trove finds. Four ornamental light fittings were transferred from Rajaji Hall to the Museum. One metal image of Devi, one metal image of Ganesa and two metal images of Vaishnava saints, which were confiscated were received from the Courts.

National Art Gallery – Work in the galleries.—Five vertical cases in the Main Hall were treated with solignium to arrest the spread of white ants.

Anthropology Section.—The following items were added to the collections:—

(*a*) five items of a treasure trove, consisting of gold chain bands, a pendant, an ear-stud and a brass container, from Bhagavathapuram village, Kumbakonam taluk, Thanjavur district.

(*b*) a framed oil colour painting (18″ by 12″) titled "No tribes to be in dark" as a gift from Thiru M. Kannan, Madras-82.

(*c*) sixteen negatives, freshly prepared by the photography section, relating to the views of the Police Museum, the puppets gallery, pre-historic paintings, etc.

The puppets gallery was newly organised wherein a selective string and glove puppets from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the leather shadow play figures from Malabar and Mysore were displayed. A treasure trove consisting of a small gold round Koppi, received from Vadakkavellur village, Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, was examined. Twenty-four swords were re-displayed in the Arms Gallery after being chemically treated.

Numismatic Section.—The two silver coins of William IV from Palladam village, Coimbatore district, 158 South Indian Panam (gold) from Palacode, Dharmapuri district, 62 silver coins (Arcot rupees) from Karur, Tiruchirappalli district, one silver paper of William IV and 70 Victoria rupees from Mayuram, Thanjavur district, 145 South Indian coins (copper) from Gingee, South Arcot district, 69 South Indian coins (copper) from Arakonam, North Arcot district, 17 South Indian panam (gold) from Palacode, Dharmapuri district, 420 Raja Raja Chola coins

(copper) from Devakottai, Ramanathapuram district, were acquired as treasure trove. Twenty-five stamps, nineteen first day covers and ninteen folders were received as gifts from the Post Master, Anna Road Post Office and they were added to the collections. A separate gallery was started for displaying electroplated casts of coins historical documents and medals.

Zoology Section.—One Barn owl (Tylo alba) specimen was collected inside the Museum compound and the preserved skin was added to the collection. Six preserved skins of birds collected at Ennore during the collection trip were added to the collection.

Children's Section.—The following items were purchased and added to the collection: One big elephant doll decorated with mirror pieces, one small elephant doll with ambari and decorated with mirror pieces, bust model doll of Rajastan lady and Rajastan lady doll in seated posture; models of human cell, lungs with heart, kidney, human trunk, nerve cell, skeleton system, muscular system, plant cell, Fern life-cycle, Fertilization and spirogyra.

Botany Section.—252 specimens of liches, mosses and dicotyledenous plants were received on exchange from Kupio Museum, Finland. 22 dicotyledenous plants were received as gift from Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab, 10 cola specimens were received as gift from Coco Research Institute, Nigeria. One Edelwiss Calphinu flower was received as gift. 118 dicotyledenous plants were collected and preserved dry and added to the reserve collection. 129 specimens of timber, morphological specimens, were fixed in the newly built-cases. 16 plotograph were prepared and fixed in the systematic Botany gallery. 6 enlarged plobo greyas were collected and fixed in the timber case.

Geology Section.—Specimens of Herulandit, Prehnite, Mossolita, Scolecite, Natrolita, Chabazite and Apophyllita (Pseuds-cubic) were purchased and added to the collections. A twenty million year old fossil wood tree trunk from Tiruvakkarai, South Arcot district, was received as a present from the Geological Survey of India and was displayed in the Museum compound as an open-air exhibit. Specimens pertaining to Gem stones were re-exhibited in the modernised show case after cleaning that case. Mineral specimens were being displayed in the newly constructed modernised built-in-show cases.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai- Geology—Two mural paintings, one depicting our solar system and another the earth surface of the moon were added to this gallery and they were exhibited in the wall spaces above the show case. These paintings were acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,000. This has considerably improved the appearance and educative value of this gallery.

Four bronzes were acquired and added to the study collection. Of the four, two were brought from the Government Museum, Madras and the other two from the Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives is an unique repository of rare and rich collection of Government records.

The Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research continued to function as the Head of the Department of Archives during the year under report.

Records.—The records of various departments of the Secretariat for the years 1972 and 1973 were transferred to the Archives for safe custody. About 300 confidential records covering

the period 1953–1972 relating to different Departments of the Secretariat were also transferred from the Secretariat. Besides, the records of the Board of Revenue relating to its different Branches pertaining to the years 1961 to 1968 were also transferred to the Archives.

The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the various Departments of Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research Scholars, etc., was more than 67,390. Of these about 944 cases involved searches. More than 41,980 records were furnished to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Board of Revenue (both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), etc., and more than 14,981 records were issued to Research Scholars. The records received back and restored during the period were more than 55,220.

Library.—The Archival library possesses rare and valuable collection of books, numbering more than 6,35,000. It serves as a reference library to the staff and research scholars.

During the period under report 159 books, Gazettes, etc., from the Secretariat and 462 books from various heads of departments were received and added to the library collections. 382 periodicals were also received during the year.

Historical Research.—134 research scholars were accorded permissions to consult records in this Archives on the subject of their research. Of these 73 were from Tamil Nadu, 55 from other States in India including four officials from the National Archives of India and six from Foreign countries like U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Japan, etc. The research facilities available here have attracted more research scholars during the year than in the past. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research has been functioning since November 1973.

The Council offers four Fellowships every year, each Fellowship for a period of two years with a stipend ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensum and in respect of the persons selected for the Fellowship who happen to be already in Government employment, a monthly stipend equivalent to his pay plus Rs. 100 per mensem. An annual allowance of Rs. 5,000 is made available to each Fellow for the research expenses including the purchase of books, travel expenditure, secretarial assistance and the like. The Four Research Fellows who were selected by the Council for 1974–76 have completed their fellowships period.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Department of Archaeology attends to the following branches of activities:—

1. Epigraphical survey.
2. Survey of rare pieces and Art Treasures.
3. Excavation of Ancient sites.
4. Conservation of Monuments.
5. Publication of monographs and Reports.
6. Photographic section.
7. Library section.
8. Institute of Epigraphy.

In pursuance of the special drive for the preservation of ancient monuments, the department conducted three district seminars on Archaeology and History at Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Kancheepuram. At all these places exhibitions portraying the contribution of each district to art and culture were also organised by this department. Both the Seminars and exhibitions were largely attended.

Following this, the department organised the Exhibition at the University of Madras in connection with inter University cultural meet and the Departmental pavilion at the Tourist Trade Fair.

The Registering Officers in various districts have registered the antiquities under "Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972" in 1976-77 as detailed below. The expenditure on the scheme is fully met by the Central Government.

Madras—736.
Thanjavur—588.
Madurai—264.
Chidambaram—403.
Tiruchirappalli—382.
Tirunelveli—28.
Coimbatore—**189.**

Epigraphical Survey.—The survey was conducted as shown below:—

1. Number of villages surveyed	1,288
2. Number of inscriptions copied	976
3. Number of inscriptions deciphered	452

Survey of Rare pieces and Art Treasures.—During 1976-77, 1,671 Antiquities (Bronzes and sculptures) have been registered by conducting surveys.

Institute of Epigraphy.—An Institute of Epigraphy with a full time academic one year Course is imparted to the Post Graduate students in Tamil, Sanskrit, Archaeology or Ancient History. 15 students were trained during 1976-77. The students are getting Rs. 125 as monthly stipend. The students of the Institute were taken to Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam and given field training.

Besides, this a special course is being conducted to the public to impart knowledge about the deciphering of inscriptions and other special features of Epigraphy and Archaeology.

CHAPTER XII
IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

The opening and closing dates of the various reservoirs in the State for irrigation during the year under report are given below:—

Serial number and name of system/Reservoir.	*Date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Reservoir ..	24th July 1976	28th January 1977.
2 Mettur Canal Scheme ..	Not opened.	
3 N.K.H.L. Canal ..	Not opened.	
4 Pullambadi Canal	Not opened.	
5 Bhavanisagar Main Canal—		
1st turn	Not opened.	
2nd turn	16th December 1976.	14th April 1977.
6 Amaravathy Canal ..	15th December 1976.	14th April 1977.
7 Krishnagiri Reservoir—		
First crop	15th September 1976.	19th January 1977.
Second crop	Not allowed.	
8 Sathanur Reservoir Regular crop.	7th January 1977 ..	6th April 1977.
9 Vidur Reservoir ..	20th November 1976.	31st March 1977.
10 Gomukhi Reservoir ..	1st October 1976	28th February 1977.
11 Manimukthanadhi Reservoir ..	1st October 1976.	9th March 1977.
12 (*a*) Periyar system Double Crop area.	1st November 1976 ..	28th February 1977.
(*b*) Periyar system single crop area.	(No II crop was permitted).	
13 Vaigai Reservoir— (*a*) Tirumangalam canal	9th December 1976...	11th February 1977.
Vaigai Reservoir (*b*) Periyar New Extension area.	Not opened.	
14 Manjalar Reservoir	15th October 1976. ..	22nd February 1977.
15 Manimuthar Reservoir ..	27th December 1976.	30th April 1977.
16 Kodayar system ..	1st June 1976 ..	15th March 1977.
17 Pattanamkal ..	26th November 1976.	15th March 1977.
18 Radhapuram canal	Not opened.	
19 Kanyakumari Branch canal of Neyyar Project.	1st June 1976	15th February 1977.
20 Ponnaniyar canal	16th September 1976	16th February 1977.

The Grand Anicut Canal was not thrown open for irrigation for the first time in its operation of 43 years, owing to very poor supply position in Mettur Reservoir.

Details of the works completed and works in progress during the year are furnished below:—

	Amount spent during the year. (Rupees in lakhs)
1. Ramanadhi Reservoir Scheme	8.02
2. Gatana Reservoir Project	3.53
3. Modernising Vaigai Channels	189.71
4. Karuppanadhi Project	26.15
5. Chinnar Reservoir Scheme	31.86
6. Pilavukkal Reservoir Scheme	5.14
7. Marudhanadhi Scheme	115.65
8. Modernising Thanjavur Channels	280.57
9. Drainage Scheme in Cauvery Delta ...	10.55
10. Kodaganar Reservoir Scheme	119.49
11. Construction of a barrage at Upper Anicut ...	165.17

Under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme, a sum of Rs. 572.98 lakhs was spent during the year. Under Desilting-*cum*-Reclamation works, 10 works were completed and a sum of Rs. 13.10 lakhs was spent on these works during the year.

The following new works were taken up under the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

	Amount spent during the year. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Improvements to Periyar System	49.56
2. Varattupallam Reservoir Scheme	44.38
3. Gunderipallam Reservoir Scheme	33.63
4. Excavation of a Right Side Canal from Sathanur pick up Anicut	70.34
5. Reconstruction of Brenched portion and strengthening of Tirukovilur Anicut	54.49
6. Kodumudiyar Reservoir Scheme	2.81
7. Pambar Reservoir Scheme	19.97
8. P. T. Rajan Channel Scheme ...	19.37

Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme.—The tanks proposed for carrying out repairs, etc., under the above programme are classified into three categories, viz.—

(i) Public Works Department sources having ayacut more than 100 acres.

(ii) Tanks having ayacut less than 100 acres under the control of Panchayat sources.

(iii) Ex-zamin tanks.

The works carried out during the year in these three categories are as below: —

Public Works Department Tanks.—704 works were completed, during the year. An amount of Rs. 203.19 lakhs was spent on Public Works Department sources.

Panchayat Union Tanks.—559 works were completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 70.36 lakhs was spent for bringing Panchayat Union sources to standards.

Ex-zamin Tanks.—103 works were completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 11.64 lakhs was spent on ex-zamin sources.

Drought Prone Area Programme.—Under this Programme, 588 schemes were taken up in Ramanathapuram district and 192 schemes in Dharmapuri district. Of these, 572 schemes in Ramanathapuram district and 174 schemes in Dharmapuri district were completed. The area covered and the benefits derived from the completed schemes are 188,860 acres of ayacut in Ramanathapuram district yielding about 54,296 tonnes of food grains and 12,793 acres in Dharmapuri district yielding about 7,282 tonnes of food grains. The expenditure incurred on the schemes up to 1976–77 was Rs. 312 lakhs in Ramanathapuram district and Rs. 180.84 lakhs in Dharmapuri district during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

Inland Waterways—Better maintenance of Buckingham Canal in City limits.—A scheme for better maintenance of the Buckingham Canal was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 44 lakhs. A wharf at Chintadripet in Cooum Margin near Col. Law's Bridge, lining of South Buckingham Canal in M 2/0-3/5, forming roads at Shell and Hood Wharves were completed. A sand pump has been procured for the Cooum works. Dredging North Buckingham Canal from existing level to (+) 17.50 in the reach m°/0 10/1 was taken up and completed. The expediture up to 1976–77 was about Rs. 46.94 lakhs.

Dredging Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu limits Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—The dredging of Buckingham Canal was taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs. This work was taken up to avert further deterioration of the canal and to maintain the designed draft to enable swift movement of country crafts. The work was completed and the expenditure on the Scheme was about Rs. 19.87 lakhs.

PARAMBIKULAM–ALIYAR PROJECT.

The Parambikulam–Aliyar Project is a major multi-purpose and multi-valley project which contemplates utilisation of the water and power resources of inter-State rivers in the Anamalai

range of the Western Ghats of India for the benefit of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The project envisages irrigation facilities to about 101,250 hectares (250,000 acres) in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu in addition to stabilising and augmenting the existing irrigation facilities for about 12,150 hectares (30,000 acres) in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also production of hydro-electric power to an extent of 185 M.W. The project contemplates integration of eight rivers, six on Anamalai hills and two in the plains by dams and diversion works and inter-connection through tunnels. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging between (+) 3,800 feet and (+) 1,050 feet above m.o.l. which incidentally enables utilisation of the drops between the rivers to generate hydro-electric power. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 8,078 lakhs.

All the components like dams, tunnels and canal system except Upper Nirar Weir, Lower Nirar Dam and tunnel have been completed and they are functioning.

Upper Nirar Weir.—All works except fixing up of chequered plates and operating platform have been completed.

Lower Nirar Dam.—Preliminary works such as construction of quarters formation of camp roads, etc., have been completed. Building of masonry blocks has been taken up and is in progress.

Lower Nirar Tunnel.—Mining has been done for a length of 2,492 M. during the year bringing the total length of tunnel mined to 3,395 M. as against the total length of 8,050 M.

Irrigation.—Irrigation supplies for the ayacut in the reaches from M 19/2 to M 44/6/330 and M 68/4 to tail end of Parambikulam Main Canal thrown open under the second spell of last irrigation season (viz. 1975–76) with effect from 1st December 1975 were closed on 31st May 1976.

Irrigation during 1976-77—Aliyar basin.—In November 1973 the Government fixed the irrigation season under Old Aliyar channels as from May to February next year. These channels were kept open for irrigation from 16th May 1976 for irrigation. Irrigation supplies were extended for one month beyond February 1977 (i.e. up to 31st March 1977) for the benefit of the standing crops on the ayacut lands.

Irrigation supplies for Chittupuzha lands in Kerala under Aliyar river were also made from 16th May 1976 onwards and up to the end of January 1977 at the stipulated rates to be made available near State border (i.e.) at Manakadavu Weir as per Inter-State agreement between the Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. During the months of February and March 1977, fortnightly quantities as approved by the Joint Water Regulation Board were supplied and the total quantum of water supplied up to 31st March 1977 was 7,151 m.cft. as against 7,250 m.cft. stipulated in the Inter-State Agreement.

Vettaikaranpudur canal and Pollachi canal had been thrown open for irrigation from 15th May 1976 for the ayacuts as noted below:—

Dates of closing of irrigation supplies in these two canals in Aliyar basin are noted against each.

	Extent thrown open.	*Date of closing.*
Vettaikaranpudur canal 'A' zone .	5,900 acres	6-11-76
Pollachi canal 'A' zone	11,780 acres	25-10-76

Due to the delay in setting of the south-west monsoon, the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project reservoir catchments did not receive sufficient rainfall during June 1976 and the inflow into the

reservoir was meagre. As a result of this, the Parambikulam Main Canal, Udumalpet Canal and the ayacut under High Level Canal were thrown open late, as shown below:—

Reach.	*Date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. From M44/6/3301 to M 54/7	15—10—1976	16—3—1977 (including extension period of supply).
2. From M 54/7/0 to M 68/3/3851 including Tiruppur branch canal.	6—11—1976	Continuing.

The ayacut (i.e. 18,800 acres) under Udumalpet canal was also thrown open for irrigation from 17th January 1977.

Irrigation supplies for the existing ayacut under Dhali channel and Palar river system were also given.

1. *Palar-Porandalar Scheme.*—The Palar-Porandalar Scheme envisages utilisation of Palar and Porandalar, the two tributaries of Shanmuganadhi to stabilise the existing ayacut of about 4,050 ha. (10,000 acres) and to provide irrigation facilities to a new area of 3,840 ha. (9,600 acres) besides bridging of a gap of 195 ha. (481 acres). This scheme is being implemented in Palani taluk of Madurai District. The estimated cost of the project as originally sanctioned is Rs. 281.60 lakhs. Revised estimates on the schemes are under scrutiny by the Government.

The progress made on the work is as follows:—

Description of work.	*Estimated quantity in M^3.*	*Progress during the year in M^3.*	*Cumulative progress. in M^3.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Palar masonry dam	67,000 M^3	1,000 M^3	65,400 M^3
Porandalar dam	47,900 M^3	637 M^3	47,817 M^3
Earth dam	..............Completed................		
Excavation of canal	6,00,000 M^3	1,02,000 M^3	4,03,000 M^3

Excavation of canal work has been completed up to 11 k.m. The work from 11/0 to 13/0 k.m. was nearing completion.

Parappalar Scheme.—The Parappalar otherwise known as Nanganji river is a tributary to Amaravathi river. The project envisages the construction of masonry dam across Parappalar about 1.2 km. (6 furlongs) above Talikuthu falls. The scheme is intended to stabilise irrigation to the existing ayacut of 535 ha. (1,323 acres) and to extend irrigation to a new ayacut of 405 ha. (1,000 acres) through a series of eight existing anicuts across the river below the dam site. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 90.14 lakhs.

The work has almost been completed. During the year (viz. 1976-77) water was not released for the new ayacut for want of adequate storage in the reservoir due to drought conditions prevailed in the area.

Vattamalaikarai Odai Scheme.—Vattamalaikarai Odai also known as Nelalikarai starts near the village Anupatti about 65 km. before its confluence with Amaravathi river and runs through the dry area of Palladam and Dharapuram taluks.

The scheme comprises formation of a tank of 6.96 million cubic metres (246 mcft.) capacity in Uthamápalayam village of Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore district and excavation of canals on either side of the tank for irrigating a new ayacut of 1,200 ha. (2,965 acres). The estimated cost of the scheme as approved by the Government is Rs. 74 lakhs. The revised cost of the scheme is tentatively assessed as Rs. 200 lakhs.

Progress made on the work is given below:—

Description of work.	Estimated quantity in M^3.	Progress during the year in M^3.	Cumulative progress in M^3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Forming Filter	39,340	6,485	39,290
2. Forming rock toe ..	15,170	2,870	14,160
3. Rock toe revetment	22,350	2,515	5,540
4. Forming embankment	5,09,900	3,42,600	4,30,200

Varadhamanadhi Reservoir Scheme.—The river Varadhamanadhi originates from Palani hills in Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district and is one of the tributaries of Shanmuganadhi. It joins Shanmuganadhi near Kalayamputhur of Palani taluk.

The site selected for the proposed reservoir is 92 metres above the first anicut in the river (i.e.) Chakkilian anicut. The scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 3.06 million cubic metres (108 mcft.) capacity and formation of earth dam.

The scheme will help to bridge a gap of 186 ha. (459 acres) besides stabilising the existing irrigation of 1,919 ha. (4,743 acres). The estimated cost of the scheme as sanctioned is 103.85 lakhs. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is tentatively assesed as Rs. 206.5 lakhs.

Progress made on the scheme is given below:—

Description of work.	Estimated quantity in M^3.	Progress made during the year in M^3.	Cumulative progress in M^3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Excavation for cut-off trench	43,000	25,000	43,000
2. Forming filter	19,900	15,150	19,900
3. Forming embankment	432,780	277,000	368,600
4. *Wingwall and abutment* —			
(i) Foundation excavation	19,000	9,000	19,000
(ii) Concrete	3,000	250	1,700
(iii) R.R. masonry	30,000	11,800	23,000

Statement showing the financial report for the year ended 31st March 1977.

Serial number and name of Scheme.	*Nature of works envisaged.*	*Outlay for the financial year Budget F.M.S. 76-77.*	*Actual expenditure from April 1976 to March 1977.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1. Parambikulam-Aliyar Project	Irrigation projects.	403·18	393·81
2. Palar-Porandalar ..	Do.	39·49	39·40
3. Parappalar	Do.	4·61	4·62
4. Vattamalaikarai Odai	Do.	72·02	72·04
5. Varadhamanadhi	Do.	94·52	94·54

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, a statutory body completes the 20th year of operation since its formation.

During the year, the Madras Electricity System (Distribution) was bifurcated into two systems, i.e., Madras Electricity System (Distribution South) and Madras Electricity System (Distribution North) to improve the quality of service rendered to the public of the Metropolitan city.

The Board employed 93,974 employees consisting broadly of two categories, technical and non-technical. There were 5,087 vacant posts at the end of the year. As the South-west monsoon was very poor 30 per cent power cut was introduced with effect from 26th July 1976.

Installed capacity.—The total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid stood at 1,764 M.W. same as last year viz. 1,224 M.W. of Hydro and 540 M.W. of Thermal. This is exclusive of the installed Capacity of 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station under Central Sector.

Power Demand.—The sustained grid peak demand actually met during 1976-77 was 1,313 M.W.

The demand was met partly by Board's Power Houses and partly by power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation and assistance from neighbouring States.

The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 1,350 M.W. recorded at 7.45 hours on 11th March 1977 as against 1,528 M.W. during the last year on 19th November 1975.

Generation and Purchase of Power.—The total power generated and purchased during 1976–77 was 8,350 M. units, as against 8,106 M. units during 1975–76. The actual consumption during 1976–77 was only 7,893 M.U. constituting a deficit of 22.75 per cent. This short fall was met by the enforcement of various Restriction and Control measures.

Generation, Export and Import of Power.—The total power generated and purchased during the year was 8,350 M.U., out of which 2,753 M.U. or 33 per cent was from Hydro, 2,176 M.U. or 26 per cent was from Board's Thermal Stations, 2,676 M.U. or 32 per cent was from Neyveli Thermal Station and the rest was from other State Electricity Boards and Madras Refinaries.

The Tamil Nadu grid continued to operate satisfactorily. As the south-west monsoon this year was very poor, the generation capacity from Hydro stations was reduced to about 75 per cent of an average year and 30 per cent power cut was introduced with effect from 26th July 1976.

Neyveli Thermal station gave a relief of 2,675.96 M.U. as against a relief of 1,986.6 M.U. during the previous year.

Relief was availed from Kerala throughout the year.

Power to the extent of 131 M.U. to Pondicherry Electricity Department, 256 M.U. to Karnataka, 14 M.U. to Kerala and 59 M.U. to Andhra were supplied by this Board during the year 1976–77.

Hydro Storages.—The South-west monsoon which set in during last week of July 1976 was not active and the inflows into the various reservoirs were very poor. The total inflows into the Nilgiris group during the year was 56 per cent less than the inflows of the previous year. The inflows into Papanasam was 23.28 per cent less than that of 1975–76. Inflows into Periyar was 51.67 per cent less than the previous year. Inflows into Parambikulam and Sholayar were 62.2 per cent and 65.65 per cent less than the previous year figures respectively. The inflows into Mettur Dam was 85 per cent less than the inflows realised in the previous year.

Line loss.—The power actually sold to ultimate consumers including licensees other States and Pondicherry was 6576 M.U. The line loss was 1477 M.U. 18 per cent.

Sale of energy.—During the year energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 6576 million units of which nearly 3585 million units were consumed by High Tension loads and 2991 million units by Low-Tension loads. The categorywise consumption was 3051 million units by industrial, 1692 million units by Agricultural, 607 million units by Licensees and other States, 502 million units by domestic supplies, and 439 million units by commercial supplies and 285 million units by departmental works, buildings, water works, public lighting, etc.

Per capita consumption.—The per capita consumption was 146 units for the year 1976-77.

Consumers.—About 1.83 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of 1976-77 to 32.23 lakhs. The total connected load of the Board as on 31st March 1977 was about 6046 M.W.

Lines.— 1 316 Kilometres of Extra High Tension and High Tension lines and 6,943 Kilometres of Low Tension lines were energised in 1976-77 making the total to 71,554 Kilometres and 2,13,086 Kilometres respectively at the end of the year.

Sub-stations.—Thirteen new sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There are 307 Extra High Tension and High Tension sub-stations in the State.

Distribution Transformers.—2,009 distribution transformers with a capacity of 221, 596 KVA were energised during the year bringing the total as on 31st March 1977 to 42,143 with capacity of 3,827,971 KVA.

Rural Electrification.—Electricity was extended to 126 villages and hamlets in 1976-77 by way of street lights. 63,274 towns, villages and hamlets, availed the benefits of electricity at the end of the year.

471 Harijan colonies were electrified during the year making the total to 24,608 as on 31st March 1977.

31,262 agricultural pumpsets were energised during the year making the progressive total as on March 1977 to 784,643

Finance.—The financial particulars viz. Gross Revenue/ Revenue expenses capital expenditure for the year 1976–77 are furnished below:—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Gross Revenue (Excluding subsidy)	...	18,812,88
Revenue expenses (Before making Reserves and interest charges)		15,890.08
Capital expenditure		6,863.63

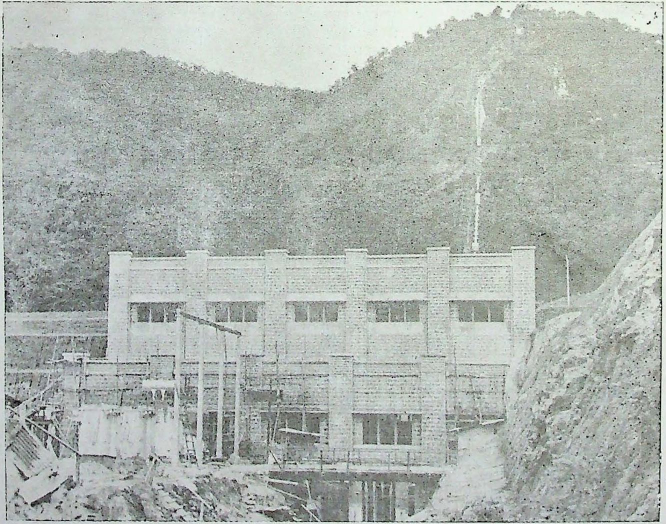
The total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1977 was Rs. 725.29 crores.

Power Generation Projects.—Kuttiar Pumping Scheme (Kanyakumari district—40 million units).—This scheme envisages pumping the waters of Kuttiar and Chinnakuttiar rivers to Upper Kodayar Reservoir for additional generation of 40 million units in the Kodayar Power Houses I and II. All the works have been completed in 1976–77.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme IV stage (Coimbatore district).—Addition of a third 60 M.W. Unit at Kundah Power House III and 2nd 50 M.W. Unit at Kundah Power House IV is contemplated under this scheme. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1198 lakhs as assessed in December 1976.

Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme (Madurai district).—This scheme envisages the development of power from the flows of Suruliyar and its tributaries in a power house with an installed capacity of 35 M.W. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,942 lakhs.

Tuticorin Thermal Scheme (Tirunelveli district).—The scheme envisages the installation of a Thermal Station at Tuticorin with a capacity of 2×210 M.W. initially and 650 MW. (3×210 MW.) ultimately. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 141 crores for I stage.



Suraliyar Hydro Electric Power House.

Melkodumund and Loan-Valley Diversion Scheme (Nilgiris district).—This project is for the utilisation of the flows from Melkodumund and Lone-Valley streams which are tributaries of Sigur river laying east of Pykara basin in Nilgiris. The project will augment power generation by 27 million units per annum in the existing Pykara and Moyar Power Houses. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 150 lakhs.

Pandiar-Punnapuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme (Nilgiris district).—The scheme is for the utilisation of the waters of Pandiar-Punnapuzha rivers in Nilgiris district and envisages installation of 2 Nos. 50 MW. units initially and 3 Nos. 50 MW. units ultimately.

Servalar Hydro-Electric Scheme (Tirunelveli district).—The Servalar Power House is proposed as a dam Power House upstream of the existing Papanasam Forebay, harnessing the entire water of Servalar and Thambaraparani over a gross head of 183 feet available between the existing Thamraraparani Dam and Papanasam Forebay. A single unit of 20 MW. capacity is proposed to be installed in the power House.

The Scheme was sanctioned in July 1974. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,479 lakhs.

Kalamparai Pumped Storage Hydro-Electric Scheme (Coimbatore district).—The scheme envisaging installation of 4 100 M.W. reversible pump turbine generating units is to have only two units initially. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 7,340 lakhs.

General.—The energy generated in all the 20 power houses including Neyveli in Tamil Nadu along with the energy purchased from the neighbouring States was distributed to about 32.23 lakhs of consumers.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the matter of electric power utilisation for irrigation purposes and by way of number of Agricultural consumers. It is second in generation and utilisation of Power, Maharashtra ranking first. The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu grid viz., 2,364 MW. is the highest in the Southern region. Tamil Nadu having electrified about 98 per cent of census villages in the State, stands second being next only to Haryana, where of course the number of villages is small being only 6,669.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State excluding the electrical works of the Central Government and those in mines and oil fields.

The following are the salient features relating to the activities of the Chief Electrical Inspectorate.

Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.

Total Tax collected. (1)	*During the year* 1976–77. (2)
	RS.
(*a*) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	4,50,00,000·00
(*b*) On energy sold by Licensees .. .	3,64,003·69
(*c*) On energy generated and consumed	65,05,510·17
	5,18,69,513·86
(*d*) Total amount paid towards collection charges to the licensees.	2,28,659·10
(*e*) Number of Inspections conducted under Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962—	
(i) Revenue Units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board..	133
(ii) Circle Office in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ..	16
(iii) Licensees Undertakings	1
	150

Total Tax collected. (1)	*During the year* 1976–77. (2) R.
Revenue—	
(*a*) Amount realised under Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 ..	26,63,223·55
(*b*) Under Duty Act, 1939	30,89,747·09
	60,52,970·64
Expenditure—	
(*a*) Under the Head 245-AA Chief Electrical Inspectorate ..	17,25,634·65
(*b*) Under the Head 245-AB. Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption), Act, 1962.	3,20,391·24
(*c*) Under the Head-Collection charges	2,27,616·19

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

Total number of cinemas as on 31st March 1977—

(*a*) Permanent A.C. Theatres	34
(*b*) Permanent Non A.C. Theatres	863
(*c*) Semi Permanent Theatres	77
(*d*) Touring Talkies	585

Number of Electrical Certificates renewed and issued—

	During the year 1976–77.
Issued	276
Renewal	600

Cinema Operators Licence—

Fresh Issued	162
Renewal ..	819
Duplicate issued	17

Number of inspections conducted under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 *and Indian Electricity Act,* 1910.

	During the year 1976–77.
(*a*) Neonsign	30
(*b*) X-ray	10
(*c*) Rule 46 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 ..	1,360
(*d*) Rules 63 and 64 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	746
(*e*) Generator Set	83
(*f*) Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910	63
(*g*) H. V. Route Inspections ..	26
(*h*) Surprise and Check Inspections	39
(*i*) Statutory Inspections in Tamil Nadu Electriciry Board areas (Distribution, Transformers and Sub-stations).	11,784
(*j*) Statutory Inspections in Licensees' areas ..	123
(*k*) Accident Investigations	47
(*l*) Rule 5 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 ..	38
(*m*) Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957	1,332
(*n*) Others ..	58

Number of H. V. Consumers existing as on 31st March 1977.

Number of H.V. Routes and Methods of construction approved :—

	During the year 1976–77.
(*a*) Number of H.V. Routes approved ..	22
(*b*) Number of cases in which methods of construction were approved.	795
(*c*) Number of permits issued and revalidated	81
(*d*) Number of Safety Certificates issued	417
(*e*) Number of Test Certificates approved	173
(*f*) Number of sanctions under Section 27 of Indan Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertakings considered.	5
(*g*) Number of Generators permitted for commissioning	152
(*h*) Number of Technical Sanctions accorded	32

Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standards Laboratory—

(*a*) Number of R.S.S. meters tested ..	476
(*b*) Number of commercial meters tested	834
(*c*) Number of insulation resistance tests conducted	610
(*d*) Number of fire extinguishers tested	1,951
(*e*) H.V./D.C. Tests	408

Electrical Accidents.—It may be seen that the total number of accidents is gradually coming down except for a steep decrease in the year 1973–74. Similarly, the total number of fatal accidents is also gradually falling down, except for a spurt in the year 1975–76.

Year. (1)	*Fatal.* (2)	*Non-Fatal.* (3)	*Total.* (4)
1971–72	247	209	456
1972–73	218	165	383
1973–74	169	147	316
1974–75	162	213	375
1975–76	194	170	364
1976–77	152	187	339

Directorate of Ground Water.

The Ground Water Department during 1976-77 functioned with three Ground Water Circles with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur with eleven divisions under them.

The Ground Water Department was formed in November 1970 for undertaking detailed, scientific and systematic hydrogeological survey in the entire State of Tamil Nadu to assess ground water potential for further economical development. In addition to collection of basic hydrogeological data required for the assessment of ground water potential, this department is issuing technical clearance for Minor Irrigation Schemes to be implemented under

IDA, ARDC, Normal Programme of the Co-operation Department, SFDA and MFAL of the Agriculture Department, REC programme of the State Electricity Board, Land Colonisation schemes of the Directorate of Rehabilitation, State Farms Corporation, Rural Reconstruction Project, etc. All the schemes are in operation in Tamil Nadu based on the clearance given by this Department. Ground Water Investigation was taken up in all the areas not covered by the UNDP (during 1966 to 1972) and follow up works were continued in the areas covered by UNDP.

Hydrology.—This work was continued during the year 1976-77. Rainfall data for all the stations were collected. Two meteorological stations established by this Department at Thanjavur and Koradacheri continued to collect the data. These two stations have been utilised under co-operating basis and the recorded data are sent to I.M.D. regularly. 12 Elementary water sheds established throughout the State continued to function. In each water shed, data on temperature, humidity, wind velocity, sun-shine hours, rainfall, infiltration, evaporation, runoff, etc., were collected to study the relationship between rainfall runoff, evapotranspiration and soil moisture accumulation. Annual register for each water shed was prepared.

Infiltration Tests.—Infiltration tests were continued to find out the infiltration rates for different types of soils in the State.

Water Level Fluctuation Study.—A net work of about 1,857 shallow dug wells have been selected in the entire State of Tamil Nadu and Water level readings were observed in these wells during the first week of every month.

Specific yield study.—Specific yield values are computed by dividing the volume of water pumped by the volume of soil dewatered by pumping in the area. Such field studies for the determination of specific yield for various formations were in progress in different parts of Tamil Nadu. During the year 85 studies were conducted.

Seepage Study from the Irrigated Fields.—125 field studies were taken up during the year for the determination of seepage from irrigated fields for various types of soils in different parts of Tamil Nadu.

Geological Mapping.—The occurrence and properties of Ground Water, its origin, movement and quality depend on the geological set up of the terrain, that is, the lithology, distribution, thickness and structure of the rocks through which the ground water percolates. Hence for evaluation of ground water resources, geological mapping of an area is essential to delineate various geological units and to study their hydro-geological characteristics. Geological mapping work was continued during the year 1976–77 also. The area covered by geological mapping during the year is about 12,000 kilometres.

Drilling Exploratory Bore Holes.—The drilling operation is the best method to study the sub-surface geology and hydrogeology. The drilling programme was continued during the year 1976–77 also.

Aerial Photo Interpretation and Study of Satellite Imageries.—Aerial photographs have become an aiding tool in natural resources surveys on mineral. oil, ground water, etc. Geomorphology of the terrain can be easily classified with the help of aerial photographs which in turn will give indirect clues to demarcate the areas of good groundwater potential.

Satellite Imageries.—Satellite imageries of 1 : 1,00,000 scale and positive transparancies of covering Tamil Nadu and one computer compatible tape (CCT)—I tracks 1,600 Bites/inch pertaining to Madras area have been procured. The satellite imageries are being analysed for geological interpretations and to delineate potential areas. Alineament map of Tamil Nadu has been prepared which helps in delineating potential areas in Tamil Nadu.

Equipments.—An amount of Rs. 1.61 crores had been sanctioned by Government for the purchase of equipments under IDA Credit. Almost all the items have been imported.

In the first stage, the Water Institute has taken up the study of water resources of Vaigai River basin in Tamil Nadu in its totality. The study is in progress.

Drought Relief Works.—The three Southern districts Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram experienced severe drought conditions due to failure of rains during 1976. As desired by the Government, the Ground Water Department undertook the following drought relief works in a phased programme for tackling drinking water problems.

During Phase I, (May to June 1976) of the programme, 2,863 wells were examined in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, with the available geological and geophysical staff of the Ground Water Department and groundwater clearances for 1,845 cases were given for deepening.

During Phase II of the programme (July to September 1976) about 3,792 wells were studied in the above three districts and groundwater clearance for 2,294 wells for deepening were given.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORT.

PALLAVAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu State Transport Department was merged with the Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited and is functioning as a separate wing known as the Express Wing of the Pallavan Transport Corporation. The Corporation is having six main depots and six sub-depots for looking after the maintenance of buses. There are six bus stands owned by this Corporation. One Regional Workshop at Tiruchi is functioning for reconditioning of engines, assemblies, gear box, fuel, pump, etc. The Workshop is attending to the reconditioning of engines at the rate of 20 per month. Recently a tyre retreading unit has also been commissioned at this Workshop.

As on March 1977, the Corporation was operating 84 routes with 234 services as against the fleet of 272 (including spare buses) covering a daily K.M. of 1.32 lakhs.

Of the 84 routes, 60 routes were operated within the State of Tamil Nadu and 24 routes were operated on inter-State routes, extending into adjoining States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karanataka and Pondicherry. On an average about 20,000 passengers travelled each day, the average revenue being around Rs. 2.5 lakhs per day.

In addition to this, reservation of seats based on a quota system is also made at important intermediate traffic generating points. Priority tokens are also issued at intermediate points over and above the quota.

The operational efficiency of the Express system has been progressively improving. On date, the K.M. efficiency is 99.7 per cent compared to the figure of 98.4 per cent some one year back; the bus utilisation has increased from 78.0 per cent to 89.1 per cent. The Corporation is running 2 luxury type of buses in Madras–Trivandrum bus route for the past 3 years. Recently a luxury bus was commissioned on the Madras-Tirupathy routes, These luxury types buses will have light music steriogramme, reading lights, clock, seat fans, apart from reclining seats with wide leg spare.

The growth of the Express operation and the results of economy measures taken during the year under report are given in the Table.

Growth of Express Services—

	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77
1. Fleet as on 31st March..	290	304	276	272
2. Schedules as on 31st March ..	236	239	245	234
3. Bus utilisation in % as on 31st March	84.4%	79.9%	88.8%	86.0%
4. Number of routes as on 31st March	85	77	78	83
5. Routes length in KM	34372	30516	31275	31682
6. Daily Scheduled KM in lakhs	1.21	1.31	1.30	1.30
7. Daily Average bus K.M.	513	546	531	548
8. B/D per 10,000 ..	0.17	0.21	0.55	0.29
9. Accident per 1 lakh K.M.	0.32	0.36	0.41	0.49
10. K.M. efficiency	96.1	97.4	98.6	98.9
11. O.R. ..	77.0	72.6	68.18	61.34
12. E.P.K.M. in paise	139.66	164.15	149.82	159.8
13. C.P.K.M. in paise	112.04	148.72	196.42	157.4
14. Profit or Loss in paise	+27.62	+15.43	—47.60	+2.4
15. K.M.P.L.	N.A.	4.0	4.1	4.22
16. Variable cost per K.M. in paise	47.65	68.06	81.01	66.6

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The Transport Department continued to administer the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 and the rules made thereunder.

The other items of work of the Transport Department related to the administration of the Scooter (Distribution and Sale) Contrfol Order, 1960, the purchase and supply of motor vehicles required for the use of Government Departments, sale of condemned vehicles of Government Departments in public auction and maintenance of uptodate data about Government vehicles. The Department is also concerned with the implementation of the measures recommended by the Motor Vehicles Committee in regard to economy in fuel.

The Administrative head of the Transport Department is the Transport Commissioner who is also the State Transport Authority. This post is continued to be held by a Member, Board of Revenue.

The re-organised set up of the department, having the State divided into four zones, each zone being under the control of one Deputy Transport Commissioner continued to be in force.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to function with a full time officer in the cadre of a District and Sessions Judge. Out of 80 revision petitions and 1,799 Appeals, 53 revision petitions and 1,075 appeals were disposed of during the year under report.

The number of Writ petitions filed and disposed of by the High Court during the year are as follows:—

Number of the writ petitions pending at the beginning of the year	1,195
Number filed during the year	472
Number disposed	972
Number pending at the end of the year ...	695

Grant of permits.—The power to grant permits on the inter-State routes rests with the Regional Transport Authorities concerned. Grant of permits on inter-state routes is controlled by State Transport Authority. However, after coming into being of the State Road Transport Corporations, the responsibility for augmentation of transport facilities has been entrusted to the State Transport Undertakings. Wherever the State Transport Undertakings are not able to introduce services, the Regional Transport Authorities may initiate action for the grant of stage carriage permits to any of the State Transport Undertakings or private operators in accordance with the guiding principles prescribed in the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules.

Buses-Operators-Routes.—The following statement shows the classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on March 1977:—

Category of operators. (1)	*Number of bus operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March 1977.* (2)
One bus	1,652
Two buses	456
Three buses	275
Four buses	162
5-9 buses	123
10-14 buses	9
15-19 buses	5
20-24 buses	2
25-49 buses	8

The number of buses owned by the different State Transport Undertakings as on March 1977 is given below:—

Serial number and name of State Transport Undertakings.	*Number of buses.*
(1)	(2)
1 Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited, Madras ..	2,214
2 Anna Transport Corporation Limited, Salem	253
3 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, Coimbatore	538
4 Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam	517
5 Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited, Villupuram	224
6 Pandiyan Roadways Corporation Limited, Madurai	656
7 Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited, Nagercoil	534

Performance of Stage Carriages.—The number of stage carriages at the end of March 1977 was 9,538. The table below will indicate the performance of the stage carriages during the year under report.

	Public Sector.	*Private Sector.*
Metropolitan Service—		
Number of route buses ..	1,394	8
Route Kilometerage	21,207·30	265·97
Service Kilometerage	3,13,034·30	2,246·41
Passenger capacity	90,297	413
City and Town Service—		
Number of route buses	759	826
Route Kilometerage	11,226·61*	15,997·66
Service Kilometerage	1,67,884·59*	2,65,260·46
Passenger capacity ..	58,932	61,076

*Excluding Madurai Town Service routes for which area permits have been issued.

Mofussil Ordinary Service.—	*Public Sector.*	*Private Sector.*
Number of route buses ..	2,093	3,250
Route Kilometerage	2,06,921·58	2,32,205·28
Service Kilometerage	7,19,908·41	11,39,005·12
Passenger capacity	1,18,758	1,86,240
Mofussil Express Service.		
Number of route buses ..	223	29
Route Kilometerage	90,025·00	3,250·36
Service Kilometerage	1,18,466·60	10,719·07
Passenger capacity	9,329	1,615

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu is as follows :—

Service.	*Number of routes as on 31st March 1977.*
Metropolitan Service	185
City and Town Service	1,045 Routes and Madurai area permits.
Mofussil Ordinary Service ..	4,014
Mofussil Express Service	100

Contract Carriages.—The following table will indicate the number of Contract carriages in the State—

	Number as on 31st March 1976.	*Number as on 31st March 1977.*
Autorickshaws	4,381	4,693
Ordinary Taxis	6,875	5,823
Tourist Taxis	2,193	2,266
Omni buses	82	69
Luxury coaches	81	31
All India Tourist Motor Cabs		.76
All India Tourist Omni buses with passenger capacity exceeding 29.		9

Statewide permits for taxis and tourist taxis continued to be issued without any restriction. Tourist Taxi permits are being issued in the office of the State Transport Authority only for Ambassador cars and for imported cars to ensure maximum comfort for tourists. The number of tourist taxi permits granted during the period of 1976–77 by the office of the State Transport Authority was 421. Besides, permits for All-India Tourist Motor Cabs and for All-India Tourist Omni Buses with passenger capacity exceeding 29 and *not* exceeding 29, have also been ordered to be issued to promote tourism.

Goods Vehicles.—Statewide permits for Goods vehicles for public carriers and private carriers continued to be issued without any restriction so as to ensure that goods transport keeps pace with the development of trade and commerce.

To facilitate a public carrier to ply throughout India or in such contiguous States not being less than five in number (including the State in which the permit is issued) Government of India have formulated the scheme for the grant of National Permits. Under this scheme, 250 permits have already been granted by State Transport Authority and another 150 are under issue.

Vehicular Position.—The vehicular position in the State of Tamil Nadu was as shown below:—

Category.	*As on 31st March* 1976.	*As on 31st March* 1977.
(1)	(2)	(3)
State carriages	9,225	9,538
Contract carriages	13,563	12,959
Goods vehicles—Public carriers	18,302	18,525
Private carriers	2,869	2,818

Category.	*As on 31st March 1976.*	*As on 31st March 1977.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Goods vehicles not covered by permit	3,351	3,338
Trailers to Goods vehicles (Trucks)	66	71
Tractors (covered by permits)	4,890	5,688
Trailers to Tractors (covered by permits)	5,030	5,885
Articulated vehicles	169	210
Passenger transport vehicles	416	423
Other vehicles not covered by permits ..	.. 1,20,658	1,61,740

Fares.—There was no change in the rate of fare during the year 1976–77.

Enforcement.—The statistical details on the work done by the enforcement staff of this Department during the year under report on the check of the following items are furnished:—

(i) *Transport vehicles which emit high smoke exhaust.*

Period.	*Number of vehicles checked on road.*	*Number for Which CFX notices issued for excess smoke.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st August 1976 to 31st March 1977	1,06,088	1,217

(ii) *Check of licences for verification of tax payment.*

Vehicles checked and found tax paid.	*Vehicles checked and found with tax licences not exhibited.*
(1)	(2)
2,27,950	5,767

The following are the statistics of punishments awarded to offenders during the period under report.

A. *Departmental Action.*—	
(*a*) Against permit holders:	
Suspension	7,103
Cancellation	647
(*b*) Against drivers ...	1,123
(*c*) Against conductors	615
B. *Conviction in Court*:	
(*a*) Under Madras Traffic Rules	1,74,110
(*b*) Under Indian Penal Code	5,685

Purchase of Motor Vehicles for Government Departments.— During the year 1976-77, orders were placed for 176 vehicles including 4 Jeep trailers at an estimated value of Rs. 93,50,334.34 as against 222 vehicles to the value of Rs. 77.64 lakhs last year. The Inspector-General of Police has been authorised to place indents for the purchase of Motor Vehicles required for the Police Department.

Scooter Control Order.—The Government of India have ordered that the following description of scooters only are covered by the Scooter (Distribution and Sale) Control Order. 1960.

1. Bajaj—150.
2. Bajaj Chetak
3. Priya [deleting Lambretta and Vijay Deluxe from Scooter (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960.]

The number of applications received for the grant of permission for transfer of scooter within a period of two years, number granted and number rejected under Scooter (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1960, from 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977 are shown below:—

	Number of applications received.	*Number granted.*	*Number rejected.*
Scooters (Distribution and Sales) Control Order 1960.	86	85	1

Reciprocal Agreements with Neighbouring States.—The following statement shows the number of goods vehicles and taxis for which permits have been agreed to be countersigned by each State to ply between Tamil Nadu and the adjoining States on single point tax, in pursuance of reciprocal agreements.

	Public Carriers.	*Private Carriers.*	*Ordinary Taxis.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil Nadu—Andhra Pradesh ..	3,500+50	100	150
Tamil Nadu—Karnataka	1,700	50	100
Tamil Nadu—Kerala ..	900	100	250+50 OT
Tamil Nadu—Pondicherry	No limit.		
Composite permit (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Pondicherry).	250		

Motor Vehicles belonging to Government Departments.—A high power committee termed as " Committee on Motor Vehicles ' with Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., Member, Board of Revenue (now Chief Secretary to Government) as its Chairman was created by the Government to effect economy in Government expenditure in respect of motor vehicles belonging to Government Departments. Accepting its recommendations the fleet strength of departmental vehicles would be reduced by 500 vehicles and also quantitative ceiling on consumption of fuel by the departmental vehicles had been fixed, thereby cutting down the expenditure of the Government considerably. 85 vehicles were found to be in surplus in various departments and 415 vehicles including 262 vehicles belonging to the Health and Family Welfare Department were found to be operating uneconomically and ordered to be condemned without replacement. The Condemnation of the vehicles belonging to the Health and Family Welfare Department requires the concurrence of the Government of India.

Further 102 vehicles were also ordered to be with-drawn by rep'acement by Gazel cars/Standard vans/Ambassador cars. In this connection a decision was also taken by the Government to reallot the surrendered vehicles in the surplus pool to the needy Departments. Out of 500 vehicles. 99 were already surrendered to the surplus pool and 33 have been allotted to the needy Departments.

Updating the census of Government vehicles has also been taken up and particulars as on 31st March 1976 have been received for 5,000 vehicles out of 7,000 vehicles. The above five thousand formats have since been sent to the data Centre after proper codification for computerisation.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The Transport Department derives revenue by way of motor vehicles taxes and fees. Major revenue is derived by way of taxes on motor vehicles.

The Budget Estimate and revised estimate for 1976–77 and the Budget Estimate for 1977–78 as compared to the actual receipts for 1975–76 are given below:—

Particulars.	*Actuals,* 1975–76.	*Budget Estimate,* 1976–77.	*Revised Estimate,* 1976–77	*Budget Estimate,* 1977–78.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS)	
1 Fees under Motor Vehicles Act.	1,31,67	1,31,70	1,39,70	1,48,72
2 Tax received for motor vehicles.	42,67,59	44,64,60	45,56,57	48,49,28
3 Other receipts such as arrears over drawn pay and miscellaneous receipts.	1,35	3,70	3,73	2,00
Total ..	44,00,61	46,00,00	47,00,00	50,00,00

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 88.79 lakhs as against Rs. 69.61 lakhs for the year 1975-76.

General:—The provision of road transport facilities as well as revenue realisation in the Transport Deparment have made impressive progress during the year under report.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION.

The main object of the Motor Vehicles Organisation is to afford reasonable facilities for the economic and efficient maintenance of motor vehicles of the various Government departments in the State and to eliminate to a great extent, dependence on the private workshops. At present there are 4 well equipped workshops functioning at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem besides six service stations established at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Tiruchi, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Secretariat campus, Madras. The service station at the Secretariat is looking after the repairs and maintenance of the vehicles of the Secretariat departments and V.I.Ps.

In order to achieve the goal of eliminating the dependence on private workshops for repairs and maintenance of Government vehicles it has been decided to establish a modern and well equipped workshop in each district and to interlink all the workshops with a number of servicing centres to serve as feeder units. This decision is being implemented as a Plan Scheme. Buildings for workshops have been constructed at Nagercoil, Tiruchi, Kancheepuram and Coimbatore. The service stations at Tiruchi, Kancheepuram and Coimbatore are to be upgraded as Regional Workshops shortly. Construction of a workshop has been started at Cuddalore. Proposal for construction of workshops at Dharmapuri and Vellore are under consideration.

The details of jobs carried out under various categories of repairs during 1976-77 are as follows:—

1. Major	363
2. Second Line	4,484
3. Minor	8,617
4. Servicing	850
5. Others	337

Supply of petrol, oil and lubricants to Government departmental vehicles is being made through consumer pumps installed at the workshops at Madurai, Thanjavur, Salem and Madras.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit made bulk purchases of spare parts and accessories to the tune of about Rs. 26.44 lakhs and supplied to workshops during 1976-77. Supply of tyres and tubes to various Government Departments was continued to be made under Rate Contract basis. As regards retreading of tyres, the Government have issued orders directing all the Government Departments to entrust the work of tyre retreading in respect of all light vehicles and heavy vehicles, to the Transport Corporations and Engineering Corporations without calling for tenders.

CHAPTER XIV

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

(PUBLIC WORKS BUILDINGS)

The Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department is in-charge of planning, design and construction of public buildings. It also undertakes, on agency basis, construction of buildings for the Central Government Departments and other quasi-Government organisations in special cases. The maintenance of State Government Buildings is also attended to by the Buildings Branch. The works relating to Marine works on behalf of the Port Department hitherto attended to by the Buildings Branch have been handed over to the Port Department itself. Only the residuary works formerly attended to by the Fishing Harbour Division is carried out by having one sub-division under the control of Tuticorin Division, consequent on the closure of the Marine Works Division, Cuddalore.

The details of Building works of the several departments for the year under report are as mentioned below:—

Name of the Dept.	*Number of New works taken up during 76-77.*	*Estimated cost. (Rs. in lakhs.)*	*Number of works in progress.*	*Estimated cost. (Rs. in lakhs.)*	*Number of works completed during 76-77.*	*Estimated cost. (Rs. in lakhs.)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fisheries	9	10.30			1	12,000
Agriculture			12	3.32	7	13.58
Police			277 (Quarters)	60.00	9,366 (Quarters)	932.00
Animal Husbandry			14	112.63	11	58.91
Fire Protection And Control			1	1.30	2	2.60
Municipal and Regulated Market Committee Works.			6	20.75	3	16.10

Name of the Dept.	Number of New works taken up during 76-77.	Estimated cost. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Number of works in progress.	Estimated cost. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Number of works completed during 76-77.	Estimated cost. (Rs. in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Medical Education	20	28.85			30	95.43
Collegiate Education	20	38.72	7	49.05	18	56.79
School Education.	20	38.77	10	3.68	34	34.77
Social Welfare and Harijan Welfare.			6	3.98	5	1.42
Stationery and Printing.			1	.56	3	29.13
Revenue Department			1	1.25	2	18.21
Health and Family Planning.			18	30.28		
Administration of Justice.	5	16.39				
Labour and Employment			7	198.54		
Treasuries and Accounts			4	4-88		

PORT TRUSTS.

The Port at Tuticorin continued to rank first in trade among all the Minor and Intermediate Ports in India.

The gross revenue of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1976-77 was as follows:—

	RS.
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	55,18,385.70
Tuticorin Port Fund	9,27,158.34

The total import for the year was 3,95,552.5 tonnes and the Revenue collected amounted to Rs. 11,12,830.38.

The total export for the year and the Revenue collected amounted to 5,26,154.5 tonnes and Rs. 9,70,291.45 respectively.

During the year 146 steamers of 20,84,418 cubic metres and 112 sailing vessels of 46,870 cubic metres called at this Port. The Port dues collected was Rs. 2,90,338.43.

The expenditure incurred in normal maintenance of various items during the year under report was Rs. 2,48,200 and on new works Rs. 2,81,000. Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year under report.

MINOR PORTS.

The Tamil Nadu Port Department continued to have two Intermediate Ports at Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and seven Minor Ports at Tondi, Kilakarai, Pamban, Rameswāram, Veppalodai, Colachel and Kanyakumari scattered over a coast line of 992 Kilometres.

The State Port Officer, Tamil Nadu Port Department, is the Head of the Department who is also the Intermediate Authority under Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908. He is an Officer appointed to receive the fees and expend the receipts under section 36 of the Act.

All labour at Minor Ports have been declared as public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Weather—

(*a*) *Cuddalore.*—The weather was seasonal throughout the year and there was no serious disturbance of weather.

(*b*) *Nagapattinam.*—There was no serious disturbance of weather during the year.

(*c*) *Rameswaram.*—The weather was normal and seasonal.

(*d*) *Other Ports.*—The weather was normal with usual seasonal changes during the year.

Traffic.—

General Passenger Traffic.—The total number of passengers who arrived at and sailed from all the Intermediate and Minor Ports in Tamil Nadu except Tuticorin during the year under report was 1,03,191 as against 91, 3535 during the previous year.

The total number of repatriates who arrived from Sri Lanka through the Rameswaram Port during the year 1976–77 was 49,595 as against 25,960 during the corresponding period of 1975–76.

The number of persons who visited Vivekananda Rock Memorial for sight seeing at Kanyakumari Port during the year under report was 6,98,306 as against 6,35,413 during the corresponding period of 1975–76.

The following are the details of Imports and Exports of Cargo handled during the year at the Intermediate and minor ports in the State except Tuticorin—

	Imports	*Exports*
Cuddalore	52,61 M-T. (Fertilisers.)	11823 M,T. (Spirit) 20809·50 M.T. (Iron Ore)
Nagapattinam	81,042·3 M.T. (Fertilisers)	17582·7 M.T. (Onion) 4199·6 M.T. (General) Cargo)
	55,666·9 M.T. (Food grains)	
	8.3. M.T. (General Cargo)	
Pamban	3107 M.T. (Salt)	
Kilakarai		3937 M.T. (Coral stones)
Rameswaram	232.5 M.T. (Motor Cars & Motor cycles Mail bags]	580.5 M.T.(Motor cars, Motor cycles Mail bags)
Colachel	Nil	54440 M.T. (Ilemenite sand)
Tondi	Nil	Nil
Kanyakumari	Nil	Nil

During the period 70 steamers called at the intermediate and Minor ports in the State except Tuticorin Port. The number of sailing vessels entered was 35.

The receipts and charges of the Tamil Nadu Port Department for the year are given below:—

	RS.
Receipts	11,98,142.30
Charges	22,85,003.43

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board Act, 1961. The members of the Board including the Chairman are appointed by the Government.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has under its control Housing Units at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai and Vellore. The Board being a high power body with members from various departments is able to plan and co-ordinate all housing activities in the state and ensure expeditious and efficient implementation of Housing or improvement schemes in the State.

The activities of the Housing Board in the City and various districts for the period 1976–77 are given below:—

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—Totally, during this year 1974 Units were completed and a total expenditure of Rs. 242.21 lakhs was incurred on this Scheme.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.—During this year 766 Units were constructed at various places and an expenditure of Rs. 272.10 lakhs was incurred on this Scheme.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme.—Totally 718 Units were constructed at various places during the year 1976–77, and an expenditure of Rs. 128.98 lakhs was incurred under this Scheme.

Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme.—1487 Units for the Economically Weaker Sections were constructed at various places and an expenditure of Rs. 176.00 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

Slum Improvement/Clearance Scheme.—Under this scheme 474 units were constructed during 1976–77 and a total expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was incurred.

The city/district-wise details of the various Housing Schemes taken up in under the schemes mentioned above during the period under report are furnished below:—

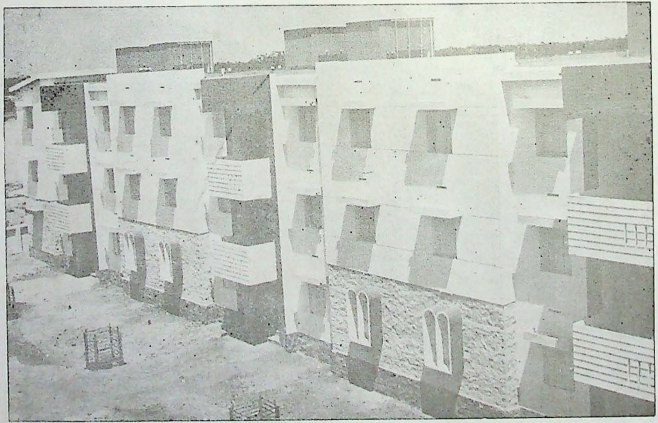
Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

Madras.—747 Units have been constructed at various places viz., 11 units at Ashok Nagar, 101 Units at Kalainagar Karunanidhi Nagar, 143 Units at Aringnar Anna Nagar, 24 Units at Indira Nagar, 36 Units at Basant Nagar, 101 Units at North Madras (Vyasarpadi), 43 Units at Korattur and 288 Units at Raja Annamalaipuram.

North Arcot district.—4 Units at Gudiatham, 24 Units at Ambur 7 Units for Electricity Board Employees at Vellore, 124 Units at Ranipet, 144 Units at Tiruppathur and 15 Units at Tiruvannamalai have been completed.

South Arcot district.—At Cuddalore 28 Units and at Virudhachalam 15 Units have been completed.

Tiruchi district.—At Ariyalur 102 Units and at Sunderaj Nagar 35 Units have been constructed.



T.N.G.R.H. Scheme at Tuticorin.

Salem district.—9 Units at Murugan Nagar, Mettur, 12 Units for R.S. Co-operative Society, Mettur, 20 Units at Hasthampatti and 12 Units at Rajaram Nagar have been completed.

Coimbatore district.—509 Units have been constructed at various places of Coimbatore viz., 48 Units at Kovaipudur, 6 Units at Peelamedu, 265 Units at Tatabad, 169 Units at Velampalayam and 21 Units at Brindavan.

Thanjavur district.—For the Electricity Board Employees at Thanjavur 8 Units have been constructed.

Madurai district.—Under this Scheme 96 Units at Madurai Neighbourhood area have been constructed.

Tirunelveli district.—During this year 63 Units were constructed at Tuticorin.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:

Madras.—567 Units have been constructed at various places viz., 92 Units at Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar, 304 Units at Arignar Anna Nagar, 5 Units at Indira Nagar, 53 Units at Besant Nagar, 43 Units at Vyasarpadi, 25 Units at Kotturpuram, 40 Units at Ashok Nagar and 4 Units at Korattur.

North Arcot district.—In this district 25 Units at Neighbourhood, 10 Units at Tiruppathur and 21 Units at Tiruvannamalai have been completed.

Tiruchirappalli district.—In this district 16 Units have been completed at Neighbourhood area.

Salem district.—At Ambedkar Nagar in Salem 40 Units, at Murugan Nagar, 11 Units and at Rajaji Nagar 4 Units have been completed.

Coimbatore district.—16 Units at Coimbatore Neighbourhood area have been constructed.

Madurai district.—In this district 56 Units were constructed in the Neighbourhood area. During this year 766 Units were constructed at various places and an expenditure of Rs. 272.10 lakhs was incurred in this Scheme.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme:

Madras.—In Madras City 48 Units at Kotturpuram and 112 Units at Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar have been constructed.

Tiruchirappalli district.—At Khanjamalai in Tiruchirappalli Town 18 Units have been completed. For Labour Officials 6 Units have been constructed.

Salem district.—During this year 6 Units were completed in Judges bungalow compound at Salem. For labour Officials 5 Units have been constructed.

Dharmapuri district.—At Hosur 48 Units and at Dharmapuri 48 Units have been completed.

Nilgiris district.—Under this Scheme at Church Hill 20 Units have been completed. In addition to this 4 Units for labour Officials have been constructed.

Thanjavur district.—In this district at Mayuram and Tiruvarur 12 Units and 108 Units respectively have been construccted. For Judicial and Revenue Officials one unit have been constructed.

Tirunelveli district.—At Tuticorin 54 Units were completed during this year. For Judicial and Revenue Officials 1 Unit and for Labour Officials 2 Units have been constructed.

Coimbatore district.—Under this Scheme at Kavundanpalayam 72 Units have been constructed. In addition to this 1 Unit for Judicial and Revenue Officials and 13 Units for Labour Officials have been constructed.

Pudukkottai district.—At Pudukkottai 114 Units have been completed.

Madurai district.—For Judicial and Revenue Officials 4 Units and for Labour Officials 13 Units have been constructed.

Ramanathapuram.—In this district 2 Units have been constructed for Judicial and Revenue Officials.

Chengalpattu district.—3 Units have been constructed for Judicial and Revenue Officials.

North Arcot district.—Under this Scheme 1 Unit has been constructed for Judicial and Revenue Officials.

South Arcot district.—For Labour Officials 2 Units were constructed.

Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme :

Madras.—During this year at various places 579 Units were completed viz., 104 Units at Vyasarpadi, 131 Units for Ashok Leyland workers at Vyasarpadi, 54 Units at Arignar Anna Nagar, 200 Units at Visalakshiammal Estate, 80 Units at Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar and 10 Units at Korattur.

South Arcot.—At Villupuram 21 Units and at Cuddalore 3 Units have been constructed.

Salem district.—44 Units were constructed viz., 13 Units at Namakkal and 31 Units at Mettur for R.S. Co-operative Society.

Dharmapuri district.—71 Units have been constructed at Dharmapuri.

Coimbatore district.—During this year in Coimbatore Neighbourhood area 39 Units, 2 Units at North of Perur, 147 Units at Velampalayam, 28 Units at Sowripalayam and 46 Units for Dewanga Weavers were constructed.

Madurai district.—242 Units were constructed in Madurai Neighbourhood area.

Tirunelveli district.—72 Units were constructed viz., 42 Units at Palayamcottai and 30 Units at Melapalayam.

Chengalpattu district.—119 Units at Chengalpattu Town has been constructed.

Tiruchirappalli district.—At Thuraiyur 50 Units have been constructed.

North Arcot.—During this year 5 Units at Tiruvanna malai, 10 Units at Ariyur and 5 Units at Vellore have been constructed.

Kanyakumari district.—At Nagercoil 4 Units have been constructed.

Slum Improvement/Clearance Scheme:

Salem district.—In this district 114 Units tt Guduchetti Eri and 360 Units at Allikuttai Eri have been constiucted.

Sites and Services.—This project envisages the provision of 13,467 serviced plots at three different sites at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur adjoining City limits covering a total extent of 170.6 hectares. In addition to the residential

plots for Economically Weaker Section, Low Income Group and Middle Income Group categories, the project also provides serviced plots for commercial and small-scale industries. Each residential plot will be provided with a sanitary core unit. The total cost of the project works out to Rs. 923.88 lakhs and is sponsored by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority. The work will be executed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board under World Bank financial aid.

Land Acquisition and Development of New Neighbourhood.

				Extent (with acres.)	No. of families to be accommodated.
1.	Aringnar Anna Nagar Neighbourhood Scheme			1,300	13,000
2.	South Madras	,,	,,	420	5,000
3.	Korattur	,,	,,	146	1,500
4.	Vyasarpadi	,,	,,	186	3,400
5.	Ashok Nagar	,,	,,	325	3,500
6.	K.K. Nagar	,,	,,	650	7,500
7.	A.A. Nagar (Western Extension)	,,	,,	450	5,000
8.	Thiruvanmiur	,,	,,	90	1,036
9.	Kovaipudur (Coimbatore)	,,	,,	296	3,500
10.	Tiruchirappalli	,,	,,	98	1,100
11.	Vellore	,,	,,	76	800
12	Madurai	,,	,,	300	3,500

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The Technical functions of the Department can be classified under five major functional Divisions at the Headquarters namely (i) Regional Plans, (ii) Master Plans, (iii) Detailed Development Plans, (iv) Traffic and Transportation studies and (v) General and Research Division. These divisions are assisted by eight Regional Offices, functioning in important centres of the State. These

Regional Offices not only assist the specialised division at headquarters at Madras, but also render technical advice in all Town and Country Planning matters to the local bodies within their jurisdiction.

Regional Plans and Regional Planning areas.—Draft Regional Plans have been finalised for the eight regions into which the State has been delineated. These plans are ready to be placed before the Regional Planning Authorities and further updating and refinements are in progress.

Sub-Regional Plans.—The preparation of plans for the sub-regions identified in the Regional Plans was undertaken. Eight such reports were prepared. This apart, the department has also finalised an inter-regional plan and submitted it to the Government.

Master Plan for Urban Centres.—Draft Master Plans for the following Urban Centres have been finalised during the year under report, viz. Arkonam, Tiruthani, Kovilpatti, Walajapet, Ranipet and Arcot urban complex, Thanjavur, Salem, Gobichettipalayam, Mettupalayam, Sivaganga, Cuddalore, Namakkal and Kodaikkanal Township.

The preparation of Master Plans was in progress for Ten Local Planning Areas of the State by different Regional Offices.

Detailed Development Plans.—There are 189 sanctioned Detailed Development Plans, 341 Draft Plans and 61 Submitted Plans in the State.

A sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was sanctioned as loan during the year 1976–77.

Traffic and Transportation Studies.—A traffic and transportation plan for Coimbatore Town is under preparation and survey analysis and coding of data are in progress.

General.—The Directorate including the regional offices, dealt with 3,703 building regulation references, besides preparation of layout designs to private and Government agencies numbering 1,270. Installation references numbering 3,309 cases were also dealt with during the year in the regional offices. 48 plans (of Civil designs) for construction of buildings by Local Bodies were also approved.

The Research wing of the Division took up the following subjects and brought out draft reports during the year under report: --

1. A paper on input-output analysis in Regional Plans.

2. A paper on shopping centres.

3. A paper on methodology for conducting socio-economic survey and standards for community facilities tnd services.

4. Execution of Central Road Fund Scheme Works; and

5. The methodology for forecasting the site of the Households.

MADRAS METROPOLITIAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

The MMDA gets its statutory powers and functions from the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Act 35 of 1972), as amended by the Town and Country Planning Amendment Act, 1974 (Act 22 of 1974). Its main functions as on date are:

(1) Formulation, implementation and enforcement of Development Plans under the Town and Country Planning Act;

(2) Formulation of long, medium and short term plans and projects for the more important sectors of urban development;

(3) Co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of sectoral projects under implementation by various line agencies within the Madras Metropolitan Area.

(4) Formulation of plans for the general improvement of the urban environment and advising the Government in all matters relating to urban planning within the Madras Metropolitan Area.

The jurisdication of the MMDA continued to be unchanged during the year. The MMDA covers 1166.76 Sq. kms. and comprises of the area covered by the Madras City Corporation (128.83 Sq. kms.), four Municipalities of Alandur, Pallavapuram, Tambaram, Tiruvottiyur, four Townships of Ambattur, Avadi, Kattivakkam and Madhavaram besides a number of town and village panchayats. The population in the Area according to 1971 census was 3.48 million.

Main Activities. –The most important items of works during the year were:—

(1) the finalisation of the Madras Urban Development Project proposed to be financed by the World Bank after the visit of the appraisal mission in April-May 1976, which culminated in negotiations and signing of agreement for Rs. 21.6 crores multi sectoral project.

(2) the coming into force of the statutory land use Master Plan for the entire MMDA.

(3) intensificttion in the developments undertaken at Manali Urban Node and Maraimalai Nagar New Town. A scheme was also formulated for the construction of about 540 dwelling units at Manali to be financed by HUDCO.

Master Plan and Detailed Development Plans.—The number of Planning permission applications received and disposed of at the MMDA are given below:

	Number received during the year.	*Carried over from last year.*	*Disposed of during the year.*	*Granted.*	*Refused.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras City Corporation and other areas.	1,774	826	348	476	1,181

Detailed Development Plans.—As a follow up of the Master Plan, MMDA has taken up a programme for formulation of more detailed plans for different parts of the City in the first instance.

As on March 1977 the position with respect to Detailed Development Plans was as follows:

Number of plans notified.	*At the commencement of the year.*	*At the close of the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of plans for which Government have given consent and as such are enforceable.	Nil.	3
Number of plans approved or sanctioned.	8	8

Madras Urban Development Project.—The need for MMDA to act as the Chief Planning agency for all the important sectors of urban planning and development has come into force in recent years. Accordingly MMDA had initiated a dialogue with the World Bank for financing a multi-sector urban development project and detailed plans were submitted to World Bank early in 1976. A pre-appraisal mission of the World Bank visited Madras in November 1976 and this mission after going through the plans prepared, converted itself into an appraisal mission. As a result of the discussions it approved a Rs. 46.8 crores project in the sectors of Housing (Sites and Services and Slum Improvement), Transportation (Roads and Bus) and Water Supply and Sewerage An unique feature of this project is that the schemes have been

drawn up with the urban poor in mind and suggesting low-cost solutions to the urban problems of Madras. Negotiations were conducted in Washington during January 1977, when the credit agreement as well as project agreements were finalised.

Manali and Urban Nodes.—Manali is the first Urban Node to be developed in the MMDA. The Project envisages building up a self contained urban community with a population of about 1,50,000 close to the Tiruvottiyur, Ennore and Manali industrial area. Work commenced in 1974-75 with the taking over of 489 acres of land. Till the beginning of the year a sum of Rs. 64.78 Lakhs had been spent on Project. During the year a further sum of Rs. 70.00 Lakhs was spent. During the year a scheme to construct 543 houses in the developed plots for L.I.G. has been cleared by the HUDCO and work has commenced on the same.

Maraimalai Nagar and New Towns.—As a part of the strategy for reducing population pressure in MMDA, it has been proposed to build three New Towns at Maraimalai Nagar, Tiruvellur and Gummidipoondi. Work on the first at Maraimalai Nagar (45 km. on Madras-Tiruchi Road) commenced in 1974-75 with the transfer of 800 acres of forest land. The scheme envisages a population of 100,000 in the area over a total extent of 3,000 acres. The town is designed as a self contained Satelllite town and will provide all town level facilities to its residents including employment centres.

Till the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 35.84 lakhs was spent on the Project. During the year a further sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was spent.

Finance.—The MMDA gets most of the funds required for the operation from the Government.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The National Highways Wing of the Highways and Rural Works Department is in charge of the following items of work financed by the Government of India:—

1. Construction and maintenance of National Highways.
2. Execution of Central Board Fund Scheme Works, and
3. Research and Development activities.

National Highways.—The total length of the National Highways roads lying in Tamil Nadu as on March 1977 was 1,865 km. comprising of National Highways Nos. 4, 5, 45, 7, 7A, 46, 47 and 49.

Original Works.—544 works costing Rs. 32.40 crores and the Pamban Bridge Project costing Rs. 5.33 crores have so far been sanctioned by the Government of India. Out of these, 399 works have been completed at a cost of Rs. 13.52 crores and 145 works costing of Rs. 20.65 crores are under various stages of execution.

During the period under report, the following works were completed:—

Serial Number	Description.	Works completed	
		Numbers.	Cost Rs. in lakhs.
1.	Over/Under bridges	1	11.22
2.	Major bridges	1	52.55
3.	Byepasses including land acquisition..	4	55.13
4.	Approaches to bridges	1	4.23
5.	Pavement Works	12 (99 KM)	127.39
6.	Minor bridgse	11	13.93
7.	Culverts	225	27.55

Out of the above items, the following Major Works of importance would need mention:—

1. Construction of a bridge across Cauvery on Kuma-palayam-Bhavani byepass on N.H. 7.

2. Formation of a byepass road at Dindigul in Km. 6/0-10/6 of N.H. 45.

3. Formation of Koilpatti by pass road in Km. 88.2 and 94.4 of N.H. 7.

The work of construction of a prestressed concrete bridge across Coleroon on N.H. 45 on the outskirts of Srirangam on the Madras-Tiruchirappalli road costing Rs. 100 lakhs has been taken up for execution during the year.

Financial aspect.—The allotment released by the Government of India for the year 1976-77 was spent in full without lapse as outlined below:—

Serial Number.	Year.	Allotment in Rs. in lakhs. N. H. Original Works.	Pamban Bridge Project.	Total.	Expr. in Rs. in lakhs. N.H. Original Works.	P.B.P.	Total.
1	1976-77	355.00	75-00	430	355.05	75	430.05

Maintenance.—The allotment of Rs. 119.5 lakhs released by the Government of India for the year 1976-77 was fully utilised for maintenance.

Central Road Fund Scheme.—The Central Road Fund is constituted from out of the excise duty collected by the Government of India at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre of motor spirit. Of the total collections, 80 per cent is given to the State as allocation for works under the scheme and 20 per cent retained by the Centre as reserve.

The free balance available for the State under Central Road Fund (Allocation) is periodically announced by the Government of India. As a policy, the Government of India are approving the works under Central Road Fund to the extent of the forecast of the free balance accrued to the State up to the time of announcement.

The allotment of Rs. 97,680 lakhs for the year 1976–77 in respect of Central Road Fund works was fully utilised.

Under this scheme, 31 works at a cost of Rs. 655.68 lakhs were taken up during the period from 1969–70 to 1976–77 of which 11 works costing Rs. 153.26 lakhs were completed and 10 works costing Rs. 352.657 lakhs are under progress. The remaining works are to be taken up.

The following works were completed during the period under report:

1. Construction of a submersible bridge across Amaravathy river near Rajapuram at Km. 3.2 of Aravakurichi-Chinnadarapuram Road.

2. Construction of a bridge at Km. 46/4 of Acharapakkam-Wandiwash road across Suganadhi river.

3. Construction of a submersible bridge across Vaigai river at Edaikathur.

4. Construction of a bridge at Km. 11/4 of Kaikalathur of Periyavadakarai road.

The following four ghat road formation works taken up for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the hill tribes are nearing completion:—

1. Formation of a road to connect Kodaikanal with Palani.

2. Formation of a road from Adalur in Pannaipatti-Pachalur Road to join Thandigudi ghat road.

3. Formation of a ghat road from Pachalur to Vadakadu and on to Oddenchatram.

4. Formation and metalling of Chellapalayam road.

The Government of India have approved the following nine works under Fifth Five-Year Plan out of 14 works sent by the State Government.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1. Construction of a high level bridge at M. 3/6 of Alangudi-Arimalam Road	3.00
2. Construction of high level bridge across river Thoppiar at Km. 34.2 of Pennagaram-Perumbalai road	14.50
3. Construction of two submersible bridges at Km. 10/6 and 19/4 of Chittalandur-Jadarpalayam road in Salem district	16.80
4. Construction of a causeway across Thambaraparani river at Km. 11/8 of Palayamcottai-Nagalapuram road near Sivalaperi in Tirunelveli district	20.50
5. Construction of a causeway at Km. 16/10 to 17/2 of Banavaram-Shenthamangalam road near Nemil village in North Arcot district	8.00
6. Construction of a bridge across palar river near Giragagandi to connect Kollegal Chellampalayam road on the border of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka	5.46
7. Formation of road from Srikothandaramasami temple to Km. 178/2 of Madurai-Dhanushkodi road N.H. 49 in Rameswaram Island	8.00
8. Formation of road from Talamalai Gaijanahalli including cross drainage works in Coimbatore district	22.50

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

9. Formation of a new link road from Kollacombai to Niradapallam road - Improvements and cross drainage works in Nilgiris district 29.00

The remaining 5 schemes yet to be approved by the Government of India are research schemes.

The Government of India have also recently approved the work of formation of a jeep track to connect Aryagoundan Jagir with Rangappanur touching Karuvagoundan Jagir in Kalrayan hills costing Rs. 58.00 lakhs for the benefit of the people of Kalrayan hills in South Arcot district. The work has already been taken up for execution in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India.

Two research schemes already approved and to be taken up during 1977–78 are shown below:—

Manufacture of test vehicles for testing weak and old bridges—Rs. 7.70 lakhs.

Laying and equipping test rack in Highways Research Station, Madras—Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

The Highways and Rural Works Department is in charge of Road Communication in the State and offers technical guidance to the Panchayat Unions in respect of rural works programmes.

The department functions with one Chief Engineer, 4 regional Superintending Engineers in charge of 4 circles with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli and one Superintending Engineer in charge of Investigation and preparation of estimates with headquarters at Madras besides the four special circles.

State Roads Scheme (Government Roads).—During 1976-77, three works at a cost of Rs. 21.50 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme. The road works were taken up for SPIC Project at Tuticorin costing about Rs. 112 lakhs (I Phase). Improvements to the Suramangalam-Taramangalam road in Salem district leading to the Salem Steel Plant costing Rs. 130 lakhs, formation of and metalling the roads from Nainarkoil (via) Pottagavayal costing Rs. 28.87 lakhs, construction of bridges across Kuzhithurai in Kanyakumari district, Ponnai river near Ponnai in North Arcot district, R. S. Mangalam tank in Ramanathapuram district and the Swing Span bridge across Uppanar river near Singarathope in Cuddalore costing Rs. 78.50 lakhs are some of the major works that are in progress.

Twenty-one major works costing Rs. 147.49 lakhs were completed during the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 293.03 lakhs.

Other Roads Programme (Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads).—The works of original nature (viz.) construction of bridges, causeways and upgrading of roads which are maintained by Panchayat unions and panchayats costing Rs. 40,000 and above not falling under the purview of village works programme administered by the Collectors of the Districts and controlled by the Director of Rural Development are undertaken in this programme as Plan Schemes by Highways Department meeting the cost from State Funds. On completion of works, the roads will have to be maintained by the respective local bodies.

During the year twelve works at a cost of Rs. 40.25 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme.

The works of constructing a bridge across Gadilam on Pallapattu - Narimedu road in South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs and a submersible bridge across Pennar in between Alagianatham and Irundiayiervilagam in South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs are under progress.

Fourteen major works were completed during the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 80.93 lakhs.

Tools and Plant.—Under this head purchase of Scientific equipments for Highways Research Station and Plant and Machineries required for road and bridge works are being made.

An expenditure of Rs. 32.99 lakhs was incurred during the year under this head.

Construction of Over/Under Bridges in lieu of existing level crossing.—The Over/Under bridge works in lieu of existing Railway level crossings on Government roads are taken up under this programme as plan works. The cost of this programme is borne by the Government (State) Railways and also by Municipalities in case the work falls within the Municipal limits on agreed pattern of sharing of cost. The Railways earmark funds every year towards the share of cost in respect of works that find a place in their programme. The State's share of cost is reimbursed from the Railway Safety Fund. This scheme was introduced during the Fourth Plan period.

The important major work now in progress under this scheme is the vehicular subway near Palakarai within Tiruchirappalli Municipal limits costing Rs. 50.50 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 46.11 lakhs.

Metropolitan Road Development Programme.—The Scheme provides for the Development of net work of roads vested with the Highways Department in the Madras Metropolitan Area

Under this Scheme, the Government had sanctioned three new works at a cost of Rs. 53.20 lakhs.

The subways near Shanthi Theatre and Thousand Lights on Anna Salai were completed and opened for pedestrian traffic.

The following four bridge works across Buckingham Canal taken up for execution under irrigation grant were also completed:--

1. Behind Board of Revenue Building, Chepauk.
2. Edward Elliots Road.
3. Pycrofts Road.
4. Chamiers Road.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 47.39 lakhs.

Rural Roads Programme.—Under this scheme all weather roads are provided to link the villages with a population of 1,500 and above with the maintained roads. The scheme was taken up in the last phase of the Fourth Plan.

Works were sanctioned in three stages at a cost of Rs. 18.18 crores to provide all weather roads to 1248 individual habitations with a population of 1500 and above. At the close of the year, 3183 Kms. of roads were formed and improved benefiting 2685 villages and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1449 lakhs. During the year 341.10 Kms. of roads were provided with black topped surface benefiting 138 villages.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 245 lakhs.

Crash Scheme for Fair Weather Roads.—Government approved the crash scheme for formation of all weather gravel roads to places not connected by any kind of road at a total cost of Rs. 11.94 crores. The first phase of the above scheme will be covering all roads less than and upto 3 kms. length and not involving land acquisition at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.29 crores but restricted to Rs. 3.00 crores. At the end of the year under report, 4119 Kms. of roads were formed of which 2645 Kms. were gravelled benefiting 3225 habitations.

The expenditure incurred during 1976-77 was Rs. 225.53 lakhs.

Agriculture—Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.—During the year 22 new works costing Rs. 140.81 lakhs were taken up under Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.

Hill Area Development Programme.—Under Hill Area Development Scheme, which is a centrally sponsored scheme, the Government indicated an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period for improving Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads in Nilgiris District.

Twenty-one works were sanctioned by the Government for execution The expenditure incurred during 1976-77 was Rs. 35 lakhs.

Western Ghat Development Scheme.—Improvement to Sirumalai Ghat Road at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government under this scheme and the work is in progress. A sum of Rs. 3.87 lakhs was spent during the year under report.

Tribal Sub-Plan.—Schemes to benefit people in Tribal areas.—Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, a Special Programme was launched for the benefit of the Tribal People in Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District and Salem District. Government had sanctioned works to the tune of Rs. 64.50 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 44.68 lakhs was spent on the works during the year.

Maintenance of Roads, Buildings, Avenues and Tools and Plant.—All Government roads (viz.), National Highways, Urban links, State Highways, Major District Roads, other District Roads and Village Roads and buildings (viz.), Departmental offices, Store sheds, Travellers Bungalows, Panchayat Union buildings, staff quarters, etc., are maintained by this Department.

The funds are made available under maintenance grant on ad hoc basis in accordance with the resource position of the Government.

The length of roads during the year under maintenance was as follows:—

		KILO METRES LENGTH IN
1. National Highways (Urban Links)		151
2. State Highways		1,745
3. Major District Roads	...	13,878
4. Other District Roads and Village roads		15,786
	Total	31,560

The expenditure incurred during 1976–77 was Rs. 1154.3i lakhs.

Investigation Circle.—All bridge works and important road works of the State except National Highways are investigated in detail at the preliminary stage and field particulars are gathered by the Circle enabling proper designing and preparation of estimates.

In addition to this, the investigation works of other Departments like, Industries, Fisheries, Agriculture Municipalities Water Board were also undertaken during the year.

Designs Circle.—This circle is mostly engaged on the design of Major Bridges. Complicated Structures such as flyovers, subways, long span prestressed concrete structures, etc., incorporating the latest technical developments so as to have the most economical and elegant designs for both National Highways and State Highways.

The designs for important works such at Pamban Bridge at Rameswaram, Gemini Fly Over and four bridges across Buckingham Canal, over bridges at Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Kumbakonam, Subway at Palakarai, Tiruchy,

bridge across Kuzhithurai River in Kanyakumari District, bridge across Ponnaiyar near Irumathur on Thirupathur-Dharmapuri Road were attended to by this Circle.

Construction of a High level Road Bridge Across Pamban.—The above Project was sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs. 532.87 lakhs in 1971-72 and this cost includes formation of approaches costing about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Progress of works.—As on March 1977, the abutment portion of the work upto the top of capping beam has been completed and for Piers 1 to 13, foundations have been completed. For Piers 1 to 11, columns have been raised for the full height and for Pier No. 12, columns have been raised upto 25 per cent height. For Piers 1 to 11 capping beams have been laid. For Piers 14, 15 and 16, cofferdam work is in progress.

Pamban side.—The foundation works have been completed for the Piers 75 to 78 and the columns in these Piers have been raised to the full height. For Piers 75 to 77, capping beams have been laid and for Pier No. 78 centering for capping beam has been completed. The abutment work has been completed upto R.L. + 9.80 M. i.e. upto 80 per cent height and for wing walls, concreting of substructure work are in progress. For Piers 67, 68 and 72, foundations have been completed. For Pier No. 56 (Navigation) trench cutting for seating the cofferdam is in progress. For Pier No. 57 (Anchor) concreting of well curb is in progress.

Further works are in good progress.

Approaches, Protective works and other sub-works on both Mandapam and Pamban sides.—These works costing Rs. 60 lakhs, were split up into various parts to enable speedy execution and are being executed through several agencies including departmental execution.

Out of 8 Kms, formation of approaches has been completed for 6.2 Kms. and sub-grade works have been completed for 5 Kms. Sub-grade works are yet to be entrusted in certain unformed portions, pending finalisation of land acquisition. For black topping. contracts have been settled for 5 Kms.

Protective retaining wall and toe wall have been completed and revetment and apron works are in progress on Mandapam side. On Pamban side, retaining wall and apron works are nearing completion. For revetment work, contracts have been settled and for talus, since no tenders were received. alternative course is being examined.

A project house has been constructed at Rameswaram for the use of inspecting officers of the project. On Mandapam side, the work of construction of quarters for the staff of the Pamban Bridge Project has been sanctioned by the Government and the works are in good progress.

The expenditure incurred on this project during the year under report was Rs. 250.62 lakhs.

CHAPTER XV.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

FORESTS

The total forest area under the control of the Forest Department is 20,843.57 sq. kms. out of which 17,299.663 sq. kms. are Reserve Forests and the remaining 3,543.913 sq. kms. comprise of Reserved lands. The percentage of land area under forests in this State is 16 as against 33 per cent laid down in the National Forest Policy as the optimum required for a balanced economy.

Supply of timber.—Generally, timber is extracted departmentally from forest areas in accordance with the prescriptions of Working Plans and sold in auctions at the Government Sales Depots.

The total output of timber during the year was 37,665.413 cu. ms. as shown below:—

	CU. MS.
By Government Agency	23,679.001
By purchasers	9,336.412
By right holders ...	4,650.000
	37,665.413

Apart from this, 1,70,718 teak poles were also obtained.

Supply of bamboos to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.—Bamboos were supplied to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board to rehabilitate the families rendered homeless by the

floods in November 1976 in Madras City and suburbs. The details of bamboos supplied by the Forest Department are furnished below:—

	Nos.
Coimbatore Central Division	1,13,650
Coimbatore South Division	8,529
	or

104.316 tons (including 84,860 tons purchased in open market).

Tirupattur Division—14,415 Nos. or 64.370 tons.

... Hosur Division—42,830 Nos.

Firewood.—Fuel coupes are sold in auction. A quantity of 193,461.712 cu. ms. of fuel was removed from the forests during the year as shown below:—

By Government Agency	31,982.270
By purchasers	157,119.442
By right holders	4,360.000
	193,461.712

Bamboos.—Bamboo coupes are also sold in auction. However majority of bamboo coupes were allotted to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Boards Limited, Pallipalayam, at the seigniorage rate fixed by the Government. The total value of bamboos removed by the purchasers was Rs. 24.16 lakhs. A quantity of about 33,227.402 tonnes of bamboos was removed by Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited to its factory at Pallipalayam. Supply of forest produce was undertaken by the Department to the following wood-based industries at negotiated rates as fixed by the Government.

(i) *South India Viscose Limited, Sirumugai, Coimbatore district.*—For the manufacture of rayon pulp 820.47 acres of bluegum plantations and 3443.13 acres of debarked wattle wood were allotted to the company from the Nilgiris North, Nilgiris South and Madurai North Division, for exploitation.

(ii) *Tan India Wattle Extracts Limited, Mettupalayam.*—During the year a quantity of 6,518.358 tonnes of wattle bark was removed by the Company from Nilgiris South, Nilgiris North and Madurai North Divisions:

(iii) *Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited.*—Apart from supply of bamboos to the Company as already mentioned earlier in the report, a quantity of 6,860.715 tonnes of Eucalyptus hybrid was supplied during the year.

(iv) *Madras Chipboards Limited, Rajapalayam.*—105 tonnes of soft wood (Thanakku) was supplied to the company during the year.

(v) *Sun Paper Mills Limited.*—The Company had removed a quantity of 2,084.545 tonnes of eta reeds during the year from Tirunelveli North and Tirunelveli South Divisions.

Sandalwood.—During the year under report, a quantity of 2,109.600 tonnes of sandalwood was extracted and a quantity of 1,450 tonnes of final cleaned sandalwood was sold for Rs. 573.24 lakhs in auctions held in the sale depots at Tirupattur and Sathyamangalam during July 1976 and December 1976. The average rate obtained was Rs. 39,648. In addition to this 430 tonnes of sandal sapwood was also sold for Rs. 7.93 lakhs.

Minor Forest Produce.—Revenue of Rs. 7.56 lakhs was realised by the sale of 2,03,209.250 tonnes of cashewnuts collected departmentally and by contractors during the year.

Rubber.—During the year a quantity of 1,379,320 kgs. of rubber (processed and unprocessed) was sold and a revenue of Rs. 69.63 lakhs was realised.

Livestock.—Elephants were maintained departmentally in Coimbatore South, Nilgiris North and Tirunelveli South Divisions for dragging timber in the forest areas and for rides to tourists visiting the Wildlife sanctuaries. The strength of the elephants at the end of the year was 57.

Development Schemes.—The Industrial plantations of bamboos, wattle, bluegum, eucalyptus grandis and eucalyptus hybrid maintain a sustained supply of raw materials to the forest based industries such as Paper Mills, Rayon Factory, Wattle Extract Factory, etc. Farm Forestry Plantations started during the Third Five-Year Plan have now reached the stage of exploitation and can meet the needs of rural population in regard to fuel and timber to a considerable extent.

During the year under report, Rs. 161.92 lakhs was realised from the plantations raised under Development Schemes. It may also be pointed out that this revenue is in addition to revenue of over one crore rupees derived from the plantations handed over to the Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited, which were all raised by the Forest Department under the various development schemes.

Fuelwood plantations.—During the year under report, an area of 2,644 hectares had been brought under fuel wood plantations at a cost of Rs. 24.08 lakhs.

Economic Plantations.—During the year the following plantations were raised:—

Scheme.	*Area (hectares.)*	*Cost in lakhs.*
Teak ..	524	2.99
Matchwood	109	0.54
Wattle	924	3.09
Pulpwood	2,361	22.00
Sandal	198	4.54
Rubber	151.57	24.69
Cashew	1,163	5.45

Village Forests.—During the year, an area of 10,726 hectares was tackled under this Scheme at a cost of Rs. 38.17 lakhs.

Consolidation of Forests.—A sum of Rs. 0.68 lakh was spent during the year for survey and demarcation of forests blocks and to constitute them as Reserved Forests.

Minor Forest Produce.—1,127 hectares had been planted with Minor Forest Produce yielding species at a cost of Rs. 6.44 lakhs.

Extension Forestry.—Under this scheme an area of 1,097 hectares had been planted and 17.5 km. of avenue planting had been done at a cost of Rs. 10.84 lakhs during the year.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—The area tackled and the expenditure incurred during 1976-77 under the various schemes are as follows:—

1. Tea Plantations in Nilgiris Division—27.50 hectares—Rs. 15.62 lakhs.

2. Clove Plantations in Kanyakumari district—31 hectares —Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

3. Pulpwood Plantations in Madurai district—240 hectares —Rs. 4.68 lakhs.

4. Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari district—60 hectares—Rs. 7.27 lakhs.

Hill area Development Programme.—A sum of Rs. 3.31 lakhs had been spent to raise 207 hectares of pulpwood plantations and 24 km. of avenue plantation during 1976-77. The scheme is implemented in Nilgiris district.

Mixed Plantations on Government Waste lands.—This is a Central Sector Scheme eligible for 75 per cent grant from the Government of India. During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 0.29 lakh was spent for doing preparatory works for planting in 1977-78. Plantations are proposed to be raised in Panchayat lands to

meet principally the requirements of local population in regard to fuel wood, small timber. green manure, etc.

Reforestation of degraded forests.—This is also a Central Sector Scheme which is eligible for 50 per cent grant from the Government of India. During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 0.84 lakh was spent for preparatory works for taking up planting in 1977-78. The Scheme envisages conversion of degraded forests under the control of the Forest Department into plantations of economic species to meet the fuelwood and other requirements of the local population.

Scheme of Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka—Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari district.—During the year an area of 804 hectares raised in the previous years was maintained at a cost of Rs. 21.46 lakhs. So far 211 repatriates families have been settled in the Government Rubber Plantations from the inception of the Scheme.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows:—

	RS.
Revenue	12,73,43,398
Expenditure	7,11,17,308

CINCHONA.

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 10,15,825 were sold for use inside the country and products to the value of Rs. 1,10,55,360 were exported during the period under report.

Medicinal and essential oils to a total value of Rs. 16,91,430 were sold. Additionally a sum of Rs. 8,310 was realised by the sale of miscellaneous products such as cinnomum zeylanicum leaves, Cinnomum zeylanicum bark, Pepper, Pyrethrum flowers and extracts, Turmeric, Ipecac roots, Digitalis lanata, etc.

During the period under report, planting under Cinchona and Medicinal and Aromatic Oil Plants was undertaken as detailed.

Cinchona .. .. .. (New planting and regeneration)	130,82 ha.
Wattle	4.00 ha.
Cymbopogan Winter Ianus	1.00 ha.
Eucalyptus Grandis	60.50 ha.
Geranium ..	15.00 ha.
Eucalyptus Citridora	15.00 ha.
Pinus Patula ..	5.00 ha.
Dioscorea Coposita	13.13 ha.
Vegetative propagation under Cinchona	74.08 ha.

Cinchona harvest.—A total quantity of 3,68,653 kg. of dry Cinchona bark was harvested during the period under report.

Production of Medicinal and Essential Oils, etc.—The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential Oils (Crude) were produced in the Plantation during the period:—

1.	Geranium Oil ..	814.669 Kg.
2.	Eucalyptus Citriodora oil	.. 3,493.150 Kg.
3.	Cymbopogan winterianus oil	.. 3,850.360 Kg.
4.	Potchouli oil	6.420 Kg.
5.	Lemongrass oil	108.400 Kg.
6.	Camphor oil	43.860 Kg.
7.	Eucalyptus oil	2,444.450 Kg.
8.	Bitter Orange oil	3.385 Kg.
9.	Gaultheria oil (Winter green oil)	21.750 Kg.
10.	Mentha Piperita oil	6.520 Kg.

In addition to these, the following products were also produced :—

1.	Pepper (dry) ..	169.950 Kg.
2.	Dioscorea tubers (dry)	1,050.700 Kg.
3.	Pyrethrum flowers ..	303.474 Kg.
4.	Solanum laciniaturm leaves	48.730 Kg.
5.	Solanum laciniaturm fruits	101.510 Kg.

Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam.—The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential Oils were refined and taken to stock in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam during the period :—

1.	Eucalyptus oil (I.P.)	1,338.360 Kg.
2.	Eucalyptus oil	1,149.580 Kg.
3.	Geranium oil	833.089 Kg.
4.	Eucalyptus citriodora oil ..	3,417.535 Kg.
5.	Citronellagrass oil (Cymbopogan winterianus oil) ..	3,980.935 Kg.
6.	Patchouli oil	6.115 Kg.
7.	Wintergreen oil	21.140 Kg.
8.	Iemongrass oil	148.150 Kg.
9.	Camphor oil	18.945 Kg.
10.	Camphor tablets ..	.. 1,22,850 Numbers.

Laboratory and Research Work.—The works of purification, grading and testing of Medicinal and Essential Oils and analysis of batch samples of Quinine Products and Medicinal and Essential Oils were done during the period. Trials on production of " CINFRESH " concentrate were carried out.

Government Quinine Factory.—(*a*) The total quantity of Cinchona bark issued for extraction during the period was 4,62,960 kg. of which 2,330 kg. was recorded as loss in grinding. The actual quantity of bark powder extracted was 4,60,630 kg. with an input of 10,951.4 kg. of Hyderated Quinine Sulphate and 9,070.8 kg. of other alkaloids.

(*b*) The following quantities of Quinine products were manufactured and taken to stock:—

1.	Quinine Sulphate Powder	8,905.005 Kg.
2.	Cinchona febrifuge powder	8,110.000 Kg.
3.	Quinine Hydrochloride powder ..	5,043.835 Kg.
4.	Quinine Sulphate powder	250.000 Kg.
5.	Residual alkaloids	3,000.000 Kg.

(*c*) *Laboratory.*—Cinchona bark received from the plantations during the period was weighed and sampled. Harvest bark samples and samples of finished products were analysed in addition to the routine analysis of spent bark and other intermediate products.

The work on the scheme for disposal of Silver Oak trees from the Plantations of the Department sanctioned in 1968 was continued. A sum of Rs. 60,000 was realised from sales during the period.

A sum of Rs. 74,906.33 was realised by the sale of cardamom, firewood, collection of cattle grazing fee, rent etc., in the Plantations during the period.

Implementation of the Plan Schemes sanctioned under Five-Year Plans was in progress.

FISHERIES.

The main strategy in the development of Inland Fisheries is to stock all culturable waters with quality fish seeds and to adopt latest fish cultural techniques to increase the productivity. The scheme aims at collecting fingerlings from natural sources and production of hatchlings by induced spawning methods. During the year 1976–77 a total quantity of 13,21,52,650 hatchlings were produced by induced carp spawning. In addition to this a total quantity of 3,08,89,923 fingerlings were collected from natural sources. During the year 1976–77 a total quantity of 5,33,085 kgs. of fishes were landed from the reservoirs and sold to public.

Training Facilities.—During 1976–77, 273 fishermen have completed their training in all the six Marine Fishermen Training Centres. In addition, 17 Junior Mechanics have undergone training in the training Centre at Tuticorin.

In the Inland Fishermen Training Centre at Mettur Dam 57 candidates in 4 batches completed their training during the year 1976-77.

Staff Training.—This institute which was so long under the control of an Assistant Director of Fisheries was upgraded to that of an Institute headed by Principal in the grade of a Deputy Director of Fisheries. The Departmental personnel are being given training as a refresher course for a period of 10 months at this Institute in various branches of Fisheries. Refresher courses of three weeks duration were also conducted from October 1976 onwards for the various grades of departmental staff at this institute to update their knowledge in Fisheries.

Research.—During the Year 1976-77 the following studies were conducted at Hydrological Research Station at Chetpet, Madras:—

1. Studies on Ecology of Fisheries Reservoirs were conducted at Pechiparai, Perunchani and Chittar.
2. Limnological and productivity studies were made in Madurantakam Tank.
3. Chetput ponds were fertilized with Inorganic fertilisers water plankton and sail qualities were determined prior to and after fertilization of the ponds.
4. Effect of Gammaxene on fish and plankton was studied.

Mariculture Scheme.—During this year, cage culture experiments of the prawns, penaeus, indicus and penasus monodon were continued in addition to the regular studies on physico-chemical features and planktonology of kovalam backwater and surveys on the availability of prawn post-larval in the Kovalam backwaters.

Marine Fisheries:

Deep Sea Fishing.— During the year 1976-77, the two departmental trawlers M.T. Mullai and M. T. Marutham were working off Mandapam. The particulars of area surveyed, the catches and revenue are given below:—

Vessel.	Squares surveyed (Each square is 100 sq. miles).	Catches (in kgs.).	Revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS. P.
M. T. Mullai	8-77-A1 .. .. 8-78-C-5 .. 9-79-A1 .. .. 9-79-A3 .. .. 9-79-B1 .. .. 9-79-B2 .. .. 9-79-B3 .. .. 9-79-F1	35,865·465	27,769 14
M. T. Marutham	8-77-D1 .. .. 8-78-C5 .. .. 8-78-C6 .. .. 9-78-F1 .. .. 9-79-A1 .. .. 9-79-B1 .. .. 9-79-B3 .. .. 9-79-B4	89,279·050	62,421 85

The vessel M.T. Marutham was also petrolling Srilanka boundary during October 1976 and November 1976.

Inshore Fishing Stations.— The Inshore Fishing Stations of this department at Madras, Mallipattinam, Cuddalore, Rameswaram and Cape Comorin continued to survey the areas and also conduct fishing operations.

Inshore Fishing Station, Madras.

Squares surveyed (Each square 25 sq. miles).	Catches in kgs.	Revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS. P.
12-80-B5(a) .. .. 12-80-B6(a) .. .. 12-80-B6(b) .. .. 13-80-B1(a) .. .. 13-80-B1(b) .. .. 13-80-C1(b) .. .. 13-80-C1(c) .. .. 13-80-C1(d) .. .. 13-80-C2(c) .. .. 13-80-C2(d) .. .. 13-80-C3(c) .. .. 13-80-C3(d)	23,822·100	29,851 48
Inshore Fishing Station, Cuddalore.		
11-79-E4(a) .. 11-79-4E(b) .. 11-79-5F(c) .. 11-79-5F(d) ..	4,313.700	4,692 65
Inshore Fishing Station, Mallipattinam.		
10-79-C1(a) .. .. 10-79-C1(b) .. .. 10-79-C1(c) .. .. 10-79-C1(d) .. .. 10-79-C1(d) .. .. 10-79-E2(a)	15,189.550	15,043 45
Inshore Fishing Station, Cape Comorin.		
8-77-D1(a) .. 8-77-D1(b) .. 8-77-D1(c) .. 8-77-D1(d) .. 8-77-C1(b) .. 7-77-D6(a) .. 7-77-D6(d) .. 8-77-D1(c) ..	21,563·300	19,384 20
Inshore Fishing Station, Rameswaram.		
9-79-B4(c) .. 9-79-B4(d) .. 9-79-B4(a) .. 9-79-B4(b) .. 9-79-C4(a) .. 9-79-C4(b) .. 9-79-C4(c) .. 9-79-C4(d) ..	1,16,328·825	49,83563

Fisheries Technological Station, Tuticorin.—During the year under report, the following studies were undertaken by the Fisheries Technological Station at Tuticorin.

1. Canning of local varieties of fish and canning of Chank fish, edible oyster, their storage and acceptability studies were carried out during the year.

2. Studies on Freezing of fishes.

3. Studies on the seasonal variation of bacterial flora of the sea, off Tuticorin.

4. Preparation and study of the properties of Algin from the Seaweed, Sargassum.

5. Studies on the preparation of fish feed.

6. Studies on the preparation of Isa glass.

Fish Farmers' Development Agency.—This is a centrally sponsored scheme and Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 4.50 lakhs for the scheme (Rs. 3.90 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 0.60 lakhs as loan). During the year 1976-77, the Agency selected 60 hectares of water spreads in Thanjavur district and leased out to 61 members for the development of Fisheries. The members were given training in fish culture technique for a period of 15 days. It is estimated that fish production from these waters is expected to increase on an average from 300 kgs. to 1,500 kgs. per year by the adoption of composite fish culture. In the current year, it is proposed to take up additional 140 Hectares in Thanjavur district under the agency covering 140 more fish farmers.

Co-operation and Co-operative Loans.—The fishermen co-operatives so far depended only on the Government finance, since the commercial banks were not willing to come forward to render

financial assistance to the Fishermen Co-operatives for their activities. Till 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 71,93,428 was distributed by the department as different kinds of loans as detailed below:—

	RS.
Long term loan	36,42,070.00
Medium term loan	15,07,833.00
Short term loan	38,700.00
Working capital loan	7,24,800.00
Godown loan ...	89,450.00
Elimination of Middlemen Scheme	11,90,575.00
Total	71,93,428.00

During the year a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was distributed as different kinds of loans to the fishermen.

Export.—Increasing quantities of prawn are being processed in our State itself and exported from Tamil Nadu. The export figures from Tamil Nadu during the last 3 years given below will clearly indicate the trend of increase in the quantity of export:—

1974–75	4,520 tonnes	Rs. 8.89 crores.
1975–76	5,829 tonnes	Rs. 13.25 crores.
1976–77	2,831 tonnes	Rs. 25.8 crores.

Socio Economic Measures :—

Housing.—Under the Housing programme up to 31st March 1977—8,039 houses were constructed for the fishermen in various places. During the year 1976–77 under special housing scheme, 1,956 houses were constructed for the fishermen.

Exgratia payment.—During the year 1976–77 a total sum of Rs. 59,000 was disbursed to fishermen families who lost their family members while fishing in the sea.

Amount disbursed as relief to the fishermen affected by natural calamities.

As loan	21,850
As subsidy	21,950

STATE GEOLOGY BRANCH.

During the period under report, detailed investigations for graphite, limestone, magnesite, clay and sulphides were continued and completed. Investigations for quartz and feldspar and glass sands were taken up. Detailed investigation of limestone in Ariyalur was taken up for the setting up of a cement plant in the area and 800 hectares in the zone was mapped in detail. The investigation revealed that an estimated quantity of 24 million tonnes of limestone of quality from 70 per cent to 90 per cent total carbonate occurs in the area north of Kallar river and 65 million tonnes of limestone of quantity 70 per cent to 90 per cent total carbonate occurs in the area South of Kallar river. The limestone in the Southern Zone is suitable for use as flux in steel plants. The detailed investigation for graphite in Poovanthi, Arasanur area, Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district has revealed the existence of an estimated quantity of 37.000 tonnes of graphite.

Investigation for locating additional areas of refractory clay in Maligampatti and Kadambuliyur villages near Panruti was continued and detailed prospecting work completed. It is estimated that a reserve of 1.5 million tonnes of clay with Alumina content between 23 per cent and 34 per cent and having a high vitrifying temperature (1750 C) occurred in an area of 13 hectares. The prospecting for magnesite in the West Hill prospect of Burn Standard Company Limited, Salem, was completed during the said period. A reserve of 1,50,000 tonnes with Mg O content ranging from 43 per cent to 47 per cent was estimated to occur. Out of this about 31,000 tonnes are of refractory type.

The occurrence of magnesite in Mulli, Serandai, Korapathy areas in Kundah valley region of Nilgiris district was examined in detail by trenching and sampling. Drilling for sulphides was completed in Pokkampatti area, Dharmapuri district and samples collected for chemical analysis. The rocks showed evidence of copper mineralisation. Investigation was carried out for iron ores and gold in Tirthamalai, Bairannaickenpatti, Makkalmalai in Chitteri Hills, Dharmapuri district, and samples were collected for determination of benefication characteristic of ores. The investigation for quartz and feldspar was continued in Karur in Tiruchirappalli district and Omalur and Namakkal taluks in Salem district. The analysis of representative samples revealed that an estimated reserve of 1 lakh tonnes of quartz and feldspar occurred.

A preliminary investigation was carried out for analysing the white sand bearing areas between Sadras and Marakkanam coast.

A geophysical investigation in Pandiyar Punnampuzha Hydel area in Nilgiris district, was taken up as a joint venture with the National Geophysical Research Institute and resistivity and electromagnetic methods were employed over the alignment to tunnel and dam site for determining the depth of weathered zone over the base rock, and the data collected were being analysed. Anomaly zones identified in air borne electromagnetic surveys were checked on ground in Bhavani, Erode and Tiruchengode taluks and geophysical sampling was also carried out for testing of geophysical anomalies brought out.

Geochemical sampling of soil and rock was carried out near Kottapatty, Chinnaparuvachi in Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts. In addition, prospecting by trenching and sampling was carried out in Mottusulakkarai, Dharmapuri district.

In the Geophysical Laboratory, trace element analysis on 1686 samples involving 8,000 determinations and 500 major analysis on minerals and ores were carried out. In the Ore Dressing Laboratory 600 samples were treated for ore beneficiation characteristic of iron ore, magnesite and silica sands.

The Geology Branch participated in the Status A.E.M. Surveys Seminar at Bangalore, the Carbonatite-Kimberlite seminar at Bangalore and in the Opencast Mining Seminar at Neyveli, 4th International Gondwana Symposium at Calcutta.

The Branch also participated in the Central Geological Programming Board Meeting.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Department of Industries and Commerce continued to play a vital role in promoting Industries in general and cottage and small scale industries in particular notwithstanding the transfer of many of its functions to the different promotional corporations to secure viability and to ensure effective and concentrated attention.

The activities of the Department of Industries and Commerce which are mostly regulatory in nature and at the same time development-oriented with due accent to help rural economy may be classified as follows :

Technical Information Sections.—For providing technical information to the industrialists, entrepreneurs and technicians Technical Information Sections with libraries have been set up as adjuncts to the Industrial estates at Guindy, Ambattur, Madurai, Pettai, Katpadi, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem. These sections are primarily service centres, disseminating information to intending entrepreneurs and needy industrialists.

The Technical Information Section, Guindy is a pioneer unit established in the year 1958 and consists of a well-stocked library, a publication and translation wing and an auditorium for screening technical films and for holding conferences, meetings, seminars and symposia. About 23,000 industrialists, entrepreneurs and technicians have availed themselves of the facilities in this library. Technical information and guidance for setting up of small scale industries have been given to 350 persons and 87 film shows were conducted to which more than 10,500 persons attended.

Development of Electrical and Electronic Industry.—In order to accelerate the impetus in the special fields of industrialisation like development of electrical and electronic industries in the State, the Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the formation of the Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited in February 1977.

Service Centres for Electro Medical Equipment.—Servicing and testing facilities are available for electrical and electronic industries in several places as follows:—

(i) Service Centres at Guindy, Thanjavur, Madurai and Coimbatore for servicing and repairing of 18,000 electro medical equipment of the Medical, Animal Husbandry and other departments have so far serviced to a total value of over Rs. 18 lakhs. All the three units are making marginal profits and have built up a good reputation. During the year 1976–77, the Centre at Guindy which is equipped with highly sensitive appliances has undertaken 1,709 jobs of the value of Rs. 4.31 lakhs. The Sub-Centre at Thanjavur has serviced 847 medical equipment and collected Rs. 2,36,214 as servicing charges.

(ii) The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur near Thiruvellore equipped with the latest electrical and electronic testing equipment including a fan-testing chamber provides 'After production' testing facilities for electrical goods, components, sub-assemblies and sub-systems produced in the small scale sector.

(iii) Electronic Test and Development Centre at Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Instronics Estate, Adyar, is provided with modern and high accuracy electrical and electronic test equipment to conduct type Performance and Environmental Tests. During the year 1976–77, 998 tests were successfully conducted yielding an income of Rs. 1.24 lakhs.

(iv) Electrical and Electronic Test and Development Centres at Madurai and Coimbatore cater to the needs of electrical and electronic industries in the regions comprising Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts and Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri districts respectively.

Data Bank for Electrical and Electronic Industries, Adyar.—A Data Bank for collection and dissemination of information on the various facts like raw material requirements, ancillarisation, man power availability, marketing channels, etc. in the State has been set up in the Instronics Campus at Adyar to serve as a clearing house of information. During the year 1976-77, 248 enquiries were cleared and 37 project profiles were prepared. Already information from over 1,800 units in all over the Sectors has been gathered and is being compiled for disseminating information.

Chemical Industries—Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory and Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Guindy.—The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory and its adjunct the Mechanical and Metallurgical laboratory set up the Industrial Estate campus at Guindy are engaged in undertaking testing of various industrial raw materials and finished products and are catering to the needs for testing facilities of all types of Chemical Engineering, Metallurgical consumer and process industries. These laboratories have so far tested more than 46,000 samples. In 1976–77, 3,924 samples were tested and testing fees amounting to Rs. 1,56,190 collected. There is another Regional Testing Laboratory at Madurai to provide testing facilities for the chemical industries in the southern districts. During 1976–77, 471 samples were analysed and testing fees of Rs. 20,990 at subsidised rates collected.

Sago Research Laboratory, Salem.—This laboratory which was established in the year 1963 was designed mainly to solve the technical problems of sago and starch industries concentrated in Salem District. During the year 568 samples were analysed and Rs. 3,450 was realised as fees for analysis.

The State Research Station for Salt and Marine Chemicals at Tuticorin.—The State Research Station for Salt and Marine Chemicals was set up in the year 1972 at Tuticorin by merging the three units viz. (1) Magnesium Carbonate, (2) Potassium Chloride and (3) Plaster of Paris. During the year 1976–77. experiments on the production of mixed salt and free flow table salt were conducted. Regular contacts were made with the salt factories to identify their problems and data on production of salt, bore-well-brine concentration, etc. of each salt factory were collected for detailed study on the working condition of each salt factory in the region.

Data Bank for Chemical Industries.—A Data Bank for Chemical Industries to Provide the entrepreneurs with up to date information on chemical industry has been set up. So far, the Data Bank had indexed 479 small scale units, collected information on 1,300 chemicals and 500 enquiries from entrepreneurs had been answered. This Bank had also prepared 12 project profiles on Chemical Industries.

Training facilities—Technical Training Centre, Guindy.—A Technical Training Centre was established at Guindy in the year 1962, for imparting advanced and specialised training to degree and diploma holders in Engineering and to candidates trained in ndustrial Training Institutes in Die-sinking, Die-Design, Tool making, Machine operative and Forge and Heat Treatment on stipendiary basis. The degree holders are paid stipend at Rs. 200 per mensem, the diploma holders at Rs. 125 and I.T.I. trained candidates at Rs. 75 per mensem. The duration of training is 12

months for Tool and Die Design Course and 18 months for the other courses. So far 678 candidates were trained in different courses which are job-oriented and the centre managed to secure employment for more than 345 trainees in various private and public sector establishments.

During the year new courses such as Electronic Instrumentation and Refrigeration have been introduced and 30 students have been admitted in these courses.

Tool and Die Design Training Centre, Dindigul.—The Tool and Die Design Training Centre, was set up at Dindigul to impart specialised training (both theoretical and practical) in designs of manufacture of tools and dies required for various engineering units, particularly in the manufacture of locks, 63 candidates are undergoing training in three batches in this Centre.

Basic Rural Service Centres at Ambasamudram and Tenkasi.—Three Basic Rural Service Centres are functioning—Two at Kila Ambasamudram and one at Tenkasi in Tirunelveli District. Training is imparted in these centres to local artisans in the trade of Fitter, Turner and Welder. The duration of the training is 18 months and 12 persons are trained in each centre in every batch. So far 229 candidates have been trained.

Institute of Ceramic Technology, Virudhachalam.—The Institute which is functioning since 1964 is affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education. It has well equipped ceramic and chemical laboratories with a pilot plant to carry out tests and trials. Twenty-five candidates were given training for a period of four years inclusive of one year in plant training in ceramic factories. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem each. On an average 200 tests are carried out every year in the laboratories and an amount of Rs. 5,000 is collected by way of testing fees.

Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy.—With a view to train candidates in the manufacture of Table Blown scientific glass apparatus, the Government Scientific Glass Training Centre was set up at Guindy in the year 1949. Since the inception of this centre, 3,128 candidates have been trained. At present 26 candidates are undergoing training.

*Training-*cum*-Production Centre for the manufacture of Glass Apparatus, Coimbatore.*—The centre was set up at Coimbatore in February 1972 with a view to cater to the needs of educational institutions in and around Coimbatore district. Production and sales of scientific glass apparatus in this centre during 1976–77 amounted to about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Survey and Statistics.—A uniform revised procedure has been introduced for the registration of small scale industries on a nation-wide basis from September 1976.

Under this revised procedure, 28,834 provisional certificates and 22, 168 permanent certificates were issued up to December 1976.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates.—During the year 1976–77, 1,332 essentiality certificates to the value of Rs. 1.46 crores were issued by the Directorate for the import of iron and steel, capital goods and raw materials. The Directorate also issued 37 authorisation certificates to the value of Rs. 24.16 lakhs.

Development of Functional and Ancilliary Industrial Estates.—In the establishment of Functional Industrial Estates, the State has been a poineer. The two Functional Industrial Estates at Madhavaram and Batlagundu for leather and fruit based industries respectively have been transferred to Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation on 1st October 1976.

Industrial Co-operatives.—Tota membership of these societies as on 31st December 1976 was 34,625 and their paid up share capital was around Rs. 316.16 lakhs. Significant improvements were discernible in the working results of these societies, mainly due to the formation of Technician Co-operatives for providing employment to unemployed engineers, diploma holders and other qualified persons under the ' Employment Promotion Programme.

Co-operative Tea Factories.—There are eleven Co-operative Tea Factories of which nine factories are already working and the remaining two factories have been commissioned during December 1976. All the factories are located in the Nilgiris District. The total acreage under tea gardens is 9,241 acres. All the nine working factories have worked on profit during the year 1975–76.

The Tea Board has approved the establishment of two new tea factories at Gudalur and Melur in the Nilgiris District. These societies commenced production during December 1976. Production and sales in these societies during the year (up to 31st December 1976) amounted to Rs. 292.47 lakhs and 302.43 lakhs respectively.

Sericulture.—Sericulture, an agro-based industry is having a favourable climate in Salem, Dharmapuri, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and North Arcot Districts. The total acreage under mulberry stood at 11,475 acres as on 31st March 1977. About 20,000 families are engaged in this industry. 3,965 acres are under irrigated mulberry and the rest under rainfed mul berry. During the year 1976–77, an extent of 1,500 acres were brought under mulberry.

The nine Government Silk Farms engaged in the production of foreign race seed cocoons produced a quantity of 60,89,795 F.R. cocoons during the year.

The Sericulture Research Wing at Coonoor evolved a new silk worm race known as "Tamil Nadu White" which is best suited for multiplication in hotter regions of Tamil Nadu. Excellent harvests have been recorded and a quantity of 1,22,600 Dfls have been distributed in 1976-77 against a target of one lakh of layings. A quantity of 16,285 Kilo grams of raw silk has been produced in the Government Silk Units and by private licenced reelers during 1976-77.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Production particulars received from the manufacturing units were processed and tabulated and monthly indices of industrial production with 1970-100 as base covering 241 select industrial products were compiled for the period from January 1976 to December 1976.

A statement showing the monthly indices of industrial production in Tamil Nadu for the important industrial classifications for the period from January 1976 to December 1976 is given below:—

PRODUCT.

Code No.	Industrial Unit.	Average.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Mining.	*Percentage.*
10. Coal Mining.		109.6
12. Metal Ore Mining.		83.7
29 Other Mining.		112.2

Code No. (1)	Industrial Onit. (2) *Manufacturing.*	Avaerage. (3) *Percentage.*
20-21.	Manufacture of food products.	80.7
22.	Manufacture of beverages tobacco and tobacco products.	95.0
23.	Manufacture of cotton textiles.	104.0
24.	Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles.	152.9
28.	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries.	125.1
30.	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products.	128.3
31.	Manufacture of chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal.)	299.7
34.	Manufacture of metel products and parts except machinery and transport equipment	104.9
35.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools except electrical machinery.	223.9
36.	Manufacture of elctrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts.	117.3
32.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products.	137.8
33.	Basic metal and alloys industries.	130.8
37.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts.	122.5
38.	Other manufacturing industries.	43.1
	Electricity.	
40.	Electricity.	150.8
	General Index.	138.4

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES IN TAMIL NADU.

Annual survey of industries is being conducted every year since 1960 under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 and the Collection of Statistics Central Rules, 1959 framed thereunder.

During the year 1976-77, the returns in respect of Annual Survey of Industries 1974-75 have been tabulated and provisional results arrived at. The results of the Annual Survey of Industries 1974-75 have been compiled development districtwise with rural and urban breakups to meet the requirements for estimation of State income.

The survey is being exclusively attended to by the staff of National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operation Division) Government of India. This department also takes part in the survey from Annual Survey of Industries 1974-75 onwards by covering 50 per cent of the non-census sector not covered by National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operation Division). During the year 1975-76 this Department has taken charge of collection of data in respect of non-census sector factories of Annual Survey of Industries 1975-76 for which data have not been collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operation Division), Government of India.

The results of Annual Survey of Industries 1974-75 have been furnished to the Director, Evaluation and Applied Research Department, for incorporation in the Economic Appraisal 1977. The results have also been incorporated in the Annual Statistical Abstract and Quarterly Statistical Abstract. The results of Annual Survey of Industries are made use of for estimation of State income under manufacturing sector. The results are being made use of by the research scholars of the universities.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In order to have a single agency in-charge of all matters connected with the Sugar Industry, which had been handled in isolation by different departments, Government created the Directorate of Sugar in October, 1969.

The Post of the Director of Sugar is a cadre post held by a senior I.A.S. officer. He is assisted by three joint Directors, one Deputy Director (Accounts) and one Assistant Director (Administration).

There are 20 Sugar factories in the State of which 10 are Joint Stock Mills, 9 are in the Co-operative Sector and the remaining one is in the Public Sector. The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation set up in 1974 for organising Public Sector Sugar Mills, has commissioned its first unit namely Thanjavur Sugar Mills in February 1977. The second unit near Perambalur in Tiruchirappalli district which is under erection is expected to be commissioned during 1977–78 sugar season.

Details of the number of members and their paid-up share capital in the Co-operative Sugar Mills.

Serial number.	Name of the Co-operative Sugar Mills.	Number of members.	Paid up share capital.	Of the amount in col. (4) share capital invested by Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1.	Ambur	10,827	143.93	20
2.	Madurantakam	7,510	96.40	25
3.	Amaravathi	8,621	104.98	25
4.	Salem	13,454	159.27	40
5.	Kallakurichi	7,325	120.95	50
6.	National	11,932	96.25	30
7.	Dharmapuri	14,163	104.71	45
8.	Vellore	5,753	198.18	163
9.	Tirupattur	4,384	206.12	162

Sugarcane price for 1976–77 season.—The minimum price of sugarcane payable by each sugar mill is fixed by the Government of India. To attract cane growers, for 1976–77 the State Government recommended a minimum price of Rs. 125 per tonne of cane linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. However the Government of India fixed the same minimum price of Rs. 85 per tonne for 1976–77 also.

Sugar production.—The sugar season commences from 1/10 of the year to 30/9 of the following year. During the sugar season 1976–77 (from 1st October 1976 to 30th September 1977) the total quantity of cane crushed sugar produced and the sugar recovery obtained are given below:

Cane crushed (in lakhs tonnes)	*Sugar produced (in lakhs tonnes)*	*Percentage or sugar recovery*
37.91	3.22	8.48

Cess Collection.—A sum of Rs. 221.27 lakhs was collected during the year 1976–77 towards cane cess collection

Sugarcane Road Development.—The object of the sugarcane road development scheme is to form new roads and to improve the existing roads in and around the factory areas, to facilitate easy transport of cane from fields to the factories. During the year a sum of Rs. 75.15 lakhs was spent towards the road development schemes.

Molasses.—The normal production of molasses in a season is about two lakh tonnes. Nearly 85 per cent of molasses produced is allotted to the distilleries in the State.

During the sugar season from 1st October 1976 to 30th September 1977 the total quantity of molasses produced was 1,76,090 tonnes.

New Co-operative Sugar Mills.—During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, two sugar factories were started namely Vellore and Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar Mills. To meet the cost of machineries and other civil works, the sugar mills raised share capital from the growers. The State Government also participated in the share capital contribution and a sum of Rs. 163 lakhs and Rs. 162 lakhs have been invested as the share capital of the Vellore and Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar Mills respectively. The share capital collection alone could not meet the project cost requirement of the sugar mills and hence the mills raised loans on the strength of Government guarantee to the tune of Rs. 400 lakhs for Vellore and Rs. 390 lakhs for Tirupattur. These two sugar mills started their trial crushing during February/March 1977.

Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has commissioned one unit near Thanjavur and the other near Perambalur which is almost ready for commissioning. The former had its trial crushing and the latter is expected to commence its production in 1977–78.

TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation continued its activities during the year with the following main objects:—

(*a*) to promote, establish, administer, own and run industries for manufacturing articles which will help the growth and modernisation of agriculture, animal husbandry, pisciculture and poultry farming.

(*b*) to promote, establish, administer, own and run industries and facilities for processing agricultural produce and products of pisciculture and animal origin.

(*c*) to promote the rapid development of industries mentioned above and for that purpose to operate suitable schemes including the financing of such industry or facility.

Existing Activities—Sale of Tractors and Power Tillers.—With the discontinuance of the import of tractors, distribution and sale of indigenous tractors were taken up by the Corporation. So far 2,547 tractors have been sold on cash and carry over basis at a cost of Rs. 4,96.82 lakhs apart from the sale of 350 tractors under the Hire Purchase Scheme. The dealership of Zetor Tractors made by HMT Hindustan 50 H.P. tractors manufactured by Messrs Hindustan Tractors Limited, Baroda and 65 H.P. tractors manufactured by Messrs. United Auto Tractors, Hyderabad have been taken up to offer a wide variety of choice to the farmers. The Corporation has also taken up the agency for the popular makes of Power Tillers, viz., 'Kubota', manufactured by Messrs. Kerala Agro Machineries Corporation Limited, 'Mitsubishi', manufactured by Messrs. V. S. T. Tillers Limited, 'J. K. Satoh', manufactured by Messrs. J. K. Satoh Agricultural Machines Limited, Kanpur.

Spare Parts.—To ensure regular and timely supply of spare parts at reasonable rates and to keep the tractors in proper working condition, efforts have been made not only to import the requisite quantity of spare parts, but also to supplement such imports by acquiring the indigenous ones. Eight Sales Depots have been opened in the following places, viz., Madras, Ponneri, Madurantakam, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Panruti, Mayuram and Salem.

Hiring and Servicing Centres.—The Corporation is now running seven Regional Centres and 10 Sub-Centres with a total fleet of 68 wheel type tractors and Power Tillers.

Agro Service Scheme.—To provide self employment to young unemployed technical personnel, 254 candidates have been trained so far and 1977 Agro Service Centres have already been set up in various rural areas.

Pesticides Project.—In 1972, the Corporation took up the formulation of popular pesticides, among them being BHC 10 per cent and Endrin 20 per cent EC. Formulations were carried out in private formulators units, making use of their spare capacities till recently. The Corporation set up a Plant at Ambattur, which went into commercial production from August 1976.

The following are the details of Pesticides sold during 1975–76 and 1976–77:—

Year	*Endrin 20% EC (Litres)*	*BHC 10% Dust (M.Tonnes)*	*Toxaphene (Litres)*	*DDT 5% Dust (M.Tonnes)*
1975-76	57,000	1,000	..	248
1976-77 (Upto 31-3-77)	36,024	1,880	1,320	27

Fish Net Making Project.—The Plant to manufacture Fish Nets from Nylon and Polythene was set up by the Corporation at a Capital Cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs. The Plant with a capacity to produce 50 MT of Nets went into commercial production from August 1976. To meet the demand for thinner code of Nylon Nets, it is proposed to import one more machine at a cost of about Rs. 9.5 lakhs.

The Plant is expected to produce about 55 MT of webbings during 1977–78 valued at about Rs. 43.0 lakhs.

Oil Milling Complex at Pochampalli.—The Corporation has obtained an Industrial Licence for setting up Sunflower Oil Complex. The Plant is being set up in the backward district of Dharmapuri at Pochampalli. The capacity of the Plant is 75 MT per day of three shifts.

The approximate capital outlay is Rs. 56 lakhs. Civil work is in progress along with erection of machinery. The Project is expected to provide direct employment for about 130 persons.

Macaroni from Tapioca.—The Macaroni Project was Commissioned in the month of October 1976. The Plant has a capacity to produce 250 Kilograms of Macaroni per day. The Macaroni produced is being sold to consumers at a price of Rs. 5.50 per Kilogram as against the prevailing rate of Rs. 8 per Kilogram.

Suji and Atta from Maize.—Against conventional type of Suji and Atta, these products were manufactured on a trial basis from Maize utilising the know-how developed by Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. Cooking demonstrations and trial sales conducted with these products in the Kamadhenu Super Market gave encouraging results and showed good consumer acceptability. Based on this experience, a pilot Plant was installed at Guindy costing about Rs. 1.00 lakh with a capacity of 3 MT per day.

Oil Milling Complexes.—The Corporation has taken charge of 3 Solvent Extraction Units from the Khadi and Village Industries Board at a cost to be decided by the Government. Among the three units, one Unit at Namakkal with a daily capacity of 30 MT per day of 3 shifts has already been erected and it will be commissioned shortly.

The Corporation has been exploring the possibiliies of setting up of a number of other projects.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (SIDCO).

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited popularly known as 'SIDCO' plays a complementary role with the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in fulfilling the twin objectives of Promotion of new S.S.I. Units in the State and

nourishing the existing and new S.S.I. Units. In pursuance of above, the organisation has set forth several objectives in the following priority areas:

1. Industrial Estate and Developed Plot Programme.
2. Provision of Machinery on Hire Purchase.
3. Provision of worksheds on Hire Purchase.
4. Grant of capital subsidy in Backward areas.
5. Margin money assistance.
6. Assistance for the preparation of feasibility report and consultancy services.
7. Export and Import assistance.
8. Marketing assistances for S.S.I. products.
9. Industrial raw materials assistance.

1. *Industrial raw materials assistance.*—During the year the Corporation distributed 19.356 M.Tons of raw materials valued at Rs. 283.17 lakhs.

2. *Marketing of S.S.I. products.*—SIDCO, as a recognised Export House had directly exported to a tune of Rs. 52 lakhs. S.S.I. products like Key tassels, spectacle frames, ceramic items, wood carvings and semi-precious stone. The S.S.I. Units that availed themselves of 'IRMAC' facilities through SIDCO have exported goods worth of Rs. 6 lakhs like Electronic products and Rs. 5.7 lakhs worth of safety matches and Rs. 5.3 lakhs worth of leather goods.

On the import side, a new import policy has been framed for the proposed S.S.I. units. Accordingly the first set of import licences for actual users are being issued in the name of SIDCO

with letter of authority in favour of the unit. Assistance is rendered to the S.S.I. units in the import of raw materials against such licences also.

4. *Industrial Estate and Developed Plot Programme.*—The Government have appointed SIDCO as an agent for implementing the Industrial Estate Programme in the State. 31 conventional Industrial Estates consisting of 755 sheds and 1,117 labour tenements have been transferred by the Government to SIDCO for managing on Agency terms with effect from 1st June 1974. In October 1976 two functional Estates (at Madhavaram 24 sheds and at Batlagundu 4 sheds) were also transferred to SIDCO for managing on Agency terms.

Developed plot Estates at Ambattur, Guindy, Thuvakudi (Trichy) Kappalur (Madurai) and 18 Mathur were transferred from SIPCOT to SIDCO with effect from 1st August 1976 for managing on Agency terms. Lands for Developed Plot Estates at Trivellore had been acquired during the period from 1st August 1976 to 31st March 1977. 49 acres of Developed Plot in various Developed Plot Estates have been allotted to 37 entrepreneurs.

5. *Provision of machinery on hire purchase.*—Under the scheme, SIDCO was able to help 1,135 entrepreneurs to the total value of 489.40 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs. 42.37 lakhs was sanctioned to 66 entrepreneurs as assistance for purchase of seized machines and those costing Rs. 10,000 and less.

SIDCO-TIIC Consortium Scheme.—From 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977 SIDCO recommended sanction of assistance for purchase of machinery in respect of 298 entrepreneurs to the total value of Rs. 449.03 lakhs under the Consortium Scheme.

6. *Provision of workshed under H.P. Scheme.*—SIDCO has constructed and allotted sheds in the following Estates:

Serial Number.	*Name of the Estate.*	*No. of cases.*	*Value (Rs. in lakhs.)*
1.	Ambattur	159	125
2.	Kurichy (Coimbatore)	63	58
3.	Ranipet	31	31
4.	Tiruchi (Thiruverampur)	24	36
5.	Mathur *	7	7
6.	Nam:kkal	4	4
7.	Krishnagiri *	25	20
8.	Kumbakonam	2	2
		315	283

*Sheds in Backward Areas :
Ranipet 7

Besides this 127 entrepreneurs had been assisted to the value of Rs. 88.99 lakhs for construction of sheds on the lands owned by them. This include 28 entrepreneurs from Backward areas. The unit mentioned above will provide employment opportunities to nearly 3,750 persons.

7. *Grant of subsidy in Backward areas.*—During the year under report SIDCO has sanctioned subsidy to 156 units in Backward Taluks, involving a total amount of Rs. 38.87 lakhs.

8. *Assistance to educated unemployed and Technocrats.*—SIDCO has been able to render margin money assistance to 1,219 educated unmemployed candidates including 805 Technocrats. These 1,219 candidates will provide employment opportunities to 15,900 candidates in all.

9. Assistance for preparation of feasibility report and consultancy service.—Under the scheme the entrepreneurs have to pay only 10 per cent of the cost of preparation of feasibility report upto Rs. 10,000 and 25 per cent of the cost exceeding Rs. 10,000. So far six entrepreneurs were benefitted by the Scheme in the total value of Rs. 74,000.

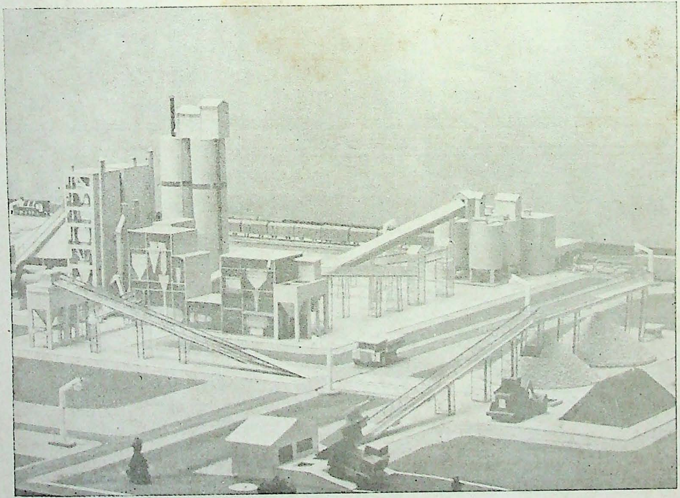
TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was set up in 1965 to administer the 4 lakh tonnes capacity Cement Plant at Alangulam and the 1 lakh tonnes capacity continuous steel casting plant at Arakkonam. Subsequently its scope of activities was enlarged to cover setting up of Joint-sector ventures in association with private promoters. For a short period between 1969 to 1971 TIDCO extended assistance to a limited number of sick units by way of participation in the equity and preference shares and grant of loans.

The year 1976-77 was a period of consolidation and achievements for Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

The total number of projects under production/implementation/consideration was 44 as against 38 only last year. These 44 projects call for a total investment of over Rs. 424.00 crores and have an employment potential of 21,000. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's Commitments in these 44 projects will be Rs. 68.00 crores by way of equity participation.

Two projects in the Public Sector viz: Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakkonam and Tamil Nadu Cements, Alangulam and 10 projects in the Joint Sector including Southern Petro Chemical Industries Corporation Limited have gone into commercial production.



An Artist's view of the Ariyalur Cement Project.

These 12 projects put at a cost of Rs. 133.00 crores provided employment for over 6,000 persons. The turnover of the two Public Sector Projects was Rs. 12.83 crores during the year as against only Rs. 5.45 crores in the previous year. The turnover of the Joint Sector Projects was Rs. 61.00 crores.

The brief progress on implementation of the various projects is given below:

Public Sector—(1) *Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited.*—A wholly owned subsidiary styled Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation was got registered on 11th February 1976 to administer the Alangulam Cement Plant and also the new 5 lakh tonnes per annum cement plant at Ariyalur now under implementation.

(*a*) *Tamil Nadu Cements, Alangulam.*—Tamil Nadu Cements, Alangulam with an installed capacity for 4 lakh tonnes achieved a record production and sales of cement during the year viz: 3,38,445 tonnes and 3,32,294 tonnes respectively. The unit was also to register sales turnover of Rs. 742.00 lakhs compared to Rs. 405.00 lakhs, only in the previous year. For the first time, cement conforming to BS specifications was manufactured for export purposes and 65,320 tonnes of it was exported to Iran. The working results of the company currently showed a net profit of Rs. 1.45 lakhs as against a loss of Rs. 42.55 lakhs in the previous year.

It is now proposed to set up an A.C. Sheet project at Alangulam with a capacity of 36,000 tonnes per annum.

(*b*) *Ariyalur Cement Works.*—Alround progress has been achieved during the year in the implementation of the project. Against the total capital outlay of Rs. 28.76 crores an expenditure of Rs. 282.02 lakhs was incurred during the year, thus making the total investment on the project to Rs. 427.03 lakhs. The

first kiln with the capacity of 2.5 lakh tonnes per annum of cement is expected to be commissioned during September, 1978 and the full capacity of 5 lakh tonnes per annum would be achieved by April 1979. The unit will provide employment to about 1,130 persons on full production.

2. *Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakonam.*—The unit operated at less than 50 per cent efficiency between 1972 and 1976. From the beginning of 1976, all efforts were launched for increasing productivity, reducing cost and improving quality. The improvements achieved in this unit is dramatic. Productivity increased by over 25 per cent and the monthly output has started exceeding 3,000 tonnes as against the maximum achievable capacity of 3,300 tonnes only. The cost of production has been reduced by tonnes only. The cost of production has been reduced by Rs. 300 per tonne. The unit is now competing in the market for finished products as well as for special steels. As a result of these efforts, the production during the year was 28,948 tonnes as against the previous annual maximum of 20,193 tonnes while the sales were even higher at 33,654 tonnes compared to the previous annual maximum of 18,000 tonnes only. The sales turnover was Rs. 541.00 lakhs this year as against Rs. 139.00 lakhs in the previous year. Consequently, the unit was able to show a net loss of Rs. 7.28 lakhs after interest and depreciation in 1976-77 as against a net loss of Rs. 153.00 lakhs during the previous year. The unit at present employs 600 persons.

Joint Sector.—On the Joint Sector side the following 10 projects had gone into production. The total sales turnover during the year was Rs. 61 crores.

1. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.
2. Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited.
3. Dyanavision Limited.
4. Pandian Chemicals Limited.

5. Asia Tobacco Company Limited.

6. Southern Borax Limited.

7. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited.

8. Marthi Crystal Salt Company Limited.

9. Tamil Nadu Alkaline Batteries Limited.

10. Great Sea Trawler Building Yard Mandapam Limited.

The total outlay on the 10 projects is about Rs. 118 crores and about 3,800 persons are employed.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's direct investment in Public-sector and Joint Sector projects during the year was 325.41 lakhs, thus bringing the total investment on projects at the close of the year to Rs. 30.30 crores. Towards these investments on projects by the Corporation, the Government have to far given an enquity contribution of Rs. 16.52 crores and loan [by way of ways and means advance] of Rs. 6.27 crores. A sum of Rs. 6.97 crores has so far been raised by way of debentures while fixed deposit has contributed Rs. 1.51 crores.

As a result of sustained efforts to improve the performance of the units, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation was able to show a net profit of Rs. 9.90 lakhs during the year compared to a loss of Rs. 190.32 lakhs in the previous year.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI).

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI), an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was established on the 10th September 1965 to take over the control of the service and service-*cum*-training units run by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Madras, with a view to run those units on commercial lines.

A brief account of the performance of the various groups of the Corporation during the year is furnished below. The figures of production for the year 1976-77 indicated below are only provisional:—

(i) *Structural Workshops.*—There are 3 structural workshops in the Corporation. The total value of production of the Structural group of units during the year was Rs. 213 lakhs. During the year TANSI completed a Scheme costing about Rs. 40 lakhs for erection of 21 numbers of Micro Wave Antenne Towers for South Central and Central Railways in various parts of India. The following major works were also undertaken by this group of units during the year under report:

(*a*) Tamil Nadu Chromate and Chemicals Limited Factory building structures—Rs. 30 lakhs.

(*b*) Overhead Structures and electrification Scheme for Central Railways—Rs. 20 lakhs.

(*c*) Overhead Structures for Madras Gudur Electrification Scheme—Rs. 45 lakhs.

(*d*) Micro-wave towers for Railway Board—Rs. 45 lakhs.

(*e*) Micro-wave towers for Posts and Telegraphs Department, New Delhi—Rs. 45 lakhs.

(*f*) Co-operative Sugar Mills at Tirupathur and Vellore—Rs. 50 lakhs.

(*g*) Molasses Tanks for Sugar Mills—Rs. 10 lakhs.

(ii) *Tool Room.*—The Tool Rooms at Guindy and Ambattur continued to execute orders for fixtures and tools.

(iii) *Foundries.*– There are 4 foundry units in this Company. A large number of machined and un-machined castings required by large and small Industries are manufactured in these foundries. The value of production of this Group during the year was Rs. 62 lakhs.

(iv) *Engineering Workshops.*—There are 18 units engaged in the fabrication of light structurals, line materials for Electricity Boards and other general engineering works. The value of total production in these units during the year was Rs. 204 lakhs.

(v) *Fabrication works.*—Three units of Tansi are engaged in the manufacture of steel furnitures for offices and domestic use and equipment for hospitals. The value of production of these units during the year was Rs. 74 lakhs.

(vi) *Carpentry Works.*—The units in this group manufacture a wide range of wooden furnitures for offices and houses. There are 9 units in the group. Interior furnishings like partitions, wall panellings and false ceilings are also undertaken by the furniture units. The value of production of these units during the year was Rs. 155 lakhs.

(vii) *Leather Units.*—Out of the 5 leather units, the Tansi Tannery, at Vinnamangalam is the biggest. It produces a wide range of finished leathers for both Indian and International Markets. A record export of about Rs. 60 lakhs was achieved by this unit during the year. The total value of production of leather group of units during the year was Rs. 164 lakhs.

(viii) *Miscellaneous units.*—This group undertakes the manufacture of forged components, pressure die cast components, sheets metal components, agricultural implements, tractor trailors, locks, bunks and stalls, enamelled and double cotton covered wires, french polish, etc. They also undertake servicing of electrical motors, heavy boring and planning works required by Sugar Mills, Paper Mills, etc. There is also a Press which undertakes printing work for Tansi Units as well as for other Government undertakings. The total value of production in the Miscellaneous group of units numbering 15 was Rs. 178 lakhs in 1976–77.

Working in 1976-77.—Despite the step up in production, the company has sustained a substantial loss in 1976-77. The heavy loss was due to mounting costs of production aggravated by severe competition from other factories both in the private and public sectors, for the various jobs on which the company has to rely for its running. A substantially higher production and sales have to be achieved for the Company to break-even. Accordingly a high production target of Rs. 1,309 lakhs has been aimed at.

A new company " The Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited " has been formed as subsidiary of TANSI, to take up the manufacture of Mopeds. The cost of the Project is Rs. 117 lakhs, for which long term loans to the extent of Rs. 72 lakhs will be availed of from the I.D.B.I. and the I.O.B. The factory buildings are under construction at Maraimalainagar. Initially production of Mopeds had been commenced at the Industrial Estate, Guindy.

The following are the other new projects which are making progress:—

(i) *Project for the manufacture of Machine Tools.*—Tansi has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore for the production of a Hacksaw and three types of Drilling Machines. The Project is being set up at the Sipcot Industrial Complex at Ranipet. The cost of the Project is Rs. 50 lakhs. Factory buildings are under construction and are expected to be completed shortly.

(ii) *Project for quarrying of Granite Stones.*—Government have allotted a black Granite Stone quarry at Kunnam village in South Arcot district for commercial exploitation by TANSI.

Employment.—The total number of staff in TANSI including officers was 6,234 during 1976-77.

As on date 285 persons are undergoing training in the various units of TANSI, under the provisions of the Apprentice Act.

FOREIGN TRADE OF TAMIL NADU.

The total value of the commodities imported from foreign countries through the ports of Tamil Nadu during the year 1975-76 was Rs. 410.74 crores (Provisional).

Chief items and their values (provisional figures) of imports were as follows:—

		Value in Crores of rupees.
1.	Machinery other than electrical machinery	74.42
2.	Iron and Steel	55.79
3.	Wheat	36.63
4.	Electric Machinery	28.60
5.	Transport Equipment..	20.41
6.	Petroleum Products	19.36
7.	Urea (containing not more than 45 per cent of Nitrogen)	15.72
8.	Newsprint Paper	9.11
9.	Copper	8.69
10.	Rock Phosphate	6.19
11.	Cotton Raw (foreign)	4.71
12.	Wattle Extract	3.96
13.	Soyabean oil.	2.97
14.	Ammonium Sulphate.	2.84
15.	Crude rubber.	1.61

The total value of exports to foreign countries through the ports of Tamil Nadu during 1975-76 was Rs. 286.19 crores (Provisional).

Chief items and their values (Provisional figures) of exports were as follows:—

		Value in Crores of rupees.
1.	Leather	.. 110.32
2.	Tobacco manufactured	44.28
3.	Handloom piecegoods	.. 17.39
4.	Iron ore and concentrates	14.49
5.	Cotton yarn and thread	8.79
6.	Millmade piecegoods	6.62
7.	Fish and fish preparations	5.43
8.	Sandal wood oil	2.92
9.	Mica (including splitting and waste)	1.93
10.	Onions. ..	1.88
11.	Groundnut (Defatted oil cake and meal)	1.51
12.	Bones crushed.	1.57
13.	Senna leaves and pods.	.. 1.55
14.	Coffee green or roasted.	1.24
15.	Cement.	.. 1.19

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles is in charge of the development of handlooms and powerloom industries in the State. The department is also responsible for the distribution of raw-materials to handlooms, powerlooms and ancillary industries. All the handloom development schemes for the benefit of the handloom weavers especially for those working in the co-operative sector are implemented by this department. In addition, this Directorate is incharge of the Tamil Nadu Handloom and Training Corporation, Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textiles Processing Mills Limited, Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation, etc.

Handloom Industry and Plan Schemes:

There are 5.56 lakhs handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu which account for about 20 per cent of the total number of working handlooms in the country. About 1/3rd of the total handlooms in the State (1.80 lakhs) are functioning in the Co-operative sector. As on March, 1977, there were 872 Primary Weavers Co-operative societies in which 1.80 lakhs looms were working.

During the year 1976–77, a total expenditure of Rs. 11.26 crores was incurred by the Government for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes.

During the year under report the Reserve Bank of India extended a total credit accommodation of Rs. 907 lakhs to all the Weavers Co-operative Societies besides Rs. 650 lakhs to the Co-optex. The total production of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1976–77 amounted to Rs. 36 crores.

Under the comprehensive scheme to increase the Co-operative coverage of handloom weavers, 119 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies were set up in Tamil Nadu during 1976–77 and 37,416 weavers from the private sector were enrolled in the new as well as existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. Besides, three Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies were set up for 300 loomless weavers at a total cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Handloom Development/Export Projects:

The Government of India sanctioned the setting up of 2 Handloom Intensive Development Projects for 5,000 weavers each at Kancheepuram and Erode and one Handloom Export Production Project for 1,000 weavers at Karur. All these three Projects

commenced their working during the year. These three units at Kancheepuram, Erode and Karur have so far covered 1,425, 1,000 and 380 looms respectively. The balance of looms will be covered in a phased programme in 3 years' time. The total financial outlay for these 3 Projects is Rs. 226.20 lakhs.

Yarn:

There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State with about 2 lakhs spindles and producing about 5,000 bales of cotton yarn per month. The total quantity of hank yarn required for all the handlooms in the State is 20,000 bales per month. Besides, powerlooms and hosiery factory also consume about 20,000 bales per month. Against these requirements, the production of cotton yarn by about 220 private textile mills in the State is about 75,000 bales per month in normal times. The State is therefore, surplus with regard to the requirements of cotton yarn.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited:

During the year, the Co-optex procured handloom goods from the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 18 crores and marketed goods to the value of Rs. 19.38 lakhs..

Co-operative Spinning Mills:

All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in this State continued to function during the period under report. Consequent on the introduction of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Society (Appointment of Special Officers) Act 1976, Special Officers were appointed for all the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills with effect from June '76. The Government also appointed an advisory Committee for each of these Co-operative Spinning Mills to guide the Special Officers of these Mills.

Share Capital:

The total paid up share capital of the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills amounted to Rs. 727.80 lakhs including Rs. 557.26 lakhs invested by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Borrowings:

The Government of Tamil Nadu and the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi, have sanctioned margin money assistance to the extent of Rs. 91.73 lakhs on the basis of 50:50 during the period under report to the 9 Co-operative Spinning Mills.

The total loans outstanding against all the Co-operative Spinning Mills are Rs. 1.93 crores as on 31st March 1977.

Expansion Scheme:

The Co-operative Spinning Mills have embarked on schemes of substantial expansion increasing their capacity upto 25,000 spindles each involving a total project cost of Rs. 11.71 crores.

Labour:

The total number of persons employed in the 12 co-operative Spinning Mills was 7,727 (Both Administrative and Factory) as on March, 77. The Mills are providing employment to repatriates after getting financial assistance from Government of India.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation:

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation was set up with the object of financing the handloom industry out side the co-operative sector. It has subsequently diversified its activities by taking up trading on handloom fabrics also. Loans are advanced to private individual weavers for purpose of procurement of raw-materials, preparatory processes and also for production and marketing of cloth.

During 1976, the Corporation has disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 110 lakhs and marketed handloom goods worth Rs. 50 lakhs. The two Handloom Intensive Development Projects at Kancheepuram and Erode and the Export Production Project at Karur started in 1976-77 were set up by this Corporation.

Controlled Cloth Scheme:

The production of janatha varieties (sarees and dhoties) was commenced in the year with about 1.000 looms to begin with. Subsequently the number of looms was gradually stepped up and at the end of the year, about 20,000 looms were engaged in the production of janatha dhoties and sarees. Upto 31st March 1977 about 40 lakhs metres of janatha dhothies and sarees were produced.

Reservation Scheme:

Effective steps were taken during the year for the enforcement of the reservation orders and to detect violations of reservation orders by the powerloom units. 667 cases involving 2,250 powerlooms were detected during 1976-77 and 464 prosecution cases were launched against the offenders. Of these, 296 cases were convicted by the courts.

Tamil Nadu Zari Limited:

At present, the unit is producing about 200 marcs per month. The entire production is being supplied through Co-optex to the Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies at Kancheepuram, Arni, Kumbakonam, Salem, etc. The unit has completed an expansion scheme by setting up a silver wire drawing unit. The production of zari by this unit would be increased gradually to the full capacity of 700 marcs per month. This would work out to only 1/8th of the requirements of the silk handloom industry in Tamil Nadu. The unit is getting allotment of gold from the Government of India.

Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation:

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 500 lakhs and paid up share capital is Rs. 90 lakhs contributed fully by the Government of Tamil Nadu. In addition to this, the Government of Tamil Nadu have advanced Rs. 159 lakhs as loans to this Corporation for the purposes of re-loaning to the taken-over mills. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 143.50 lakhs was outstanding at the end of the year.

The Corporation was vested with the management of 14 textile mills and all these 14 mills were nationalised in 1974 and taken over by the National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Consequently, the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation had no active function during 1975 and 1976. However, in January 1977 the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation has taken over the management of Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pudukkottai and is now running it.

Export of Handloom Goods:

Handloom products as lungies, towels, shirtings, bedspreads, furnishing fabrics, handkerchiefs, etc., are being exported to various foreign countries. The total value of handloom goods exported through Madras Port during the year 1976–77 amounted to Rs. 34 crores.

General Glut in the Cloth Market:

Due to the poor offtake of handloom goods during Deepavali 1976 and Pongal 1977 and the consequent stock accumulation, the Government announced a special rebate of 20 per cent for a period of 2 months from 9th March 1977 to 7th May 1977. These measures helped the handloom industry to a considerable extent, and enabled the members of the primary societies to get continuous employment.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to implement the following special schemes:—

1. Half-a-million Job programmes.

2. Employment Promotion Programme.

3. Special Scheme for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons.

4. Khadi and Village Industries Units in the leprosy beggars rehabilitation homes.

5. Rehabilitation of destitute widows.

6. Hill Area Development Scheme for Nilgiris district.

7. State Sub-Plan for Tribal development in Tamil Nadu.

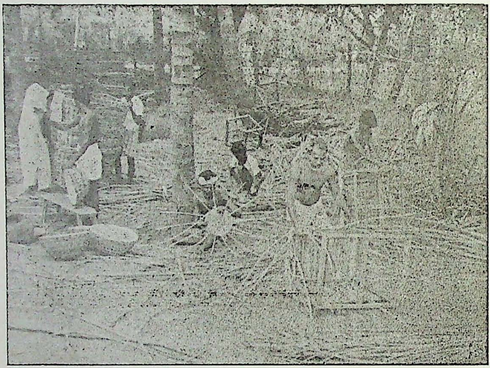
During the year under report the Board opened 28 new Rural Textile Centres to provide gainful employment to 896 village people on a permanent basis.

The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned for the first time a special rebate of 5 per cent on the retail sale of Khadi for all institutions engaged in Khadi Industry during Gandhi Jayanthi and Deepavali period and also during Pongal, 1977.

The following units functioned under the Board:—

I.	1. Khadi production and Main Centres	20
	2. Khadi production Sub-Centres ..	104
	3. Khadi Silk and Lace production Centre	1
	4. Khadi Silk and Lace production Sub-Centres ..	9
	5. Rural Textile Centres	303
	6. Dyeing, bleaching and printing Units	2
	7. Quilt Unit ..	1
	8. Tailoring Units	3
	9. Rural Fabric Centres	2
	10. Khadi Krafts (Sales Units) ..	155

Demonstration of Sheila Wheel
(Improved type of Potter's Wheel)
Khadi and Village Industries Board.



Basket Making (Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board)

III. Yarn Production (In metric hanks.)

		(in lakhs)
(i)	Kisan	8.18
(ii)	Ambar	9.14
(iii)	R. T. C.	261.70

III. Khadi production.

(i)	Metres	51.72
(ii)	Value (Rupees in lakhs)	324.25

IV. Silk Khadi Production.

(i)	Metres	0.80
(ii)	Value	57.26
V.	Khadi Sales (Value in lakhs)	405.55

VI. Details of Spinners and weavers and wages paid.

	Nos.	wages paid.
1. *Spinners*		(Rs. in lakhs)
a. Kisan	25,416	3.37
b. Ambar	3,426	2.92
c. R.T.C.	12,478	57.61
2. *Weavers*	5,217	90.82

Rural Arts Crafts and Industries Programme.

During the year 1976–77, 271 Rural Arts Crafts and Industries units functioned under the control of Panchayat Unions and they have accounted for the production of goods worth Rs. 41.31 lakhs.

Boilers.

There were 1,466 boilers and economisers in the active list in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year under report. Out of these, 1,412 boilers inclusive of economisers were permitted for

use, taking into account the condition of boilers. A few boilers and economisers were prohibited from use and placed on repairs. A few boilers were not put into use due to trade conditions. The boilers that were put to repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspectors of boilers, after completion of repairs and permitted for further use.

Particulars of boilers registered under Section 7 of the IB Act and boilers transferred from and outside to States are as below:—

Total number of boilers and economisers at the end of last year	1,380
a. Number of boilers registered during the year	62
b. Number of boilers transferred from other States to this State ...	28
c. Number of boilers transferred from this State to other States	4
Total number of boilers at the close of the period	1,466

This Inspectorate conducted both theoratical and practical tests for welders per IBR and certificates were awarded to 920 welders during the year under report.

This Inspectorate also conducted Boiler Attendants Examinations in August 1976 and 345 candidates appeared for the examination. Boiler Operation Engineers Examination was also conducted in April 1976 to which 67 candidates appeared for the examination both written and *viva voce.*

The total amount of fees collected by this Inspectorate during the year under report by way of inspection of boilers, registration of boilers, stage inspection of boilers during manufacture, valves, drums, headers etc., conducting Welders Test, Boiler Attendants Examination and Boiler Operation Engineers Examination was Rs. 10,21,300.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate during the year under report was Rs. 4,91,240.

REVIEW ON EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN PLANTATIONS.

The object of the scheme is to collect and compile data on labour engaged in tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations in Tamil Nadu. These statistics are being collected for each quarter ending with 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December every year from tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations registered under the Plantation Act, 1951, in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts and quarterly review on employment and earnings of workers are prepared and incorporated in the quarterly and Annual abstracts, published.

The total number of registered plantations as on 31st March 1977 was 325, comprising 150 tea, 144 coffee, 27 rubber and 4 cinchona plantations, whereas the total number of registered plantations as on 31st March 1976 was only 314. The district-wise distribution of plantations during 1975–76 and 1976–77 in the State is given below:—

Serial Number.	*Name of District.*	*TEA.* 1975–76	1976–77	*COFFEE.* 1975–76	1976–77
1.	Nilgiris ..	95	100	30	28
2.	Coimbatore ..	33	39	10	16
3.	Madurai ..	4	4	41	38
4.	Kanyakumari ..	6	6	..	..
5.	Tirunelveli ..	2	1	1	1
6.	Salem	..	..	60	61

Serial number.	*Name of District.*	*RUBBER.* 1975–76	1976–77	*CINCHONA.* 1975–76	1976–77
1	Nilgiris	1	1	2	2
2.	Coimbatore	..	..	2	2
3.	Madurai	..	..	..	..
4.	Kanyakumari	27	26	..	..
5.	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..
6	Salem	..	..	..	..

Consolidated statements have been prepared for the quarter ending 31st December 1975, 31st March, 30th June and 30th September 1976, during the year under report. The consolidated statements for the quarter ended 31st December 1976 and 31st March 1977 are under preparation. The percentages of receipt of return during the quarter ended 30th September 1976 from tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations were 79, 78, 93 and 100 respectively. These consolidated data contain total number of workers, number of permanent workers, average daily attendance of permanent workers and average daily earnings of permanent garden and outside labourers.

LABOUR.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:

During the period under report, 1,716 Industrial Disputes were settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department, under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act. In pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution, 20 Industrial Disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour and other officers of the Department.

473 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Strikes and Lockouts:

There were 205 work stoppages during the period. These work stoppages affected 71,211 workers resulting in a loss of 8,00,686 Mandays. The demands which led to the strikes related to bonus, increase in wages, dearness allowance, non-employment of workers, non-implementation of Wage Board recommendations, etc.

The following establishments which remained closed in 1976 were reopened as a result of the efforts taken by the Government:—

	Serial number and name of the Establishment.	*Date of Closure.*	*Date of Reopening.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Janardhana Mills Limited, Coimbatore.	12th January 1976 16th January 1977.	3rd October 1976. 14th February 1977.
2	Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Cauvery Nagar.	1st December 1975.	5th March 1977.
3	Ravindra Mills Limited, Coimbatore ..	1st February 1976.	2nd February 1977.
4	Madhu Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore.	7th February 1976.	17th February 1977.
5	Vasantha Mills Limited, Coimbatore ..	12th July 1976 ..	20th August 1976
6	Nagammal Mills Limited, Nagercoil ..	23rd November 1976.	2nd March 1977
7	Bhavani Mills Limited, Coimbatore	27th January 1977.	10th February 1977.
8	The Coimbatore Kamala Mills Limited, Coimbatore.	28th December 1976.	27th March 1977
9	B. & C. Mills, Madras	25th November 1976.	20th February 1977.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923:

Of the total number of 1,348 cases, 792 cases were disposed of during the year under report.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936:

14,164 Establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in these establishments during the year was 1,84,652. 486 claims were disposed of during the year.

Of the total of 1,005 prosecutions, 614 cases were disposed of during the period. A sum of Rs. 19,501 was realised as fine during the year under report.

Trade Unions Act:

There were 2,328 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on April 1976. 298 Trade Unions were registered during the period, cancellation of one Trade Union was revoked, 3 Trade Unions were dissolved and the registration of 229 Unions were cancelled. One Union was amalgamated. The total number of Trade Unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 2,394.

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Madras:

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies was set up in March 1973 with the main object of developing trade union leadership, training of Labour Welfare Officers and Personnel Officers and holding of refresher courses for Departmental Officers. During the year 1976-77 the Institute conducted 2 refresher courses for departmental officers and one refreshed course for Assistant Inspectors of Labour and Superintendents of Labour Department.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:

Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to public co-operative and private sectors to construct houses for the benefit of Industrial Workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948. A ceiling cost of Rs. 5,350 for a two-roomed house (Double Storeyed) Rs. 6,050 for a small two-roomed house (Multi storeyed) Rs. 7,600 for a regular two-roomed house (double storeyed) and Rs. 8,500 for regular two-roomed house (Multi storeyed) has been fixed for the purpose of financial assistance. During the year 1976-77, an expenditure of Rs. 9.25 lakhs was incurred by way of financial assistance under the scheme in respect of six private sector undertakings.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme:

It is a statutory obligation on the part of planters to provide standard houses to all resident labour working in the plantations.

During the year 1976–77, an expenditure of Rs. 0.98 lakhs towards loan and Rs. 0.58 lakhs towards subsidy was incurred by way of financial assistance to the employers at the plantations.

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below:

Number of Establishments covered by the Act.	*With employees.*	*Without employees.*	*Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.*
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)
2,17,895	72,695	1,45,200	1,82,185

Prosecutions:

6,250 prosecutions were taken up during the period under report for the contravention of the provisions of the above Act and Rules made thereunder. 4,843 prosecutions were disposed of during the year under report.

Appeals:

Out of the total 428 appeals, 238 cases were disposed of during the year under report.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948:

During the year 1976–77, Government have fixed/revised the minimum rates of wages for the following employments:—

1. Employment in agriculture and employment ancillary to agriculture.
2. Employment in snuff industry.
3. Employment in Scented and Chewing tobacco manufacture.

4. Employment in Road construction or building operation and stone-crushing or stone breaking and on the maintenance of roads.
5. Employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhall mill.
6. Employment in Stone-breaking or Stone crushing carried on in quarries.
7. Employment in any plantation.
8. Employment in hotels and restaurants.
9. Employment in Cinemas.
10. Employment under any local authority.

Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966:

There are 467 trade mark owners having 1,704 Industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 16,393 employees were employed in the industrial premises during 1976. Over one lakh workers are employed as home workers in Beedi Rolling Industry. Government have constituted a Tripartite Committee to go into the problems of implementation of Beedi and Cigar Act in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958:

There were 19,243 establishments as in March 1977, of which 9,368 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 62,294.

A sum of Rs. 2,05,086 was realised as registration fees during the period under report.

Weights and Measures.—During the year under report, licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 98 Manufacturers, 622 Dealers and 347 repairers of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and these included both fresh and renewal of licences.

The Weights and Measures wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rs. 25,28,696 by way of stamping fees.

Prosecutions.—There were 3,568 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the period. 15,377 prosecutions were launched during the period under report for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder. Out of 18,945 cases, 13,779 cases ended in conviction 44 cases were withdrawn. 47 cases ended in acquittal, 41 cases were admonished and 5,034 cases were pending at the end of the period.

Plantations Labour Act, 1951.—There were 372 plantations at the beginning of the year, employing 77,281 workers. 51 new plantations were registered. 14 were removed during the period. The number of plantations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period were 409 and 76,821 respectively.

Prosecutions.—Of the 120 Prosecutions 74 cases were disposed of during the period and 46 prosecutions were pending in the courts at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 9,030 was realised by way of fine.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras continued to be the Chief Inspector of Motor Transport Undertakings during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 16,567 was realised as registration fees in respect of 156 new applications and Rs. 36,144 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 818 registration certificates during the period. The total number of registered motor transport undertakings in March 1977 was 1,394.

Factories Act, 1948.—As against 7,527 factories at the beginning of the year, 1,003 factories were added and 403 factories were removed during the year, bringing the total number of factories to 8,125 at the end of the period.

A sum of Rs. 47,39,869 was collected towards licence fees during the period as against a sum of Rs. 41,40,152 collected as licence fees during the year 1975-76.

The particulars of accidents during the period from 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977 are furnished below:—

Fatal accidents—48.

Non-fatal accidents—25,305.

Labour Legal Advisory Cells.—Two Cells are now functioning, one at Madras and the other at Coimbatore. These Cells will hear the representations of the workmen and suggest to them the procedure to be followed for redressal of their grievances, the forum to be approached for securing relief under various labour enactments and connected matters.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

National Employment Service.—During the period under report the 30 employment Offices continued to exist in Tamil Nadu including the three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, one each at Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Nagar, a special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped, a Professional and Executive Employment Office and 8 Sub Employment Offices at Ambattur, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Erode, Kanjamalai, Mandapam, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin. Besides, all the schemes such as collection of Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance/Employment Counselling, and Occupational Research and Analysis which have been implemented during earlier Plan periods were continued. A Guidance

Cell had been opened at Sub-Employment Office, Mandapam Camp to render guidance services for Sri Lanka repatriates.

During the period under report, 3,73,648 applicants were registered for employment assistance with the various Employment Exchanges functioning in Tamil Nadu. A total number of 33,860 applicants were placed in employment while 8,84,047 applicants remained on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1977. 52,200 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges and 15,824 Employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

Professional and Executive Employment Office.—This office registered 5,816 Professional and Executive standard applicants and placed 875 applicants in Employment. A total number of 10,459 applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1977.

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped.—The Special Employment Office exclusively for the physically handicapped continued to function at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and rendered employment assistance to the Physically Handicapped persons. During the period under report this office registered 1,267 physically handicapped applicants for employment assistance and placed 370 in employment. 3,373 physically handicapped applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1977.

As a result of the Special Drive conducted, a total of 136 handicapped persons have been placed in gainful employment during the period under report. Of them, 11 are blind, eight are deaf and 117 are Orthopaedically Handicapped.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.—The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Nagar continued to function during the period. The following statistics reveal the work done by these Bureaux during the period:—

Serial number.	Name of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.	Number registered.	Number placed.	Number on Live Register as on March 1977.
1.	Madras	289	19	391
2.	Madurai	895	34	1,827
3.	Annamalai Nagar	283	11	662

Sub-Employment Offices.—The following statistics will reveal the work done by the Sub-Employment Offices during the period:—

Serial number.	Office.	Number registered.	Number placed.	Number on Live Register as on 31-3-1977.
	Sub-Employment Offices—			
1.	Dindigul	6,011	398	16,333
2.	Erode	7,941	731	19,498
3.	Kancheepuram	4,316	433	12,325
4.	Ambattur	7,920	536	16,926
5.	Nagapattinam	6,471	571	16,342
6.	Kanjamalai	598	15	1,329
7.	Tuticorin	7,904	741	18,747

Employment Liaison Office.—Employment Liaison Office under an Assistant Director specially set up at this Directorate continued to render assistance to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

During the period 1,243 repatriates from Burma and 4,944 repatriates from Sri Lanka were registered at the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu for employment assistance. 389 repatriates from Burma and 418 repatriates from Sri Lanka were placed in employment. 2,354 repatriates from Burma and 10,506 repatriates from Sri Lanka remained on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu.

Vocational Guidance Programme.—The Vocational Guidance Programme continued to be operated at the Employment Exchanges in the District. Besides maintaining the Career Information Rooms, the Vocational Guidance Units at the Employment Exchanges continued to have closer contacts with educational training Institutions in their respective jurisdiction. The Vocational Guidance Officers continued to deliver Career Talks in schools and colleges on job opportunities and Training facilities.

Special Apprenticeship Training Programme.- -The employers' requirements for suitable and willing candidates to fill up the apprenticeship positions are being met by the Employment Wing. The progress of placements of apprenticeship positions as on 31st March 1977 was 9,364, 825 and 1,292. Degree and Diploma holders respectively were placed in apprenticeship positions during the period.

CHAPTER XVII.

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

PANCHAYAT RAJ.

In Tamil Nadu, Panchayat Raj is based on three tier systems viz., the District Development Council at the District level, Panchayat Union Council at the Block level and the Panchayat at the village level. The entire Tamil Nadu comprises of 374 Panchayat Unions with 588 Town Panchayats, 12,627 village Panchayats and 12 Townships.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS—AGRICULTURE. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Programmes were implemented by the Panchayat Unions as annual plans based on allotments that were made during 1976–77. These programmes were drawn by the Panchayat Unions in consultation with the District Technical Officers concerned and implemented.

During 1976–77 the following schemes were implemented by the Panchayat Unions.

a. *Agriculture*—

(*a*) Construction of Agricultural Depot-*cum*-godown.

(*b*) Maintenance of Panchayat Plantations.

(*c*) Other schemes that are suitable to the local area which are to be selected by the Panchayat Unions in consultation with the District Agricultural Officers and with the approval of the Collector.

During 1976–77 a sum of Rs. 10,695 was allotted to each Panchayat Union as grant and this had to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 8,601.

	RS.
(*a*) Construction of Agricultural Depot-*cum*-Godowns ...	2,500
(*b*) Maintenance of Panchayat Plantations ...	700
(*c*) Schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Union Councils	7,495
	10,695

Out of the pooled amount for each District under "construction of Agriculture depot-*cum*-Godown" the following Districts had been allotted the sum noted against it for the manufacture and supply of seeds, drills to give employment opportunities to villages artisans.

	RS.
1. Tirunelveli	24,496
2. Madurai	20.830
3. Salem	12,498
4. North Arcot	8,832
5. Coimbatore	12,498
6. Pudukkottai	12,498
7. Dharmapuri	12,498
8. Ramanathapuram	33,328
9. Tiruchirappalli	12,498

Animal Husbandry.—A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was set apart as Government grant under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 2,674 was allotted to each union as grant and this was matched with a local contribution of Rs. 2,045. The following items of work were taken up under the scheme:—

1. Construction of Veterinary dispensaries and improving existing dispensaries.

2. Construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

3. Other schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Union Council based on local conditions for Development of cattle, Dairying, Poultry, Piggery fodder, etc., in consultation with the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and with the approval of the Collector.

Fisheries.—A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided under the scheme for the entire State as "grants to Panchayat Unions".

The following programmes were taken up under the scheme during 1976-77.

1. Maintenance and operation of fish nurseries.

2. Supply and distribution of fish seeds and renovation of tanks.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The Panchayat Unions are incharge of the elementary education in the State. The figures given below will show the major part played by the Panchayat Unions in spreading education in the rural areas of the State.

RUPEES IN LAKHS.

The Financial Position is given as follows:—

1. Provision made in the Elementary Education Budget for 1976-77	5,248
2. Statutory and Non-Statutory Grant sanctioned for 1976	4,586
3. Balance amount to be raised by the Panchayat Unions themselves to meet the cost of the Elementary Education	662

STATEMENT.

	Serial number and number of Elementary Schools.	*Number of Teachers.*	*Number of pupils.*	*Accommodated partly or completely in own buildings.*	*For which buildings are under construction.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	19,826	2,67,872	25,27,000	15,202	891
	Number of Higher Elementary Schools.				
2	3,175	27,950	8,69,000	2,832	66

PANCHAYAT RADIO MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION.

During 1976,77, 45,981 radios were maintained in 13,227 Panchayats. During the year, out of the total of 26,637 sets 26,362 were serviced.

RURAL MAN-POWER PROGRAMME.

The Rural Manpower Programme is no longer in operation in Tamil Nadu. During the year 1976-77 a total sum of Rs. one lakh was provided to complete the incomplete works in the seven weeded out Blocks for the Rural Man-power Programme Cell. The entire allotment was spent during the year 1976-77.

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT PROGRAMME.

The basic objectives of the Rural Industries Project Programme are to hasten the growth of cottage and small scale industries and creation of opportunities for fuller and additional employment in rural areas in order to improve the levels of earnings of the artisans and entrepreneurs. A sum of Rs. 20.06 lakhs was sanctioned for the implementation of this programme in Tamil Nadu for the year under report.

The project programmes comprised training of local persons to equip themselves for self-employment, training of local artisans in improved techniques of production to augment their income; providing common service facilities to artisans as well as agriculturists by setting up common service facility centres; and extending financial assistance at concessional rates of interest for establishment of rural based industries. About 1,500 persons and artisans were given training in various trades. Some of the trainees have formed industrial co-operative societies. Nearly 28,500 artisans availed of service facilities and service charges to the tune of Rs. 6.41 lakhs were collected.

During 1976–77 (upto 28th February 1977) 2,052 small scale industries were registered in the project areas, out of which 292 were commissioned. Requirement of raw materials was assessed in respect of 1,050 units and a loan of Rs. 23.5 lakhs was sanctioned to 469 small scale industries in the project areas by the State Bank of India and other Nationalised Banks.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

The following are the five training centres situated in Tamil Nadu:—

1. State Institute for Community Development and Panchayat Raj, Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore District.

2. Rural Extension Training Centre, S. V. Nagaram, North Arcot District.

3. Rural Extension Training Centre, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District.

4. Rural Extension Training Centre, Pattukkottai, Thanjavur District.

5. Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti, Madurai District.

The following training programmes are conducted in these centres:—

Pre-Service Training (Two years).—During 1972–73, 400 candidates were selected for appointment as Gramasevaks out of which 325 have completed the pre-service training and posted to the blocks. The remaining 75 were already given one month training and posted to the Blocks. Of these 75, sixty-six have completed pre-service training at Krishnagiri on 9th November 1976. Apart from this, 64 village level workers have also completed pre-service training at Krishnagiri on 9th November 1976. Apart from this, 64 village level workers have also completed pre-service training in S.V. Nagaram, on 31st December 1976. 46 village level workers are undergoing pre-service training from 24th January 1977 at S.V. Nagaram. During the training period, the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem. The village level workers are paid their pay and allowances, without any stipend. So far 5,378 persons have been trained.

Intensive Training in Agriculture (one year).—The Gramasevaks with fairly long service are given one year intensive training in order to equip them to deal with their increasing responsibilities in the field of Agriculture. The Gramasevaks who come out successful in the examination are awarded a diploma in Agricultural Extension. During the year under report 96 Gramaaevaks have completed their training. So far 1,615 Gramasevaks have been trained and 198 Gramasevaks are undergoing training.

Carpentry and Smithy Training in the Workshop Wing (one year).—All the Rural Extension Training Centres and the State Institute for Community Development have been attached with a workshop wing. During this year 97 candidates have completed the training. So far 1,352 persons have been trained.

Training of Women.—Facilities are available for training women in the Rural Extension Training Centres, S.V. Nagaram and T. Kallupatti only. In the Training Centres, the Balasevikas intended for the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams opened under the applied Nutrition Programme and by the Director of Social Welfare are given 3 months training. Associated women workers deputed by the Director of Social Welfare are also given training in these training institutions. The training particulars are as follows:—

	Total Trained so far
1. Balasevika Training under Demonstrative feeding programme (Composite Programme)	278
2. General Pre-School Training for Balasevikas (Regulars)	1,011
3. Balasevika Training under Applied Nutrition Programme	936
4. Associate women workers Training	558
5. Short course for Mukhysevikas and Gramasevikas on Applied Nutrition Programme ...	81
6. Training to Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas under CARE feeding Programme	127

Besides these, following training courses are also conducted in the State Institute for Community Development and Panchayat Raj.

Orientation course for District Officers of Different Development Departments and Extension Officers.—Six courses of 15 days duration are conducted for 50 officers in each course with a view to orient them regarding the concept of Panchayat Raj and the Co-ordinated approach to development which is envisaged under the Panchayat Union set up. During this year 165 officers were trained.

Job Course for Block Development Officers.—The period of the course is two months and 40 Block Development Officers are admitted in each course. During this year 11 persons have completed their training. 454 Block Development Officers have been trained so far.

Orientation course for Extension Officers (Education) and Mukyasevikas.—During this year 55 persons have completed their training. 143 Officers have been trained so far.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Coverage.—During the year under report there were 374 all Post Stage II Blocks in position in the State. These blocks represented 16,653 villages covering an extent of 1,13,330 sq. Kms. with a total rural population of 321 lakhs.

Serial number and Items.	Units.	Total for the State.	Covered by C.D. Programme.	Persentage of coverage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Population as per 1971 census.	Lakhs.	411	321	78
2 Area ..	Sq. Km. ('000)	130 (000)	113	87
3 Villages	Nos.	17,447	16,633	96

The achievements made during the year under report under various schemes are given below:—

Agriculture.—3,200 mertic tonnes of improved paddy seeds and 1,280 metric tonnes of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots in the blocks. About 2,23,000 metric tonnes of chemical fertilizers under NPK classification were also supplied during the year under report. With a view to improve local manurial sources 320 metric tonnes of Green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further various kinds of improved agricultural implements for a value of Rs. 7.15 lakhs were made available to the farmers.

In addition to the above, 1,59,000 compost pits were filled during the year under report. In order to control pest attack on various crops, about 1,430 metric tonnes of solid chemical pesticides and 1,49,500 litres of liquid pesticides were distributed to the agriculturists through the Panchayat Unions. 6,39,000 fruit trees were also planted and an area of 600 hectares of land was reclaimed during the year under report.

Animal Husbandry.—During the year 19,800 exotic birds were supplied About 14,000 animals like bulls baffaloes were castrated while 1,00,000 artificial inseminations were performed to produce improved varieties of cattles. Apart from these, 5 lakh preventive inoculations were done to protect the animals from various diseases.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—During the year under report 150 rural latrines were constructed and 3000 metres of pucca lanes were paved. In order to improve drinking water sources 600 wells were newly constructed and 800 old wells were renovated during the year under report. 880 hand pumps were installed and 190 over head tanks with electric powers were also constructed.

Social Education.—355 Adult literacy centres were newly started during the year under report. 10,000 men and 3,300 women were made literate through the Audult literacy centres. About 23,000 women were given sewing training through the 7,500 sewing centres functioning in the rural areas during the year under report.

Communication.—335 Kms. of Kacha roads were constructed and about 460 existing kacha roads were improved under Community Development Programme. Besides these 350 culverts were constructed while 20 existing culverts were repaired.

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME.

During 1976-77, Applied Nutrition Programme was in operation in 25 blocks. A sum of Rs. 27.14 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government out of which a sum of Rs. 27.06 lakhs was spent. The Central assistance was to the tune of Rs. 7.57 lakhs.

The salient features for the period ended March 1977 are as follows:—

1. Villages taken up	198	Nos.
2. Mahalir Mandrams strengthened	110	
3. Youth Clubs	48	
4. Fingerlings let in	1,12,500	,,
5. a. Deeplitter units set up	791	Units
b. Backyard units set up	1,900	,,
6. Community gardens set up	8	Nos.
7. School gardens set up	185	,,
8. Kitchen gardens set up	26,335	

9. Quantity supplied to Kuzanthaigal Kappagams:

Fish	
Eggs	73,733 Nos.
Vegetables	8,242 Kgs.
Milk	

10. Training:

Officials trained	358
Non-Officials trained	715

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING.

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding, supervising and controlling all trainings in the State. The Training Wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government.

The Civil Service Training Institute set up in Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore District, offers the following training courses:—

(i) Two months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service/Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service recruited by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and appointed on or after 3rd July 1974.

(ii) Two months Foundational Training Course-A for State Service Gazetted Officers who discharge executive and administrative functions and are in constant touch with the Public.

(iii) Three Weeks Foundational Training Course-B for State Service Gazetted Officers who though not discharging executive and administrative duties run small offices, incur expenditure, face audit, manage personnel, etc.

So far, 4,294 Junior Assistants and 158 Gazetted Officers have been trained in the C.S.T.I.

The Personnal and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department sponsors officers for various Training Courses, Programmes, Seminars, Workshops, etc. conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, at various Training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by standard Training Institutions, such as Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Bombay, N.A.T.C.O.M., Hyderabad, etc. and for Courses organised by the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, Chandigarh and Madras.

Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by this Department.

This Department is also conducting Foundational Training Courses for Junior Assistants and directly recruited Assistants of the Secretariat.

Part time training for L.G.G.S., Typists and Steno-typists have also been started. Also Part-time training to the Drivers in the Secretariat has been conducted.

The activities of the Department include deputation of officers for foreign training, field training and magisterial training, field training and magisterial training for I.A.S. Probationers in Tamil Nadu, matters relating to foreign assignment, etc.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

During the year under report there were 93 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Township Committees as detailed below gradewar.—

Municipalities.		*Township Committees.*	
Special Grade	3	Selection Grade	2
Selection Grade	9	First Grade	3
First Grade	22	Second Grade	3
Second Grade	35		
Third Grade	24		
Total	93		8

The Inspector of Municipalities is in-charge of the Inspection work and superintends the operation of all the municipal councils and Township Committees in the State. Besides, there are five Regional Inspectors in-charge of inspections and superintendence of the First Grade, Second Grade and Third Grade municipalities in their respective regions, namely—

Madras Region comprising Chengalpattu, North Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts with Headquarters at Salem.

Salem Region comprising Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris Districts with Headquarters at Salem.

Thanjavur Region comprising Thanjavur and South Arcot Districts with Headquarters at Thanjavur.

Madurai Region comprising Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, East Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai Districts with Headquarters at Madurai.

Tirunelveli Region Comprising Tirunelveli, West Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari Districts with Headquarters at Tirunelveli.

In December 1976 the Government ordered the transfer of the Urban Compost and Sewage/Sullage Utilisation Schemes along with the District Agriculture Officer (Sewage Development) redesignated as Manure Officer (Municipal Areas) from the cotnrol of the Director of Agriculture to the Inspector with the requisite staff looking after the Schemes in the Directorate of Agriculture.

The Inspector of Municipalities is the Chairman of the Selection Committee for recruitment and appointment of Municipal Employees. The Joint Inspector of Municipalities is the Secretary of the Selection Committee.

Election Authority.—The Inspector of Municipalities is declared as the Election Authority under the District Municipalities Act so far as the Municipalities are concerned. During the year no elections to Municipal Councils were conducted.

Loans and Grants.—During the year the Government sanctioned assistance to the Municipalities by way of loans and grants for various developments as detailed below :

a. Drought Relief Measures.

Loan	..	33.94 Lakhs.
Grant	..	38.94 Lakhs.
Total	..	72.88 Lakhs.

b. Dustless Surfacing of Roads.

		Rs.
Loan	.. .. ..	16,00,000
Grant	.. .. ..	15,00,000
Total	..	31,00,000

c. Remunerative Enterprise Scheme.

	Rs.
Construction of shops, stalls, bus stands and markets, etc—.	30,00,000

d. Flood Relief Measures.

		Rs.
Loan	.. .. ..	5,00,000
Grant	.. .. ..	5,00,000
Total	..	10,00,000

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

The Special Officer appointed by the State Government continued to perform the functions of the Mayor, Council and the various committees except the Taxation Appeals Committee during the year under report. The various Committees and Council mentioned hereunder continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily as detailed below:

	Serial number and name of the Committee.	*Number of subjects pending on 1st April 1976.*	*Number of subjects received during the year.*	*Number of subjects disposed of during the year.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Accounts Committee	2	45	39
2	Education Committee	2	14	16
3	Health Committee ..	1	94	91
4	Taxation and Finance Committee..	16	298	295
5	Town Planning and Improvements Committee		..	..
6	Works Committee ..	2	553	534
7	Council ..	135	1,030	1,000

The Taxation Appeals Committee disposed of 5,999 appeals relating to House Tax, Profession Tax and Company Tax out of 10,967 appeals.

The City of Madras with a population of 29,34,000 has been divided into 12 ranges and further sub-divided into 10 divisions each. The day-to day civic problems and provision of civic amenities to the people received adequate attention during the year.

Revenue.—Property tax was the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The total collections during 1976-77 were Rs. 1,214 lakhs while the collections were Rs. 1,080 lakhs during 1975-76. Considerable increase in the collections was registered under Profession Tax, Company Tax, Advertisement Tax, Entertainment Tax and from Markets.

Education.—To cater to the educational needs of the children of the city, 192 Primary and 150 Middle Schools are being run by the Corporation. The strength in the Corporation schools has been showing a declining trend in recent years due to the springing up of a large number of unrecognised Nursery Schools. The Corporation of Madras, therefore, embarked upon an enrolment drive during this year. As a result 1,61,500 pupils studied in the 342 Corporation Primary and Middle Schools during this year under report.

In addition to the 342 Primary and Middle Schools, this Corporation maintained 34 Secondary schools in which 30,058 students studied. An increase of 3,077 numbers of students was registered in the enrolment in these High Schools.

Public Health.—During the year, 94,454 births and 32,753 deaths were registered.

Communicable Diseases and their control:—2,957 cases were admitted in the C.D. Hospital, Tondiarpet as suspected cases of cholera. Out of which, 351 cases were found cholera positive and 13 deaths were recorded. 5,35,791 cholera inoculations were done.

During the year, India received the international certificate for eradication of Small pox which was hitherto one of the major countries contributing to the occurrence of small pox. This has relieved the strain on the Health Department and has also paved the way for planning to eradicate other communicable diseases.

Family Planning.—Out of the 39 Family Welfare Planning Units functioning in the city, 24 Units are under Corporation of Madras, 11 are under Voluntary Organisations and 4 under Government Maternity Hospitals and each covering more than a population of 50,000. During the year under report, 4,000

sterilisation operations were performed at the mini camps conducted by various organisations in the city and the achievement of sterilisation for the whole city was 30,260.

Water Supply.—The quantity of Red Hills water pumped and supplied to the city during the year was 75,485.78 M.lts. which works out to an average of 206.81 M.lts. per day against the corresponding figures of 49,221 M.lts. and the average of 134.85 M.lts. per day for the year 1975–76.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Water Works amounted to Rs. 1,54,16,131 inclusive of repayment of debts and interest on loans. The total revenue derived from the Water Works on account of water tax and excess water supply charges was Rs. 1,31,70,545.64.

Manufacture, sale and transport of compost.—23,566 Metric tonnes of compost was manufactured during the year against 40,159 M. tonnes during the previous year. A total quantity of 24,044 M. Tonnes of compost was sold against the sale of 36,459 M. Tonnes during the previous year. Total amount realised from the sale of compost was Rs. 2,04,374 against Rs. 3,09,901 realised during the corresponding year.

Parks, Playgrounds and Stadia.—Major and minor parks, 71 in number were maintained during the year 1976–77 as a public amenity by the Corporation of Madras. Traffic Islands (21 Nos.) in the city were handed over to the Public Sector undertakings for maintenance.

Playgrounds.—There are 75 playgrounds in various parts of the city for the benefit of the public. Playing materials to the tune of about Rs. 25,000 are supplied to all the playgrounds for the use of the Public every year. These playgrounds cater to the needs of the public of the locality for the games like Basket-ball, volley ball, foot ball, hokey, etc.

Stadia.—During this year, inter district football tournment VIII, Vittal trophy foot ball tournament and 41st National Hockey Championship were held at Nehru Stadium. L.I.C. 13th All India Table Tennis Tournament and Table Tennis Tournament conducted by Binnys' Rnecreation Club were some of the major and important tournaments held in the In-door Stadium, people's Park.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

During the year under report the Special Officer, Corporation of Madurai performed the functions of the Mayor, Council and the various committees. The working of the committees and the Council is detailed below:—

Serial number and name of the Committees.		*Number of meetings held.*	*Number of subjects disposed of.*
(1)		(2)	(3)
1	Accounts Cpmmittee	22	342
2	Education Committee	9	27
3	Health Committee ..	21	78
4	Taxation and Finance Committee	36	298
5	Town Planning and Improvement Committee ..	26	834
6	Works Committee ..	21	264

Adequate attention was paid for the provision of civic amenities to the people. During the year a loan amount of Rs. 18.53 lakhs was obtained from the L.I.C. for the provision of water supply and drainage schemes.

Revenue: Property tax was the main source of revenue to the Corporation of Madurai. The total collections during year 1976–77 was Rs. 2,00,17,666 as against the collections of Rs. 1,82,56,999, during last year.

Collections under other heads are given below:

(*a*) Profession Tax	Rs. 10,08,366
(*b*) Vehicle Tax	Rs. 45,493
(*c*) Advertisement Tax	Rs. 1,49,773
(*d*) Water Tax	Rs. 26,60,976
(*e*) Income from Markets & other places	Rs. 22,40,579

Education.—The Corporation is running 60 Elementary Schools, 12 Middle Schools and 20 High Schools in which 48,373 students studied during the year under report.

The Corporation provided midday meals for 18,200 pupils and incurred expenditure to the tune of Rs. 7,01,945 in this regard.

Public Health.—The details of the work done by the Health staff during the year under report are given below:

(*a*) Number of deliveries attended by the Health staff (Maternity and Child welfare)	12,898
(*b*) Number of Antinatal cases booked	23,355
(*c*) Number of Blood samples examined	7,144
(*d*) Number of positive cases	214
(*e*) Number of cases treated out of the positive cases	200
(*f*) Number of maternal deaths	Nil
(*g*) Number of infant deaths	175
(*h*) Number of triple antigen injections given	691
(*i*) Number of B.C.C. Vaccinations done	1,954
(*j*) Number of Neo-natal vaccinations done	9,796

Total number of home visits made by Assistant Surgeons, Health Visitors and Midwives.

Health Visitors:—		
Antenatal	31,193	
Post Natal	10,954	
Infant	38,232	
Maternity Assistants:—		
Old Antenatal	1,28,944	
Post Natal	54,687	
New Ante-natal	19,350	
Medical Officers		706

Urban Sanitation.—Being a place of perennial pilgrimage, a growing commercial centre and the headquarters of two districts, the city presents day to day problems in conservancy. Control and supervision of D & O trades, supervision of two slaughter houses, sanitation of public and private daily and weekly markets, regulation of food sales and sampling, destruction of rats and dogs, abatement of pigs and cattle nuisance received adequate attention.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

During the year under report, protected water supply existed in both the Corporation cities, 86 Municipalities, 5 Municipal townships, 8 Panchayat townships and 97 town panchayats and a population of 10.40 million (i.e., about 67 per cent of the urban population) enjoyed the benefits of the protected water supply. In respect of sewage schemes, up to the end of the year under report, sewage facilities were available in both the Corporation cities, 6 Municipalities, one Municipal Township two Panchayat townships and one Town panchayat. A total population of 4.7 million derived benefits from the sewage schemes, the coverage being about 30 per cent of the urban population.

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board with the financial assistance from the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu, took up Rural Water Supply Schemes under the Accelerated Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Water Supply to Harijan Housing Scheme and Drought Relief Programme. The salient features of these programmes such as cost, number of villages covered, population benefited, etc., are detailed below:

Year.	*Nature of Scheme.*	*Villages benefited.*	*Population benefited (in lakhs).*	*Expenditure incurred. (Rs. in lakhs).*
1974–75	UNICEF	637	2.000	54.68
	Accelerated	97	0.833	39.03
	Scarcity	286	2.456	157.18
	Endemic	311	3.887	181.21
	Drought	1,318	4.055	73.52
		2,649	13.231	505.62
1975–76	UNICEF	797	3.320	53.52
	Accelerated	124	0.958	1.15
	Scarcity	750	6.480	117.17
	Endemic	653	7.206	130.39
	Drought	1,010	10.047	161.05
	Special Drought	609	3.312	35.61
	H.H.D.C. (Colonies)	94	0.369	4.86
		4,037	31.692	503.75

Year.	Nature of Scheme.	Villages benefited.	Population benefited (in lakhs).	Expenditure. incurred. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1976–77	UNICEF	182	1.150	19.88
	Accelerated	4	0.050	1.00
	Scarcity	200	3.000	24.01
	Endemic	160	1.750	51.08
	H.H.D.C. (Colonies)	12	0.050	2.75
		558	6.000	98.72

As the pace of progress was not satisfactory, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to launch a massive programme of providing water supply to 8,215 drought affected villages with deep bore wells as source. A beginning of the programme was made with the limited machinery and staff with the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, the Ground Water Directorate and the Agricultural Engineering Department of Tamil Nadu. The Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and Defence Ministry came forward to help the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board by diverting some of their rigs and operating crew. In all, about 185 drilling rigs were put into operation by the end of April 1976 to achieve the target. Under this programme a deep bore well with a hand pump was provided for each village. Out of 8,215 bore wells sanctioned, 7,908 bore wells were drilled covering 7,908 villages and benefiting a population of about 25 lakhs. The expenditure incurred under this programme was Rs. 619.98 lakhs during the financial year under report.

While executing massive programme of Rural Water Supply to these villages in Tamil Nadu by providing deep bore wells, it was observed that in many of the coastal villages in Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts, the local source had either dried up due to drought or turned unfit for use due to saline intrusion. This problem prevailed not only in these districts but also found extended in the coastal districts of Chengalpattu and South Arcot. For the first time the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has taken up the execution of 10 comprehensive water-supply schemes for tapping sweet water from adjoining areas and supplying potable water to groups of villages located in saline areas in Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. The total cost of all the schemes works out to about Rs. 276.33 lakhs and these works have been taken up with the Central Government aid. Of these ten piped water supply schemes, one scheme for Rameswaram township in Ramanathapuram district has since been completed successfully and commissioned. The works on the other schemes are now being pushed through. The total expenditure incurred for these ten schemes during the financial year under report was Rs. 116.934 lakhs.

During the year 1976–77, Government accorded administrative approval to 29 water supply projects, new as well as improvements. 131 water supply projects and 8 drainage projects (both new and improvements) were under execution. Investigation was in progress for 115 water supply and 25 sewage projects.

During the year 1976–77, 19 water supply projects (12 new and 7 improvements) were brought into beneficial use.

An expenditure of Rs. 7.43 crores was incurred under urban water supply and sewage schemes. The L.I.C. of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5.35 crores while the State Government released a loan of Rs. 1.958 crores during the year 1976–77 for the execution of water supply and sewage schemes in urban areas other than the City of Madras.

The work on the 20 mgd water supply scheme to Tuticorin Industrial Complex has been completed except for the laying of branch pumping mains to beneficiaries like Heavy Water Plant of Atomic Energy Commission, Plastic Resins and Chemicals, Ilmenits Factory and Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals Limited. The works of laying branch pumping main to Thermal Power Plant was completed during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 24.56 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 301.46 lakhs was incurred up to the end of March 1977 since the commencement of the work.

Regarding the water supply project for Coimbatore with Siruvani as source, the Kerala Public Works Department has taken up the construction of the Dam and ancillary works in Kerala area, and these works are in progress. The Tamil Nadu Government have paid an amount of Rs. 210.00 lakhs up to 1976-77 to the Kerala Government on behalf of the Coimbatore Municipality.

In Tamil Nadu area the works including improvements to Ghat Road and forest road which are essential for providing access to the site of the dam for the Kerala Public Works Department have been taken up by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, and are in progress. The total expenditure incurred on works in Tamil Nadu area up to the end of March 1977 is Rs. 20.51 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year under report is Rs. 7.26 lakhs. Under the Immediate Improvements Scheme which envisages increasing the present supply from 4.5 mgd to 7.5 mgd and which was sanctioned for Rs. 179 lakhs, the works were completed. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of March 1977 was Rs. 161.97 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 8.59 lakhs.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

The Examiner is the statutory auditor in respect of the following institutions:—

1. Corporation of Madras and Corporation of Madurai.
2. The four Universities of Tamil Nadu.
3. Municipalities and Municipal Townships.
4. Panchayat Unions.
5. Wakfs the income of which exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.
6. Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships.
7. Official Assignee High Court.
8. Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
9. Official Liquidator, Madras.
10. Market Committees, and
11. Local Library Authorities.

The Examiner also functions as audit authority for the institution receiving grant-in-aid from the State Government

During the year 1976–77 a total number of 9,786 institutions with a total transaction of about Rs. 433 crores were audited as detailed below :

Name of Institution.	*No. of institutions audited during 1976-77.*	*Receipts in crores.*	*Charges in crores.*
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Corporations, Municipalities, Municipal Townships Committees ..	106	55.38	56.24
2. Panchayat Unions ..	346	111.77	110.36
3. Town Panchayats ..	514	9.26	9.54
4. Midday Meals centres	..	..	
5. Wakfs and other Miscellanous institutions.	8,820	40.57	39.88
	9,786	216.98	216.02

The following special audits entrusted to this Department by the Government during the year under report were completed and audit reports submitted to the Government:—

1. Chief Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

2. The transactions relating to District Public Relations Officers from the date of inception of the office till 31st December 1976 in all the 14 Districts.

3. The Tamil Nadu Films Division Accounts from inception till date of audit.

4. The transactions relating to the expenditure incurred by the Government of Tamil Nadu in participating in the Indian National Congress Exhibition held in Punjab during December 1975.

5. The audit of the Hostels and scholarship accounts of the District Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri for the year 1971–72 to 1974–75.

6. The transaction relating to the inaugural function of the Valluvar Kottam in Madras.

7. The transaction of the District Welfare Fund of Tiruchirappalli district from 1974 to date.

8. Transactions relating to supply of Petrol, etc., to Government vehicles in the District of Coimbatore during the D.M.K. Conference held at Coimbatore during December 1975.

The regular audit of the following institutions were also entrusted to this Department during the year under report:—

1. District Collector's Small Savings Welfare Fund in all the Districts.

2. District T.B. Associations in all the Districts.

3. Rehabilitation Homes for Leprosy Beggars maintained by Government in various Districts (10).

2,922 reports in lieu of surcharge were issued against executive authorities of local bodies under the surcharge provisions of various Local Body Acts for a total recovery of Rs. 28.426 lakhs.

3,245 quantum of loss reports for a sum of Rs. 652.62 lakhs were also issued to Government and other administrative heads against the retiring/retired executive authorities.

The Examiner as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administers 5 union and 702 State Endowments with a transaction of Rs. 97.343 lakhs and disburses the amount requisitioned by the administrators of Endowments as per the provision in the scheme of Endowments. A sum of Rs. 12,335 was earned as Commission and a sum of Rs. 9,41,303 was disbursed as interest during 1976-77.

The Examiner continued to be the administrator of the Municipal Employees Pension Fund constituted under the Tamil Nadu Municipal Service Pension Rules 1970. 263 certificates of pension were issued during the year 1976–77 in respect of other superior and inferior servants. Out of the accumulated pensionary contributions recovered from the Municipal Councils in the State a sum of Rs. 126 lakhs was invested with Government in the public accounts and a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was invested in Fixed Deposit in Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. The total investments held as on 31st March 1977 was Rs. 137 lakhs. The receipts and charges for the year 1976–77 were Rs. 39.65 lakhs and Rs. 40.45 lakhs respectively. From 1st April 1974 onwards the Examiner has been entrusted with the work of administration of the Pension Fund pertaining to the employees of Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats in the State.

The transfer of Provident Fund securities held by local bodies in favour of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department is also attended to by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. Securities to the value of Rs. 9.2 crores were transferred in favour of the State Government and securities to the value of Rs. 2.5 crores have been encashed on maturity. A total sum of Rs. 1.05 crores being the interest due to Government has been remitted to State Funds so far under the head of account '049 Interest'.

AUDIT OF STATE TRADING SCHEMES.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Scheme was the 'Internal Auditor' in respect of the following schemes and corporations during the year under report:—

(i) Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(ii) Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.

(iii) Chemical Fertilisers accounts maintained by Collectors.

(iv) Entire transactions of the Agricultural Depots.

(v) Weights and Measures accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and the Subordinates of the Labour Department.

(vi) Accounts of the Tamilagam, Ooty, State Guest House, Madras and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.

(vii) Entire transactions of the Cinchona Department.

(viii) Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

(ix) The Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation.

(x) The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation.

(xi) Miscellaneous institutions such as Tourist Traffic Advisory Committees, Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore, etc.

The audit of the accounts of the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society was entrusted to this department during the year under report. The audit of the Information Centre, Madurai for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1976 was done by this department during this year under specific orders of Government. The audit of the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation was transferred to the Corporation itself along with audit staff during this year.

This Department is attending to the audit of nearly 1,720 institutions. The audit is being done quarterly, half yearly and annually according to the nature of transactions. All the 3,532 quarterly audits, 240 half yearly audits and 717 annual audits for the year 1975–76 have been completed.

During the course of audit of the accounts of the various institutions, certain cases of shortages, misappropriation and other irregularities of serious nature were noticed and reported to the concerned administrative authorities for appropriate action as abstracted below:—

	Amount involved. RS. IN LAKHS.
(i) Khadi and Village Industries Board	1.92
(ii) Agricultural Depots	6.56

Details regarding the number of institutions in which the Physical Verification of stocks was completed during the year approximate value of the stocks verified, details of shortages and excess noticed during the physical verification are furnished below:—

Details of Institutions (Government or Local Body).	*Number of institutions verified.*	*Total value of stocks verified (in lakhs) (approximate.)*	*Total items of shortages.*	*Value of shortages (in lakhs) (approximate.)*	*Total items of excess.*	*Value of excess) (in lakhs (approximate.)*
Government Institutions	121	1772.65	5152	9.21	1048	0.99
Municipalities	53	924.50	4817	7.68	1183	2.44
Corporation (Madras and Madurai)	2	1202.42	4837	8.83	289	0.41
Total ..	176	3899.57	14806	25·72	2520	3.84

The special audit of the transactions pertaining to the purchase of equipments for the Cardiology Block in the Government General Hospital was conducted with reference to special orders of Government. Serious irregularities involving a total sum of Rs. 7,34,868.20 were noticed during this audit and reported to Government.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

In Tamil Nadu, Welfare of the rural children is one of the important programmes of the Social Welfare Department. There are 2,668 pre-schools functioning under this department. In all pre-schools supplementary nutrition programme is conducted with free offer of balahar supplied by the CARE Organisation. This free offer is supplemented by a non-feed support by the State Government to an extent of 4.5 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. In total 3 lakh beneficiaries (pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers) get food under this programme. This figure includes the one lakh beneficiaries covered under the feeding programme implemented by the Director of Rural Development.

Integrated Child Development Services.—Government of India launched a special programme called I.C.D.S. Programme during this year with 33 projects all over the country. 3 projects with 100 Centres in each were allotted to this State, to be implemented at Madras City Slums, Thalli in Dharmapuri and Nilakkottai in Madurai districts. This scheme aims at the following package of services:—

1. Supplementary Nutrition.
2. Immunisation.
3. Health check up.
4. Referral services.
5. Nutrition and Health Services.
6. Non-formal education.

In each Centre 100 beneficiaries get the benefits. The centres are managed by Balasevikas. Functional Literacy Programme related with the I.C.D.S. programme is also implemented for women between the age group of 15–44. The Balasevikas conduct classes for these women also. Basic education with craft, etc., are taught in these classes.

The I.C.D.S. Scheme was implemented with a budget estimate of Rs. 13 lakhs and the functional literacy programme with Rs. 4.89 lakhs during 1976–77.

Special Scheme for the welfare of Destitute Widows—Presentation of sewing machines to destitute widows free of cost.—During 1976–77, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned. Rs. 3 lakhs towards purchase and distribution of 500 sewing machines free of cost to destitute widows and other socially, economically and physically handicapped women throughout the State in the age group of 20–40 years who know tailoring. 398 beneficiaries were selected by District Selection Committees and 102 beneficiaries by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Madras.

Encouraging widow re-marriages.—The scheme of widow remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Saving Certificates to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held to deposit for 7 years. The scheme is restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18–30 (not divorcees or deserted wives).

A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs towards the continuance of this scheme for encouraging widow remarriage was sanctioned for 1976–77 to be given to 55 couples.

Government of India's Scheme for the welfare of Destitute children.—Tamil Nadu has tried to utilise the maximum benefit of the scheme by recommending voluntary institutions to Government of India. Both maintenance and building grant on the

basis of 90 per cent of the expenditure is sanctioned under the scheme. At present 43 institutions are receiving grant from the Government of India benefiting 1975 children involving an amount of Rs. 19 lakhs.

Government Care Camp, Melpakkam.—Beggars of both sexes who are convicted under section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act are admitted in the home. They are committed to stay in the home for a period of one year or two years as per the court orders. During their stay the beggars are trained in the industrial sections in the following trades (1) Weaving, (2) Tailoring, (3) Carpentry, (4) Binding and (5) Pottery. This home has the sanctioned strength of 770 males and 180 females. During the year under report 527 inmates were admitted and 784 inmates were discharged. A sum of Rs. 7.86 lakhs was provided in the budget for running the Camp.

Secondary Grade Teachers Training Courses, Tambaram.—Out of 40 students, who wrote Teachers School Leaving Certificate Examination, 26 candidates passed and 3 got First Class. Three blind trainees passed their examinations.

Service Homes:

Service Home, Tambaram.—This Service Home trained 125 women, 66 children and 17 physically handicapped women for the special E.S.L.C. Examination during the year under report. 15 physically handicaped children were admitted to give treatment and physiotheraphy exercises and to educate them upto V Std. 48 women and 14 children were trained in the Tailoring Unit and 18 women underwent coaching in Secretarial Courses.

Service Home, Cuddalore.—The sanctioned strength of the Service Home is 50 adults and 25 children. The main activities of the Service Home is to educate the destitute, deserted wives and widows in the age group of 18 to 30 years and send them for

E.S.L.C. Government Public Examination and rehabilitate them suitably. Two Children are also admitted along with their mothers. The age group of the children are not above 5 years in case of boys and 7 years in case of girls.

1. No. of inmates on roll as on March 1977 22
2. No. of children on roll as on March 1977 2

Out of 77 candidates, unfortunately all the candidates failed in the E.S.L.C. Government Examination held in May 1976.

Arts and Crafts like needle work and Dress Making and Embroidery were taught. Inmates were also given training in Typewriting and Shorthand.

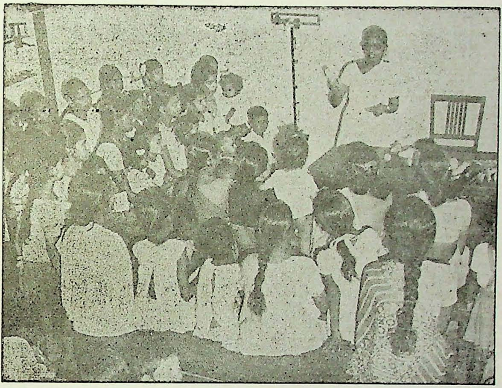
Service Home, Thanjavur.—The sanctioned strength of the Home is 50 women and 25 children. The inmates admitted in the Home are of the age group of 18 to 30 years.

Of the seven candidates who appeared for special E.S.L.C. Examination, three came out successfully during the year under report.

Arts and Crafts like Needle work, Dress making, Embroidery were also taught. Out of 8 candidates 3 passed the Needle and Dress Making examination and three passed the Embroidery examination out of 7 appeared.

Training was imparted to the inmates in Typewriting and Shorthand. 21 inmates passed the Typewriting (English) Lower Grade Examination.

Women and Child Welfare Programme.—This programme is to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mandrams cutting across the various social economic barriers. Accordingly 11,220 Mahaliar Mandrams at the rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union were established and these continue to function.



Women Welfare activities.

To encourage Mahalir Mandrams to undertake different types of economic activities cash awards were given to the best Mahalir Mandrams. A sum of Rs. 21,200 was sanctioned for 1976-77.

In each of 104 selected blocks 6 Mahalir Mandrams were selected during 1976–77 and Nutrition Demonstration showing better uses of local food and introducing balanced menus were organised.

Hostel for working women.—In Tamil Nadu there are number of voluntary institutions running such hostels. The Government of India have come forward to give grant upto 75 per cent of the total estimate for the construction of hostel building. During 1976–77, 9 institutions were recommended to Government of India for grant to a tune of Rs. 13 lakhs, and out of which only 3 institutions got the sanction for the above scheme (for Rs. 4,66,808).

Physically Handicapped.—Under the massive programme for the Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped, the Government have been implementing various schemes. The Modern Training *cum*-Production Workshop at Muttukkadu started during 19[illegible] was functioning during 1976–77 also.

1,000 tricycles were distributed to poor Orthopaedically handicapped during 1976–77.

Voluntary institutions engaged in promoting the welfare of the Physically Handicapped were given financial assistance. Teachers were trained to teach the deaf and the mentally retarded at Government cost.

Special Employment Exchanges at Madurai and Coimbatore were continued in addition to the one at Nandanam, for finding placements for the Physically Handicapped persons. Eight schools for the education of the orthopaedically handicapped children undergoing long term inpatient treatment in major hospitals established in 1975–76 continued to function during 1976–77.

Old Age Pension to Physically Handicapped destitutes above the age of 45 was sanctioned. Collectors were given the discretion to reduce the age limit.

Five schools for the deaf and four schools for the blind started in 1975–76 were continued during 1976–77. A scheme for training 32 Physically Handicapped women in cloth-making, embroidery and garment making, mat-weaving, handloom weaving and stenography through the Stree Seva Mandir was started during 1976–77.

Fifty-nine bunkstalls were ordered to be allotted to the Physically Handicapped beneficiaries during 1976–77 under the self employment schemes. The beneficiaries were introduced to the State Bank of India for financial assistance.

HARIJAN WELFARE.

The Department of Harijan Welfare, dealing with the ameliorative work for the welfare of Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the control of the Director of Harijan Welfare. The Collectors continued to be responsible for the implementation of the Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the District level and were assisted by the District Harijan Welfare Officers.

House-sites.—House sites were provided free of cost to poor harijans who own no house-sites. An extent of 984.95 acres of land was acquired during the year and 19,267 house-sites were provided.

Construction of houses under Jayanthi Village Programme.-- Under this schemes 2,269 houses in 99 villages were taken up by the Collectors for execution. So far 2,059 houses at a cost of Rs. 44,03,099 have been constructed

General Housing Scheme.—The Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation Limited continued to construct houses for Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 4,000 for each house in plains and at Rs. 6,000 in hilly areas. During the year the THHADCO undertook the construction of 5,023 houses of which 3,021 houses were completed.

Education.—The Harijan Welfare Department continued to run 942 welfare schools 587 hostels and 77 residential schools, one non-residential school and 18 hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe students. The students were supplied dresses, slates, books and note books during the year under report.

Harijan Welfare Schools.—There are 942 Harijan Welfare Schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes. Out of these, 21 are high schools, 79 middle schools and 842 primary schools. Among the primary schools 100 are single teacher schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who studied in Harijan Welfare Schools during the year under report.

Boys		76,149
Girls		64,378
	Total	1,40,527

Dresses to Girls and Boys.—Two sets of dresses, one at the time of Deepavali and another at the time of Pongal are supplied free of cost to all girl pupils irrespective of community who are either studying in the schools or residing as boarders in Government hostels.

The costs of the dresses between the different age groups is furnished below:—

	Age Group.	*Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses.*
		RS.
Between	5 to 11	18
Between	12 to 14	30
	15 and above	40

One set of dress is supplied free of cost to all boys irrespective of community studying in standards I to V in Harijan Welfare Schools. Two sets of dresses are supplied to the students who are studying in IV to XI Standards residing as boarders in the Government Hostels at a cost of Rs. 10 per set every year.

Supply of slates/books and note books.—The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in standards I to V of Harijan Welfare Schools are supplied with slates every year free of cost. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in standards to I to XI are also supplied with note books and text books free of cost.

Government Hostels for Scheduled Caste.—There were 587 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes as on 31st March 1977. The admission of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes were made in the ratio of 75:20:5.

Part-time Tutors were employed to give special coaching to the boarders.

Tribal Schools.—77 residential schools and 1 non-residential school were run by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. The details of the Tribal schools run during 1976–77 are given below:—

	Residential	*Non-Residential.*	*Total.*
1. Elementary Schools	64	1	65
2. Higher Elementary Schools	10	..	10
3. High Schools	3		3
	77	1	78

The strength of the residential schools was 4,724 and that of the non-residential school 30.

Midday Meals.—The day scholars studying in the Government Tribal Schools are supplied with midday meals from the funds of Harijan Welfare Department. 1,583 day scholars have been benefited under this scheme.

In addition to the schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department, voluntary organisations which show interest in doing welfare works for Scheduled Tribes are running residential schools for which financial assistance is given by the Government. In Tamil Nadu, 4 residential schools run by the Voluntary organistations as detailed below are getting assistance to maintain the schools:

(1) Two tribal residential high schools (one for boys and one for girls) run by Sri Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam at Coonoor, The Nilgiris District.

(2) Thakkar Baba Gurukulam at Nirgacimund, The Nilgiris District run by the servants of India Society.

(3) Tribal residential elementary school at Kallar in Coimbatore District run by Sri Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam, Coonoor.

Hostels.—The Government are running 18 hostels for the tribals in the State. To shed the shyness of Scheduled Tribes and allow them to mix with others, the following ratio is adopted in admitting boarders in the hostels.

Scheduled Tribes	: 60 per cent.
Scheduled Castes	: 30 per cent
Backward Classes	: 10 per cent

The strength of the hostels was 760 during 1976–77.

Scholarships.—The details of scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent under the Government of India and State scholarships for the year the furnished below:—

(a) *Government of India Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes*

Allotment	*Number of scholarship applications.*		*Amount spent*
RS.	*Received.*	*Sanctioned.*	RS.
1,37,59,300	22,950	16,682	1,35,56,761

(b) Government of India Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes

Allotment. RS.	Number of scholarship applications.		Amount spent. RS.
	Received.	Sanctioned.	
1,25,000	211	177	1,45,786

(c) State Scholarships

Items.	Allotment. RS.	Number of applications.		Amount spent. RS.
		Received.	Sanctioned.	
1. Post-matric to Scheduled Castes.	18,42,000	8,103	4,973	18,77,400
2. Pre-matric to Scheduled Castes.	88,70,800	5,91,899	5,13,032	88,42,063
3. Pre-matric to Scheduled Tribes.	27,850	3,027	2,329	29,482

Gandhi Memorial Awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu candidates.—A sum of Rs. 1,46,900 was sanctioned to 138 Scheduled Caste Hindu students under this scheme during the year under report.

Merit-cum-Means Awards to Scheduled Tribe candidates.—In May 1976, the Government of Tamil Nadu extended the concessions granted to Scheduled Caste Hindu students under the Gandhi Memorial Award Scheme to Scheduled Tribe students also from the year 1976–77 onwards. A sum of Rs. 16,500 was sanctioned to 11 Scheduled Tribe students under this Scheme.

Bright Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Hindu candidates.—A sum of Rs. 56,287.50 was sanctioned to 53 Scheduled Caste Hindu students under this scheme.

Bright scholarship to Scheduled Caste convert candidates.—A sum of Rs. 11,560 was sanctioned to 12 Scheduled Caste convert students under this scheme.

Loan Scholarship to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts.—A sum of Rs. 11,23,350 was spent during the year towards the sanction of Harijan Welfare loan scholarships to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste convert students pursuing professional, post-graduate and degree courses. 2,437 students were benefitted under this scheme.

Financial assistance to Law Graduates.—A sum of Rs. 1,250 (subsidy Rs. 500 and loan Rs. 750) was sanctioned to one Scheduled Caste Hindu Law Graduate as financial assistance to set up practice during the year.

Chartered Accountant's Course.—A scholarship of Rs. 475 were sanctioned to one Scheduled Caste student who underwent Chartered Accountant's training course in 1976–77.

Special Coaching Scheme for College Students.—In order to provide free tuition to all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in P.U.C. and three year degree courses, an experimental scheme was introduced in 1974–75 and coaching was given in two centres and in 1975–76 the number of centres was increased to four.

During the year the Government have accorded sanction to implement the scheme in all the 189 Government and Aided Arts Colleges. An expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs was incurred on this scheme during the year.

Scheme for imparting Training and Counselling to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing for the Group IV Services (S.S.L.C. Standard).—With a view to improve employment opportunities for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the cadre of Junior Assistants, Typists, Steno typists in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial, Judicial Ministerial Services the scheme of special coaching to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates

appearing for the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission competitive examination for Group IV services is being implemented by the Director of School Education, Madras from the year 1970–71. Harijan Welfare Department is providing funds for this purpose. The duration of the training is five months 60 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are admitted in each centre. Selected candidates are given a stipend of Rs. 45 per month. 852 candidates were last trained in 15 centres during 1976–77. Of them, 737 appeared for the examinations. An expenditure of Rs. 1,55,000 was incurred on this scheme during the year.

Pre-examination Training Centre, Madras for I.A.S. and I.P.S. etc.—Out of 43 candidates who appeared for the I.A.S. and other combined examinations held during 1976–77 (October and November 1976), 11 candidates passed in the written test and of them 9 were finally selected and appointed, one for I.A.S., 7 for I.P.S. and one for central services. Even the remaining two got appointed in other categories, i.e., one for Indian Forest Service and one for Tamil Nadu Civil Service (Deputy Collector).

Other welfare measures.—

	Number of persons benefited.	*Amount sanctioned* (in lakhs).
1. Loans for starting trades	1,315	9.49
2. Sanitary amenities such as laying roads, burial grounds, etc.		26.91
3. Drinking water		19.50
4. Gold Medals to inter-cast married couples	122	

Sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes.—During 1976–77 a sub-plan for development of the Scheduled Tribes living in the following areas was drawn up:—

1. Yercaud—Salem.
2. Kolli Hills—Salem.
3. Aranuthumalai—Salem.

4. Pachamalai—Salem.
5. Kalrayan Hills—Salem.
6. Kalrayan Hills—South Arcot.
7. Jawadhi Hills—North Arcot.
8. Pachamalai—Tiruchirappalli.
9. Sitteri Hills—Dharmapuri.

The main features of these schemes sanctioned during 1976–77 were to distribute agriculture inputs and hybrid varieties of animals and birds at 50 per cent cost, to provide medical facilities, to open Government dispensaries and maternity centres, to form roads, to form co-operative societies, etc.

New Scheme introduced in 1976–77.—In July 1976, the Government accorded sanction for the payment of an ad hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 each to all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students including converts to christianity were benefited by the grant during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 1,75,200 was incurred on this scheme from the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department budget.

In August 1976 the Government accorded sanction for the payment of an ad hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 each to all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students including converts to christianity (irrespective of the income limit of the parents of the students) who have passed in First Class in the P.U.C. examination held in April 1976 and who have pursued higher studies.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Directorate of Backward Classes continued to be in-charge of schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes and for the Reclamation of Kallars in Madurai district.

In the districts, the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector)KR(, Madurai are implementing the schemes under the immediate control of the District Collectors.

The details of the total number of schools for Denotified Tribes and hostels for Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes in the State are furnished below:—

I. Total number of Schools—274 (including 247 Kallar Schools).

1. Elementary Schools ...	231
2. Higher Elementary Schools	34
3. High Schools	9
Total	274

The total strength in all the Schools was—47,214.

I. Total number of hostels :	*Backward Classes.*	*Denotified Tribes.*
	215	51
Total sanctioned strength.	13,305	4,919

Twenty-five per cent of the strength in these hostels was earmarked for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mid-day Meals.—Midday meals at a cost of 15 paise per meal were served to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Tribes Schools. Mid-day meals were served with the assistance of CARE for 100 days during the year. For the remaining 120 days rice meal was supplied to the pupils at Government cost. Contribution of 5 paise per meal was collected from the Panchayat Unions.

Clothing.—Two sets of uniforms were supplied to the inmates of the Denotified Tribes Boarding Homes and Schools including the pupils studying in Kallar Schools from I to III standards and in the high school hostels for Backward Classes.

Books and Slates.—The pupils studying in I to III standards in the Denotified Tribes schools and Kallar schools in Madurai district were supplied with text books, note books and slates free of cost. The students were taken on excursion tour to important places at Government cost to improve their general knowledge.

State Scholarships—Pre-matric and Post-matric.—The details of scholarships sanctioned during 1976-77 are furnished below:—

	Number of Scholarships sanctioned.		Amount spent. (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Prematric.	Postmatric.	Prematric.	Postmatric.
a. Backward Classes	90,620	77,433	29.46	287.62
b. Denotified Tribes	61,845	3,964	10.03	19.61
Total ..	152,465	81,397	39.49	307.23
c. State Scholarships to Chartered Accounts Course		71		0.37
d. State loan scholarships		138		0.69

Government of India Postmatric Scholarships to students belonging to Lower Income Group and Denotified Tribes.—During the year a sum of Rs. 4,450 was spent for the award of 7 scholarships to students belonging to Lower Income Group and Denotified Tribes from State Funds.

Special coaching for meritorious boys and girls belonging to Backward Classes, Denotified Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in colleges are given on the following subjects, viz., Literature and Creative writing in Tamil as well as in English, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology.

Boarding grants.—A sum of Rs. 4.93 lakhs was spent for the sanction of boarding grants to those studying in 52 private subsidised hostels as detailed below:—

	Number of grants sanctioned.	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs.)*
1. Backward Classes	2,512	4.77
2. Denotified Tribes	74	0.16
	2,586	4.93

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops and two training centres are run by the Backward Class Department to train the Denotified Tribes and Backward Class candidates into the trades so as to make them fit for undertaking a trade of their own to improve their economic condition.

Work tools to barbers and iron boxes to dhobies who were classified as Most Backward Classes were distributed at a total cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

1. Number of barbers benefited—1,850.

2. Number of dhobies benefited—1,845.

Training Institute for All-India Services.—The Special Training Institute (Backward Class) to coach Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes candidates to appear for All-India Services Examinations such as I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. was continued.

The scheme of financial assistance (on half loan and half subsidy) to Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State for construction of Dhobikhanas was continued during the year.

The scheme of granting subsidy (at Rs. 2,500 per well) to poor Denotified Tribe Agriculturists who own not less than two acres of land for sinking irrigation wells was continued during the year.

KALLAR RECLAMATION.

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai continued to be in-charge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes.

Particulars regarding the number of Kallar Schools, Boarding Homes, etc., are given below:—

		Number of Schools.	*Strength.*
1. Elementary Schools	..	206	40,166
2. Higher Elementary School	..	32	
3. High Schools	..	9	2,641
Total	..	247	42,807

The pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools were exempted from payment of special fees.

A separate District Scout Association was formed for the Kallar school students in Madurai district and there were 308 scout units in the Kallar schools. There were 23 Government boarding homes with a sanctioned strength of 3,245.

A sum of Rs. 99.49 lakhs was spent on implementation of Kallar Reclamation Programmes during the year under report.

AZIZ NAGAR SETTLEMENT.

A Manager in the grade of Tahsildar continued to be in-charge of the Aziz Nagar Settlement during the year under report.

Cultivation was the main occupation of the settlers. Arable lands were assigned to them. Two industrial units, one for carpentary and another for weaving were run in the settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers. The allotment and expenditure for these two industries are as follows:—

	Allotment. *Rs.*	*Expenditure* *Rs.*
1. Carpentary Industry ..	20,000	50,000
2. Weaving Industry	30,000	

There were two schools, one high school and one elementary school in the Settlement with a total strength of 293 and 315 respectively. The high school at Aziz Nagar Settlement was transferred to the Education Department as an experimental measure. Midday meals were supplied to the pupils in the elementary school as usual. The students studying in these schools were given text books, note books, slates and two sets of dresses every year free of cost. The students were taken on excursion and they were also permitted to participate in the zonal marches, cultural meets, etc., every year.

There is a dispensary with necessary medical staff to look to the medical needs of the settlers.

The settlers were living in healthy surroundings and they were availing themselves of all the opportunities afforded by Government. There was a general improvement in their standard of living.

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN.

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board, Madurai was constituted in the year 1959 for administering the Gramdhan and Bhoodan lands in Tamil Nadu. It was last reconstituted on 10th December 1975 for a period of four years. Special staff consisting of one Special Officer (Gramdhan) in the grade of Deputy Collector and one Special Deputy Registrar (Gramdhan) with ministerial staff and executive staff are working in Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board.

Bhoodan.—A land holder donates his land to the Bhoodan Movement through an unregistered deed, which is called "Dhana pathram". In the State 20,157 such Dhanapathrams were got by

the Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal. These Dhanapathrams were got from the Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal by the Bhoodan Board for pursuing further action as contemplated under the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act. 1958. The Special staff employed in the Bhoodan Board enquired into the merits of the above Dhanapathrams and submitted their reports to the Bhoodan Board. The Bhoodan Board accepted 15,789 cases under the provisions of the Bhoodan Yagna Act covering an extent of 23,472 acres. The progress of work turned out by the staff is as follows:—

Serial number.	*Particulars.*	*Number of cases.*	*Extent in acres.*
1.	Land gifted for Bhoodan	15,789	23,472
2.	Confirmed by the Tahsildar as Bhoodan lands under section 17 (4) of the Act.	15,789	23,472
3.	Number registered as Bhoodan lands after confirmation by the Tahsildar in the Sub-Registrar's office concerned.	15,674	23.287
4.	Number of cases of Transfer of Registry.	15,644	23,415
5.	Sub-division cases effected in respect of Bhoodan lands.	9,675	12,382
6.	Number of cases distributed to the landless poor so far.	15,742	22,579

Gramdhan.—In Gramdhan Movement, residential pattadars of a village voluntarily surrender their ownership of lands owned by them in favour of village community through a joint Dhanapathram. According to section 2 (*c*) of the Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958, a Gramdhan village means any revenue village or part or parts thereof in which not less than two thirds of the number of persons residing and owning lands, donate all their lands for Gramdhan, or where the pattadars who own not less than one half of the total extent of the village donate all their lands for Gramdhan.

The Sarvodaya workers attached to Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal, Madurai have obtained 22,030 Gramdhan pathrams throughout the State at the rate of one pathram for one habitation.

The Gramdhanees surrender their ownership of the lands in favour of Gramsabhas retaining their right to cultivate 19/20 of their lands, parting with the remaining 1/20th for distribution to the landless poor. 1,099 villages were notified as Gramdhan villages in the various districts of the State as noted below:--

1. Total number of Gramdhan pathrams	22,030
2. Total number of pathrams accepted by the Chairman of the Board so far	1,115
3. Total number of pathrams sent for village and taluk publication ...	1,099
4. Total number of notifications published in the village and taluk ...	1,025
5. Number of notifications sent for publication in the Gazettes	896
6. Number of cases published in the Gazette ...	580
7. Number of villages declared as Gramdhan villages by the Government	146

In Melaneelithanallur area of Tirunelveli district a pilot scheme on the concept of the "Whole Village Development" was drawn in respect of the block. The Government of India approved the scheme with an allotment of Rs. 37.37 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.96 lakhs was sanctioned for expenditure in the Gramdhan villages of Melaneelithanallur Block under the Whole Village Development Programme for 1976–77.

During the year a sum of 7.75 lakhs of rupees was advanced to the Gramdhanees of this Block by the Nationalised and Co-operative Banks. Similarly a sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs was advanced towards credit facilities to the Gramdhanees in Tiruchirappalli district.

Sarva Seva Farms.—The compact block of Bhoodan lands covering an extent of more than 20 acres was taken up for development by Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal under the name "Sarva Seva Farms". The following lands were taken up for development under this scheme:—

Serial number.	*District.*	*Taluk.*	*Village.*	*Acres.*	*Rupees spent.*
1.	Ramanathapuram	Virudhunagar	Sevalur	54·30	1,30,600
2.	Madurai	Tirumangalam	Uchapatti	33·51	95,275
3.	-do-	Nilakottai	Ethilodu	21·27	50,383
4.	-do-	-do-	Sankaraddi-Kottai.	22·91	35,287
5.	-do-	-do-	Chinnamanai-ckenkottai.	21·00	47,791
6.	-do-	-do-	Noothala-purum.	27·98	24,998
7.	Coimbatore	Udumalpet	Kallapuram	75·00	1,54,944
8.	-do-	Erode	Vadugapatti	50·00	1,55,153
9.	Tiriuchirapalli	Perambalur	Malayalapatti	109·00	1,10,320
10.	Pudukottai	Alangudi	Melapatti-Rasimangalam	33·70	

In this scheme, individuals to whom the Bhoodan lands were distributed are involved in the development scheme. After the invested capital is recouped, the lands with all the improvements such as wells, pumpsets, etc., will be left with the beneficiaries.

Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies.—32 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies are functioning in the State of which one is in Thanjavur district and the remaining 31 in Madurai district. There are 3,511 members in these societies with a paid up share capital of Rs. 27,577.00. The land held by these societies covers 645.61 acres of wet and garden lands and 1,770.55 acres of dry lands. 343 wells were sunk with the financial assistance given by the Government as well as from the resources of the members themselves.

The above societies were sanctioned financial assistance from Government amounting to Rs. 7,40,073 of which a sum of Rs. 5,15,549 was in the form of loan and the balance of Rs. 2,24,524 in the form of subsidy. The assistance was given to the Gram-dhanees for various purposes such as sinking of new wells, deepening of old wells, installation of pumpsets, etc.

From the assistance given to the societies, a sum of Rs. 4,94,008 under loan and Rs. 2,18,178 under subsidy were utilised and the turnover was as follows:—

1. Sinking of new wells—66.
2. Deepening of old wells—60.
3. Installation of pumpsets—77.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 63,364 was disbursed to eight societies as short term loans for cultivation expenses by co-operative banks in Madurai and Thanjavur districts. Seven societies were disbursed with loans from the Bhoodan Board funds to a tune of Rs. 53,600 for the installation of 14 electric motor pumpsets and for the deepening of 8 existing wells.

So far medium term loans amounting to Rs. 75,050 were disbursed to eight societies for the purchase of rams and sheeps. The number of persons benefited was 98 small and marginal farmers. 630 ewes and 36 rams were purchased by them. 68 milch animals were provided to the members of the Murugampatti Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Society with the financial aid extended by the Natonalised Bank (Indian Bank) at Rs. 1,500 per animal.

Consequent on the entire Sanarpatti Block in Dindigul taluk coming under Gramdhan, 10 co-operative milk societies were started in the area this year. Out of these societies, six societies were provided with medium terms loans for purchase of high yielding

milch animals by the Nationalised Banks and M.D.C.C. Bank. These societies were sanctioned an advance to a tune of Rs. 1,93,500.

There are 13 Bhoodan Co-operative Societies in the State. Of these societies, three are in Madurai district and the rest are spread over in other districts. Details of these societies are as under:—

Extent of lands owned		1, 440acres
Total number of members		705
Paid up capital		.. Rs. 2,535
	Loan.	*Subsidy.*
	RS.	RS.
Amount of loan sanctioned	2,03,352	67,208
Amount utilised	1,19,859	36,847

DIRECTORATE OF EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare (previously known as Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board) is the administrative head of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the State which looks after the welfare of the ex-servicemen and their families, the families of serving men and also the resettlement of disabled men, and the war widows. The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards exist in all the districts except Pudukkottai. The proposal for opening a District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for Pudukkottai district is under consideration of the Government of India. There are 14 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in Tamil Nadu and all of them have full time Secretaries. The post of Secretary in the District Soldier's, Sailor's and Airmen's Board has been re-designated as Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare. The Collectors, assisted by the Assistant Directors are in charge of the District Soldier's, Sailor's and Airmen's Boards in all the districts.

except Kanyakumari. The District Soldier's, Sailor's and Airmen's Board, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil continues to be managed by the District Employment Officer as Ex-Officio Secretary pending posting of an Assistant Director (Full time Secretary).

Flag Day Fund.—The Tamil Nadu Flag Day Organisation Committee functioning under the Chairmanship of the Governor of Tamil Nadu is formulating the policy and procedure to be followed by the District Collectors in raising funds on the Flag Day by setting targets for each district. The amount collected for the Flag Day, 1975 amounted to Rs. 13,32,472.44. The Flag Day, 1976 was organised on 7th December 1976 and a target of Rs. 10,00,000 was fixed for collection. Towards this target collections to the extent of Rs. 2,05,869.64 was reported upto the end of the year. Collections were continued beyond 31st March 1977.

Welfare funds.—

(a) Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund.—The Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the Ex-services population in Tamil Nadu for the rehabilitation and resettlement including cash relief for alleviation of economic distress. The source of the fund is the collections made on Flag Day, every year. As on 31st March 1977 the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 39,116.33 besides a sum of Rs. 10,50,000 in the form of Fixed Deposits.

The administration of the Fund is looked after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the Director of Ex-Servicemen, [Joint Secretary to Government, Public (Ex-servicemen) Department] as its Chairman.

During the year under report assistance to the tune of Rs. 12,09,149 was rendered to 5,458 cases.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have securred assistance from the various Army/Navy/Air Force Benevolent Funds as detailed below:—

Serial number.	Name of the Fund.	Number of cases sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned. Rs. P.
1	Army Central Welfare Fund	660	1,18,739 70
2	Medical After Care Fund ..	151	52,875 00
3	Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund..	29	42,350 00
4	Disabled Army Personnel widows and Orphans Fund..	345	84,046 00
5	Indian Naval Benevolent Fund ..	5	2,000 00
6	Citizen's Central Council Fund ..	4	1,200 00

Other important items of assistance rendered by the District Solders', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards are as follows:—

1	Number of eligibility certificates issued for land assignment.	4,824
2	Attestation of photographs for drawing pensions	532
3	Final settlement of accounts ..	391
4	Number of TB patients admitted in Sanatoria	157
5	Number of patients admitted in the Leprosoria ..	33
6	Number of other patients admitted in Government Hospitals/Dispensaries	835
7	Number of cases verified for Home posting/Discharge of the serving personnel	1,785
8	Number of duplicate discharge certificates obtained from various Record Offices and handed over to ex-servicemen.	537

PENSIONS :	No. of cases sanctioned.
Family Pension	172
Service Pension	552
Disability Pension	519

(b) *Amalgamated Funds.*—A Charitable fund known as Amalgamates' Tamil Nadu Shares of the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen has been created under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act and is administered

and managed by a State Managing Committee with the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman. The assistance/concessions rendered during the year 1976–77 out of the Amalgamated Funds are listed out below:—

Serial number.	*Nature of assistance rendered.*	*Amount sanctioned.* RS.	P.
1	Loans to individual ex-servicemen	1,89,000	00
2	Loans to Cooperatives	3,00,000	00
3	Scholarships/Stipends	2,17,690	68
4	Housing Grants not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- to the widows of defence personnel killed in action during and after the chinese aggression towards construction of new houses/repairs/ expansion of the existing houses. ..	52,500	00
5	Marriage grants for daughters of defence personnel killed/disabled in action.	3,000	00
6	Outright grant to the next of kin of those killed in action.	5,000	00
7	School uniform/book allowance to children of defence personnel killed in action during Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1971.	13,770	00
8	Annual Maintenance grant to the next of Kin of those killed/disabled in action during the Indo-Pakistan War.	1,29,500	00
Miscellaneous Grants :—			
	(a) Grants to Perundurai T. B. Sanatorium for reservation of beds.	6,000	00
	(b) Special grant to Thiru M. Arumugam, disabled in action for construction of dwelling house-*cum*-Petty shop (II instalment of Rs. 5,500-sanctioned).	2,500	00
	(c) Grant for construction of Old Age Home at Vellore.	1,00,000	00
	(d) Family Maintenance Allowance paid to Ex-service personnel undergoing training at Queen Mary's Technical School, Pune through the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras.	1,714	70
	(e) Special Assistance for purchasing a hearing aid to Selvan C. Rajappa, son of late N.K.M. Chandran.	500	00

To supplement expenditure on payment of Annual Maintenance Grant to the next of kin of Defence Personnel killed and to those disabled in action during Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1971, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned an ad hoc grant of Rs. 1,00,000.00 each year. For the year under report the Government sanctioned the above sum.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Defence have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 for augmentation of this fund as an ad hoc grant on condition that the Government of Tamil Nadu should also match the Grant. Based on the willingness expressed by the State Government to match this grant, the Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 5,00,000 which has been credited to the Fund's account on 31st March 1977.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

According to the available statistics, there were 1,202 slums in Madras City with a popultion of 7,37,531. With a view to eliminating the slums competely in the City, the Slum Clearance Board was formed in 1970 with a statutory background.

After its formation the Board had sanctioned 128 schemes at a cost of Rs. 32.76 crores for the construction of 35,459 tenements. Of these, 91 schemes were taken up for execution and 20,939 tenements were completed, 1,064 tenements are likely to be completed.

Finance.—Prior to June 1975, funds for the execution of the Slum Clearance Schemes in the City of Madras were provided by Government on a 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant basis. On a request from the Chairman, Slum Clearance Board, that the amounts so far released by the Government to the Slum Clearance Board may be treated as 100 per cent grant, the Government decided in June, 1975 that the entire assistance so far given to the Slum

Clearance Board for the execution of the Slum Clearance Schemes in the City of Madras would be treated as 100 per cent grant. The budget allotment for the Slum Clearance Schemes during 1976–77 was Rs. 326.64 lakhs.

Environmental Improvement Schemes.—During 1974–75 and 1975–76, the Slum Clearance Board sanctioned 116 schemes and all these schemes have been taken up for execution. A sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget by the State Government for the scheme in 1974–75 and Rs. 30.00 lakhs in 1975–76. The Budget Estimate for the scheme during 1976–77 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The basic amenities provided in the Slums under this scheme are—

1. Neatly paved pathways and access ways.
2. Street lighting.
3. Water-supply through public fountains.
4. Provision of an adequate number of bath rooms and latrines.
5. Construction of storm water drains to relieve the areas from inundation and stagnation of rain water during the rainy season.

Progress of works so far on Environmental Improvement Scheme—

1.	Bath and F.O.L.	4,469 Nos.
2.	Warer tap	717 Nos.
3.	Street light	567 Nos.
4.	Well	241 Nos.
5.	Culvert	.. 428 Nos.
6.	Road	.. 1,57,817 Metres
7.	Storm water drain ..	.. 1,01,816 Metres
8.	Sewer line ..	.. 27,225 Metres
9.	Water line ..	.. 48,693 Metres
10.	Pavement slab ..	.. 1,99,068 Metres
11.	Levelling and filling ..	1,65,143 cubic Metres

Under the Environmental Improvement Programme about 200 wells were sunk and these proved invaluable during the drought period.

Remunerative Enterprises.—Eleven schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.34 crores have been sanctioned by the Board and work on four schemes had been commenced. For the other schemes, preliminary arrangements are in progress. The anticipated annual revenue from these schemes was Rs. 22.51 lakhs.

Schemes undertaken with assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation.—Two composite schemes, that is, schemes comprising construction of tenements and putting up of buildings for remunerative enterprises, one each at Venkatanarayana Road and Alaiyamman Koil, have been sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. Construction work is nearing completion. The total cost is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Sixteen schemes for clearance of slums at a cost of Rs. 3.36 crores for the construction of 4,380 tenements have been sanctioned by HUDCO.

Schemes for clearance of slums on Buckingham Canal banks.—Government approved the clearance of about 40 slums along the banks of Buckingham canal (South) Madras in order to resettle in two phases about 4,750 families in multi-storeyed tenements at a cost of Rs. 8.057 crores. Under Phase I, which is capable of immediate implementation, lands belonging to the Public Works Department, which are readily available, 2,094 tenements are proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,094 crores. The Government provided a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs in the State Budget during 1976–77 exclusively for the execution of this work. Under Phase II, in respect of which lands have to be acquired and handed over by the Collector from the different parties, 5,963 tenements are proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.963 crores.

An extent of about 382.00 grounds of Public Works Department land have since been taken over by the Slum Clearance Board. Action is also being taken to take over the Corporation and temple lands for implementation of the above scheme.

Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.—Under this scheme, 504 slums, which were not covered by any of the schemes implemented so far will be provided with basic amenities, benefiting 41,422 families. The scheme is proposed to be completed within a period of two years. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.70 crores. Under this scheme, all the 504 slums will be provided with drinking water-supply, street lights, access ways and public latrines and the Corporation of Madras will be given funds by Government for maintaining these amenities. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board during 1976–77 for this scheme.

Relocation Programme.—During the floods in November 1976 in Madras City, about 6,000 slum families living in the Cooum and Adyar river beds five feet below the E.F.L. were affected and became homeless. 835 slum families have so far been relocated by the Slum Clearance Board in different places. The following facilities were given to each relocated families:—

(i) Developed plot of 300 square feet;

(ii) Hutting materials:—

(*a*) Three lorry loads of earth worth Rs. 120.

(*b*) Coconut leaves 700 numbers worth Rs. 102.

(*c*) Bamboo Coir fibre worth Rs. 246.

(iii) Cash relief of Rs. 100 per family.

YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.

The Youth Service Corps was started in the year 1971 with the dual purpose of giving the unemployed graduates and diploma holders a basic background in social service action and bringing out a perceptible change in the living conditions of rural people.

There has been no further recruitment of Youth Service Corps after the year 1975. In April 1976, Government have ordered that the services of the Volunteers be extended till they complete a tenure of four years from the date of their recruitment and discharged thereafter.

Among the discharged Volunteers 307 men and 77 women volunteers were appointed temporarily in Government Departments, Corporations, etc. 53 men volunteers were selected for Gramasevaks Grade II and sent for pre-service training at Rural Extension Training Centre, Krishnagiri, T. Kallupatti and Pattukottai.

The Government also sanctioned 50 posts of Gramasevikas to be filled up from among Youth Service Corps women volunteers. Out of which 25 women volunteers, recruited during 1971–72 and 1972–73 have been selected and sent for pre-service training at T. Kallupatti. The selection to the remaining 25 posts of Gramasevikas is under consideration.

In September 1976, the Government sanctioned a scheme, called " Integrated Child Development Services " which contemplates among others provision of a package of health services like immunisation health check up, etc. 18 Women Volunteers were deputed for a period of two months to assist the implementation of the above scheme in the initial stage.

The work of the women volunteers in Government hospitals and private Institutions were commended and appreciated by the authorities concerned.

The men volunteers have conducted 32,655 adult literacy classes, formed 5,602 Youth Clubs and have constructed 2,434 trench latrines in all the villages in which they have been working, during the year 1976–77.

CHAPTER XIX.

ELECTIONS.

General Elections.—General Elections to the House of the People and to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly would have normally been held during March 1976. Under the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976 (Central Act 30 of 1976) the duration of the then House of the People was extended for a period of one year. According to the proclamation issued by the President of India on 31st January 1976 under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, the then Tamil Nadu Legislative Assemby was dissolved with effect from 31st January 1976. The powers of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were exercised by Parliament with effect from 31st January 1976. Hence, the General Elections were not held in 1976.

On 19th January 1977, the announcement was made that the Election to the Lok Sabha would be held in March 1977. The President's notification calling for the elections to the House of the People was published in the State Gazette, dated 10th February 1977 (Thursday).

The dates of poll were 16th March 1977 and 19th March 1977. On 20th March 1977 and 21st March 1977 the results of the elections for all the 39 Constituencies were declared and the following is the party position of the elected candidates in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu.

A.I.A.D.M.K.	18
Indian National Congress	14
C.P.I.	3
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	3
D.M.K.	1
	39

Biennial Elections.—Owing to the imposition of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu and the dissolution of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assemby, Biennial Elections in 1976 to the Council of States and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council were not held.

Ballot Papers.—In Tamil Nadu 2,75,99,000 ballot papers were printed for Parliamentary Constituencies. In accordance with the directions of the Election Commission of India on the eve of the Lok Sabha Elections the number of ballot papers to be printed for each Parliamentary Constituency were determined.

Postal Ballot Papers.—For the General Elections, 1977, the work relating to printing and distribution of ballot papers to service voters was done by the concerned Returning Officers, as was done during the General Elections, 1971.

Polling Stations.—There were 29,789 polling stations for the entire State for an electorate of 2,71,53,521. The number of polling stations set up exclusively for men was 8,080 and those for women came to 8,074. There were 13,635 common polling stations.

"*Dry Days*".—In view of the General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1977, the Government of Tamil Nadu addressed the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry to observe "dry days" in their border areas adjoining the Parliamentary Constituencies of Tamil Nadu on the days of poll and on the two days prior to them. Accordingly, the Governments of Karnataka and Pondicherry declared "dry days" on the days of poll and two days prior to them for the Parliamentary Constituencies in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala declared "dry day" only for the dates of the poll for the Parliamentary Constituencies in Tamil Nadu.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

There are 93 Municipalities in Tamil Nadu. The ordinary elections to the Municipalities in the State were last held in April 1969. The term of office of the members of Municipal Council which was then three years was increased to five years in the year 1971 by an amendment to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920. By virtue of this amendment, the term of office of members of all municipal councils which would otherwise have expired on 1st May 1972 became extended upto 1st May 1974. The term was extended further from time to time and the last extension was upto 30th June 1976. The Government, however appointed Special Officers to exercise the functions of the Municipal Councils for a period of one year from 1st July 1976 to 30th June 1977. The preliminary arrangements for the conduct of Municipal elections to elect new members of Municipal Councils to take over the administration of the Municipalities after 30th June 1977 have been taken up now.

In respect of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, it was decided in 1975 to convert it into a Municipal Corporation. The term of office of the members of Coimbatore Municipal Council was not, therefore extended beyond 30th June 1975. A Special Officer was appointed from 1st July 1975 to Coimbatore Municipal Council to exercise the functions of Municipal Chairman and the Municipal Council. The term of office of the Special Officer was extended upto 30th June 1977.

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

Under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 all District Registrars have been designated as Registrars of Firms under Indian Partnership Act, 1932 in respect of their districts. There are 35 Registrars of Firms in the State.

During the year under report 7,135 firms have been registered in Tamil Nadu whereas 852 firms have been dissolved.

The total income derived during the year under report was Rs. 94,635.40 as against an expenditure of Rs. 24,808.15.

TAMIL NADU CHIT FUNDS ACT, 1961.

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds, Act, 1961 was in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the period. Chits registered under Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act on 8th July 1964, however continued to be governed by the provisions of that Act.

Statistics relating to the Administration of the Chit Funds Act during the year under report is furnished below:—

		1-4-1976 *to* 31-3-1977	
Sl. No.	*Particulars.*	*Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.*	*Travancore Chitties Act.*
		RS.	RS.
1.	Number of Chits registered during the period	6,942	
2.	Number of Chits functioning at the close of the period ..	18,322	1
3.	Chit amounts of Chit functioning at the close of the period.	11,88,13,514·50	3,995
4.	Receipt	4,60,817·70	940
5.	Expenditure	6,11,028·81	..

THE TAMIL NADU PREVENTION OF BEGGING ACT, 1945.

During the year under report, the enforcement of Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 received adequate attention from the Police. 9,652 cases were dealt with under the provisions of this Act during 1976–77.

The number of statutory institutions functioning in the State, their location, capacity and strength are as follows:—

Sl. No.	*District.*	*Location.*	*Capacity.*	*Actual Strength.*
1.	Tiruchirappalli ..	Edamalaipattipudur	150	30
2.	Thanjavur	Sirkali	50	12
3.	South Arcot	Chidambaram	100	12
4.	Chengalpattu	Melpakkam	950	420
5.	Madurai	Corporation Begger Home	50	40
6.	Kanyakumari	Nagercoil	20	6
7.	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	50	5
8.	Madras	Krishnampet ..	300	95
9.	Madras	Dayasadan (Private Home) ..	600	469

The location and strength of the inmates in the 10 Government Rehabilitation Homes for leprosy beggars are given below:—

Name of the Home.	*Present Strength.*
1. Paranur (Chengalpattu district)	430
2. Ulundurpet (South Arcot district)	456
3. Bargur (Dharmapuri district)	398
4. Pudukkottai (Pudukkottai district)	436
5. Manayeripatti (Thanjavur district)	406
6. Y. Pudupati (Madurai district)	438
7. Mallavadi (North Arcot district)	408
8. Deviakurichi (Salem district)	472
9. Vinnapalli (Coimbatore district)	249
10. Selliampatti (Dharmapuri district)	268
	3,961

The strength of the inmates of the 10 Rehabilitation Homes in this State is 3,961 as against the sanctioned strength of 4,260.

Each Rehabilitation Home has accommodation for 400 adults and 25 children. If in a married couple, one spouse suffering from leprosy takes to begging and committed to the Home, the other spouse is also admitted in the Home along with him/her. Arrangements have been made for the admission of the healthy children in the nearby hostels and schools. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 75 or the actual expenditure, whichever is less per child towards the purchase of dress, mat, bed, etc. Each home provides free boarding, lodging and clothing to inmates. Facilities for medical treatment and vocational training and rehabilitation have also been provided in these Homes.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (L & RC) Act, 1960 as amended by Act 23 of 1973 regulates the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control rents of such buildings and unreasonable eviction of tenants thereon. In the City of Madras the Accommodation Controller is the Authorised Officer, to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant within the purview of the Act and to consider the question of release of such buildings on grounds of owner's occupation or for repairs and demolition. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Accommodation Controller, Madras in the above matter.

Particulars of buildings disposed of during the year are furnished below:—

1. Number of houses notified	448
2. Number of houses allotted	287
3. Number of houses released ...	171
4. Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy ...	51
5. Number of Government tenancy at the end of the year ...	1,657

(Both residential and non-residential).

During the year, 964 Government officials had registered their names for allotment with the Accommodation Controller. Madras. 457 cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected during the year. Prosecution was launched in 88 cases of which 16 cases ended in conviction and the possession of the premises was successfully recovered in one case.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras is assisted by 7 Deputy Commissioners and 16 Assistant Commissioners in the administration of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959. A Superintending Engineer is in charge of the Engineering wing. One Executive Engineer has also been appointed for re-fixing the rent for the temple buildings, which was fixed many years before in several cases. A Special Officer in the grade of District Revenue Officer has been appointed to attend to the problems connected with the unauthorised occupation of temple lands, to regulate the leasing of temple lands and also to advise the Commissioner on all matters concerning temple lands. The Audit wing of the Department is headed by a Chief Audit Officer, drawn from the Accountant-General's Office. Long pending judicial cases are being attended to by a separate Deputy Commissioner. Four verification units of this Department, appraised and re-appraised the jewels and other valuables of the temples.

The Department exercised control and general superintendence over the administration of the following religious institutions during the year under report:—

Maths	...	157
Specific and Charitable Endowments		1,152
Temples		22,183
Jain institutions	...	15
	Total	...23,507

Under the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1976 (Presidents' Act 24 of 1976), the non-hereditary trustees appointed under the principal Act ceased to function from 1st June 1976. The 'Fit Persons', who may be an Executive Officer of the temple or other Government servant, appointed, is looking after the administration of the temple. But the Hereditary Trustees continued to function, as such.

The income of the department during the year under report was Rs. 1,28,74,124 whereas the expenditure was Rs. 1,06,02,207 leaving a surplus of about Rs. 22,72,000.

779 cases of enquiry by the Commissioner were pending at the beginning of the year 1976. 484 cases were initiated during the period under report making a total of 1,263 cases, of which 873 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 390 cases.

Engineering wing.—During the year 1976, 1,355 estimates were sanctioned. The total value of the works for which estimates were sanctioned, amounted to Rs. 253.43 lakhs.

The need for providing convenience for pilgrims is frequently felt. So, in the following cases, estimates for construction of Kalyana Mantapam, Rest Houses, Cottages, etc. were sanctioned as per the following details for the year 1976:—

	Numbers.	*Amount.*	
		Rs.	P.
Kalyana Mantapam	11	22,91,000	00
Rest Houses	4	2,19,500	00
Cottages	5	7,01,000	00
Pilgrim houses	2	42,600	00

The drive launched for the renovation and repairs of temples enlisting public support, wherever possible and by sanctioning diversion of funds of surplus institutions to the poor and needy

institutions was continued. During the year under report the following 11 institutions were taken up for renovation on a large scale:

Name of Temples.	*Estimate.*
	RS. IN LAKHS.
1. Sabanayagar temple, Chidambaram	45
2. Karumariamman temple, Thiruverkadu	18
3. Subramaniaswami temple, Tiruchendur	18
4. Ranganathaswamy temple, Srirangam	10
5. Subramaniaswamy temple, Marudamalai ...	50
6. Mangalanathaswamy temple, Uthirakosamangai	12
7. Ramanathaswami temple, Rameswaram	9
8. Velliyangiri Andavar temple, Poondi ...	6
9. Arunachaleswarar temple, Thiruvannamalai ...	5
10. Ekambareswarar temple. Kancheepuram	18
11. Varadharajaperumal temple, Kancheepuram ...	3

Finance.—Receipts towards arrear and current demand under contribution during the period from 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977 amounted to Rs. 85,69,401. Besides, a sum of Rs. 3,39,717 was realised by way of collection under Section 93 of the Act.

The collection towards arrear and current under audit fees amounted to Rs. 20,57,371.

A sum of Rs. 22,62,476 was spent during the period 1976-77 towards payment of salary and allowances to the Executive Officers of religious institutions. This amount is reimbursable from the funds of religious institutions under Section 12 of the Act.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the department for the period from 1st April 1976 to 31st May 1977 is appended below:—

	RS.	P.
Opening balance as on 1st April 1976 ...	8,85,200	94
Receipts during the year 1976-77	1,28,74,124	66
Total	1,37,59,325	60
Payments	1,06,02,207	62
Closing balance	31,57,117	98

The periodical verification and appraisement of jewels and valuables of religious institutions were continued during the period under report.

Libraries were continued to be maintained by the religious institutions throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. There are 202 temples having libraries. Apart from this, out of the temple funds, social welfare measures such as Karunai Illams, Siddha Dispensaries, Deaf and Dump Schools, etc. are being maintained.

The publication of the monthly journal in Tamil by the Department under the name "Thirukoil" sanctioned by the Government continued to be published during the period under report. The receipts and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

1. During the period under report (1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977) total receipts—Rs. 66,125.33.

2. Total expenditure (Stationery, stamps and printing)—Rs. 68,406.75.

General.—During this year, a Special Enquiry Cell was constituted to go into the mal-administration of religious institutions and mal-practices in sale of temple lands, etc. The report

of the Cell has revealed mal-practices and irregularities in the administration of the religious institutions. Besides taking follow up action on the same, proposals for comprehensive amendments to the Act are under examination.

WAKFS.

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) which was brought into force in Tamil Nadu during 1955 continues to be in force in the State as amended from time to time. The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board was last reconstituted on 1st November 1976.

Contribution at the rate of 6 per cent of the net annual income of a wakf is collected by the Wakf Board for running its administration. Wakfs having net annual income of less than Rs. 100 per annum are exempt from payment of contribution. One sixth of the contribution has to be paid by the State Wakf Board to the Central wakf Council, New Delhi. There are 2.235 Mosques, 849 Dargahs, 177 Madras as and 2,311 other miscellaneous wakfs under the control/supervision of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

The income during the year 1976–77 was Rs. 6,22,089 and the expenditure for the year was 6,77,848. The increase in the expenditure was due to heavy expenses towards filing of suits to recover alienated wakf properties.

10,950 alienation suits have been filed so far, 2,340 suits ended in favour of the Board an 3,026 suits ended against the Board.

The accounts of 1,639 wakf institutions were audited during the year.

The following 3 wakf institutions were taken under direct management during the period under report:—

(1) Ahle Hadis Mosque, Alandur, Chengalpattu district.

(2) Nawab Mosque, Kalavai village, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district.

(3) Vaveer Pallivasal, Methamarpalaiyam, Melapalayam, Tirunelveli district.

General.—The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the renovation of and repairs to poor and needy wakf institutions and a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs for the development of urban wakf properties in this State during the year 1976-77 under report.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

During the year under report, the functioning of the Public Relations Offices in the districts as well as in the Headquarters was reviewed and the posts of District Public Relations Officers, Information Assistants and Publicity Assistants were abolished and the personnel retrenched from service with effect from 31st July 1976. The administrative control of Public Relations Offices was placed under the Collectors and the Special Assistants to Collectors (Information and Public Relations) made in charge of these offices.

The Special Assistant to Collector in each district attends to the following duties and functions:

(*a*) arranging publicity campaigns within the district for all the promotional schemes and celebrations, film shows, meetings, songs and dramas in the villages;

(*b*) running a small Information centre at district level, where it will be able to supply all details on Government schemes:

(*c*) conducting exhibition at district level;

(*d*) co-ordinating the publicity work of both Central and State Government Offices;

(*e*) maintaining Press Relations and issue of Press Releases and organising Press Conferences; and

(*f*) assisting the Collector and all the Districts Officers in conducting campaigns, celebrations and Government functions.

Valluvar Kottam, Madras.—The Valluvar Kottam, a fitting memorial to Saint Thiruvalluvar the author of the great classic 'Kural' was constructed at Madras at a cost of about Rupees one crore. The Kottam consists of three parts, viz. Thoranavoil, Auditorium with Kural Mani Madam and Chariot with Thiruvalluvar's statue. It was declared open on 15th April 1976 and thrown open to public from 13th May 1976. A nominal sum of 25 paise is being collected towards entrance fee from the visitors. The Reception Officer, Valluvar Kottam is in charge of the maintenance and administration. A sum of Rs. 2,48,770 has been collected towards entrance fee from the visitors from 13th May 1976 to 31st March 1977.

Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore, Rajaji Hall and Seerani Arangam which are under the administrative control of this department continued to cater to needs of the public.

Information centres.—The three information centres at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur continued to serve the public.

The State Information Centre, Madras renders valuable service both to the public and foreigners in furnishing information and catering to the need of the student population, particularly to the Post Graduate students with huge stock of books on various subjects, periodicals and pamphlets. There is a sales counter for selling Government publications. Films were screened in different parts of the city and in educational institutions. Films were also lent to the public and Government institutions for screening. During the year 15,413 persons visited the library, 326 books have been added to the library. About 6,924 enquiries were attended to during the year.

Tamil Arasu.—The Tamil Arasu is the sole official organ of the Government of Tamil Nadu. This journal was started in July 1970. The average circulation of the Tamil journal is 35,000 copies and that of English edition is 2,750 copies.

Tamil Arasu office has received an income of Rs. 5,68,412 through the sale proceeds of Tamil Arasu and advertisements during the year 1976–77. A sum of Rs. 1,11,956 was received from advertisements alone and the balance amount was received from subscription and Agency as sale proceeds. Tamil Arasu office is incurring an expenditure to a tune of Rs. 32,000 every year to meet the cost of block making charges for English issue (Tamil issue is printed by offset process), purchase of art materials, Electricity charges and honoraria payment to Authors contributing articles to Tamil Arasu issues.

Tamil Arasu Press.—During the year 1976–77, Tamil Arasu Press had printed and published the Tamil Arasu Journal (English and Tamil), the official organ of Government of Tamil Nadu; Thittam, a Government of India publication and "Thirukkoil" a monthly journal of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department. The printing of Nationalized Text Book for III Standard, Science (Tamil) pertaining to Tamil Nadu Text Book Society was also taken up. It is also worth mentioning that Tamil Arasu Press had won an award from Government of India for excellence in printing of 'Thittam' during the period.

Institute of Film Technology.—The Institute of Film Technology constituted in the year 1960 is a teaching institute on Film Technology and conducts Diploma courses in the following subjects:—

Course	*Duration*
1. Diploma in Cinematography ...	3 years
2. Diploma in Sound Engineering and Sound Recording	3 years
3. Diploma in Film Processing	3 years
4. Direction and Screen-play writing	3 years
5. Editing	2 years
6. Acting	2 years

In 1976–77, a total expenditure of Rs. 10.50 lakhs was incurred. A sum of Rs. 23,285 was received by way of tution fees and other receipts.

Tamil Nadu Films Division.—During the year 1976–77, 15 News Reels and 3 documentary films were produced. The receipts and expenditure of the Films Division for the year are as follows:—

Receipts—Rs. 3,15,389.

Expenditure—Rs. 12,71,249.

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Corporation is a wholly Government-owned Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and came into existence on 12th April 1972.

Scheme of Financial Assistance.—With a view to promoting the construction of semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu, the Corporation initiated a scheme for financing the construction of semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu by individual entrepreneurs. Rules have been framed regulating the grant of loan. The salient features of the scheme sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited are:—

1. (*a*) The applicant should be the holder of a "No Objection Certificate" granted under the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 for the construction of a semi-permanent theatre in Tamil Nadu.

(*b*) The applicant shall be the owner of the land for which the said "No Objection Certificate" has been granted or he shall have leasehold rights in the manner acceptable to the Corporation over the said land for a period of not less than 10 years and shall

also be the owner of immovable properties such as land, buildings, etc. of the value of equal to the amount of the loan applied for.

(*c*) The applicant shall be the unencumbered owner of a cinema projector with all accessories either imported or indigenous and proved to the satisfaction of the Corporation to be in good working condition with a further trouble-free working life of 7 years at least; or he shall buy a projector belonging to anyone of the makes approved by the Corporation and through the Corporation.

2. The maximum amount of loan permissible shall be Rs. 1.20 lakhs (Rupees one lakh and twenty thousand only) or 2/3rds of the cost of the theatre (including cost of construction, equipment, furniture, etc.) whichever is less.

3. The loan is payable in two or more instalments.

4. The loan shall bear interest at per cent per annum above the borrowing rate of the Corporation from its bankers repayable in 50 or 60 monthly instalments with interest.

5. The repayment of the loan shall commence thirty days drawal of first instalment of loan, whichever is earlier.

6. The loanee shall mortgage the land, theatre, projector and all other structures on the land as security for the due discharge of the loan.

Management.—The affairs of the Corporation are managed by a Board of Directors. The Board consists of four official Directors and three non-official Directors who are prominent in the film industry.

The Secretary to Government, Home Department is the ex-officio Chairman of the Corporation, the Director of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu is the Managing Director of the Corporation. He is assisted by an officer designated as Secretary of the Corporation.

Financial Resources.—The financial resources of the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited comprise of the paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, the reserve fund, and refinance facilities of Rs. 50 lakhs released by the Indian Overseas Bank.

The response from the public for the scheme formulated by the Corporation for the grant of loans for the construction of semi-permanent theatres has so far been satisfactory. A total number of 142 loan applications have been received by the Corporation. During the short span of five years, loans to 83 individuals and firms, spread over 12 districts out of 14 districts of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned. The total loan sanctioned amounts to Rs. 100.93 lakhs, of which Rs. 69.28 lakhs have been disbursed. The scheme of the Corporation has so far attracted private investment of more than Rupees two crores in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create permanent employment opportunities to more than 1,500 persons besides seasonal employment to many. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement in the earlier years, 46 semi-permanent theatres have started functioning and 10 more theatres are likely to commence exhibiton of films shortly.

Financial result.—The Corporation is working on a profitable basis since its inception. Eventhough 1973–74 was the first full year of operation, the Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 21,479 after taxation. In 1974–75, the net profit after taxation was Rs. 90,288 and for the year 1975–76 the net profit after taxation has risen to Rs. 1,15,241. The Corporation paid a sum of Rs. 30,000 to Government as dividend at 3 per cent on the paid up capital for the year 1974–75 and paid a dividend at 5 per cent amounting to Rs. 50,000 for the year 1975–76.

The Corporatoin earned a net profit of Rs. 1,59,176 after providing for taxation and depreciation for the year 1976–77. However, no dividend was declared for the year as the recoveries

from the loanees decreased and a huge sum of Rs. 22.17 lakhs was outstanding as arrears. The Corporation is taking effective steps under Revenue Recovery Act to recover the overdue amount from the loanees.

TOURISM.

During the year under report, the Department of Tourism continued to take efforts for the development of Tourism in the State and its activities were aimed at attracting more and more tourists to Tamil Nadu.

Under publicity and promotion, this Department participated in the annual Poster Exhibition organised at Agra by the Travel Agents Association of India at their annual convention and won the Allan Currimbhoy Trophy for the best literature produced for the promotion of Tourism to and within India. The Department participated in the exhibition organised by the Government of Pondicherry in September 1976 at Pondicherry, the Dasara Exhibition organised by the Government of Karnataka at Mysore in November-December 1976 and the All India Exhibition held at Gauhati in December, 1976. The Pongal Festival was organised at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli and the Summer Festival at Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Yercaud.

The Department also participated in the All India Tourist Trade Fair 1977 organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Madras by putting up a huge pavilion in the shape of Nandi with a mini sound and light spectacle inside which attracted the people in large numbers.

During the year under report two telescope houses were sanctioned to be set up at Kodaikanal one at "Coakers Walk" and another at "Kurunji Andavar Temple" at a total cost of

Rs. 1.60 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3,00,900 was sanctioned during the first phase for the beautification of Ootacamund Lake for which a total sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was made available in the 5th Five Year Plan. The Government have approved the Master Plans for the development of Kodaikanal Lake and Yercaud Lake at a total cost of Rs. 25,64,100 and Rs. 36,35,000 respectively.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation continued to run its Tourist Bungalows at Ootacamund, Trichi, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Tiruchendur, Kodaikanal, Yercaud. Hogenekkal, Rameswaram and Mamallapuram. During the year under report the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation opened tourist bungalows at Thanjavur and Chidambaram.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation organised the annual Tourist Trade Fair on All India basis in January-February 1977 successfully.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing Department, Madras has the following subordinate units under its control apart from the Central Press, which is the biggest Press:—

Stationery Branch.

Publication Depot (Sales Branch).

Branch Press at Central Prison.

Branch Press at High Court.

Branch Press at Anaikar Estate, Choolai.

Branch Press at Pudukkottai.

Regional Presses at Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Vridhachalam and Madurai.

Central Press, Vallalar Nagar.—The Central Press at Vallalar Nagar is the biggest Printing unit of the Department employing more than 4,000 workers. It continued to execute all Government printing work including Budget and Top Secret Work, apart from other seasonal items of work. During the period under report the ballot paper and other works connected with the Lok Sabha elections were also executed. 756 items of standardised forms were weeded out as obsolete resulting in a saving of 61,65,000 impressions in RA II size and a saving of 49 M.T. of paper.

Printing machinery to the value of Rs. 6,14,357 was purchased during the year.

Apprenticeship Scheme.—As per the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 265 Trade Apprentices in various sections of the Central Press, such as Binding, Composing, Machine and Lino were appointed during the period under report. This includes apprentices allotted to the Branch and Regional Presses. During the first year period of training all the apprentices were engaged in the Central Press, Madras.

As per the Apprenticeship Amendment Act, 1973, 45 Diploma holder apprentices, including sandwitch course students have also been engaged in the Central Press.

Stationery Branch.—Normally, the paper and Boards are procured from the Mills on the allocations made by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, on rate contract basis.

During 1976–77, the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi allotted 6002 M.Ts. of paper as indented for by this Department. The annual expenditure on the purchase of paper and Boards is about Rs. 1½ crores every year.

During the year 1976-77 the following number of typewriters, duplicators, etc. were supplied to Government Offices:

1. Typewriter—English—568 Nos.
2. Typewriter—Tamil—108 Nos.
3. Duplicators—Hand operated—108 Nos.
4. Duplicators—Electrically operated—68 Nos.
5. Adding Machine—42 Nos.

During the year 1976-77, 123 consolidated indents for stationery articles were received from the major consuming indenting officers entitled for supply on prepayment of cost. During the period under report approximately a sum of Rs. 9,57,142 was realised from the cost recoverable offices in respect of stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators and clothing materials supplied to them.

Publication Depot, Anna Salai, Madras.—A sum of Rs. 4.48 lakhs has been realised through sales of Government Publication to public.

Branch Presses.—The branch press at High Court buildings continued to execute the work required by the High Court and Indian Law Reports, etc. The biggest branch press at Choolai attended to the printing work entrusted by the Medical, Commercial Taxes and Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission besides printing standardised and non-standardised forms, diaries, etc. The Branch press at Pudukkdttai was engaged in the printing and supplying of District Gazettes.

Regional Presses:—

Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli.—In addition to printing and supplying of common forms to all indenting officers in the state other items of work such as weekly, monthly and annual crimes of D.I.B. and R.I.B. Tiruchirappalli district were executed during this period. However, this press had restricted its work only to printing and supply of common forms from February 1977 onwards.

The total number of loose copies and books printed are as follows:—

	1975–76	1976–77
Loose copies	1,17,40,747	1,64,76,270
Books	25,42,091	7,31,148

Regional Press, Salem.—This Regional Press was completely engaged in the printing and supply of Tamil Nadu Treasury Code forms to the various unit officers to the States.

Regional Press, Vridachallam.—The following items of printing works were executed during the year under report:—

1. C.R. and Judicial items.
2. Registration work.
3. Jamabandi Questionaire forms.
4. Crime and occurrence sheet relating to South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai and Chengalpattu.
5. Agricultural forms.
6. Animal Husbandry forms.
7. Police Group items.
8. Flat file case (ordinary).
9. Water year book: Tambarabarani Anaicut.
10. Forest working plan, Dharmapuri Division Book.

The total number of impressions printed during the year was 2,19,39,831 and the total number of books and loose copies despatched during the year was as follows:—

Books—4,07,145.

Loose copies—35,231,976.

Regional Press, Madurai.—The main activities of the Government Regional Press, Madurai were to print and supply forms of Revenue group. During 1976–77 110 items involving 23,489.705 loose copies and 901,039 books were printed.

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is ex-officio the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras and the Personnel Assistant (General) to the Collector of Madras is ex-officio Assistant Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.

The Carnatic Stipends are paid to the Prince of Arcot and the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot. There are 8 non-perpetual and 124 perpetual stipendiaries. The Government of India recognised Thiru G. M. Abdul Khadar as the Prince of Arcot in succession of Thiru Gulam Mohideen Khan Sahib. The prince of Arcot is drawing a pension and allowance of Rs. 6,096 per month from the Reserve Bank of India. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,46,182 towards all carnatic stipends including tomb allowances. The entire expenditure is met by the Government of India.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

Preparation of detailed tables on Economic, Cultural and Migrational aspects of population has been completed. Publication entitled 'Part V-A'—Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu is under print. A State Atlas portraying the various administrative, economic and social aspects is under preparation. A report titled 'Portrait of Population' of Tamil Nadu has been prepared.

Under the Special Studies Programme, a report on Chidambaram Town has been completed. The field survey and collection of data on Mannargudi, Tiruttani. Padmanabhapuram and Cheranmahadevi towns have been completed under the Intensive Study of towns of this State.

Part X C (i) relating to Administrative Statistics of the District Census Hand book relating to Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri have been entrusted to the Government Press, Tamil Nadu for printing.

Besides the one hundred urban units in Tamil Nadu included in the Sample Registration Scheme, forty rural and forty urban units were alloted as additional units for implementation of the above scheme. Baseline survey and continuous registration of vital events were done in these additional units as per schedule. The XV half yearly survey for the 100 (old) units and the first half yearly survey for the additional 80 units were carried out.

In order to generate tables to study the socio-economic aspects of tribal population in the State, 50 per cent of the 5 per cent rural individual slips pertaining to sub-plan areas have been punched separately and sent to office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi for further processing in the magnetic tape.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Home Guards form the Civil Defence Corps in Tamil Nadu. Civil Defence Plans were kept in readiness for Madras City and 19 District Towns in this State. The Director of Civil Defence took up Civil Defence measures in Government offices and the Heads of offices were requested to keep ready Civil Defence schemes for their offices during the year under report.

The sanctioned strength of the Home Guards is 10,560; whereas the actual strength was 8,858 including women Home Guards during the year under report. They continued to attend to special duties like Festival bandobust, V.I.P. visits, strikes, etc.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

After Independence, the Government of India brought an enactment in 1948 and framed the National Cadet Corps Act and Rules by which National Cadet Corps Units were raised throughout the country. Since then it has continued to grow into one of the biggest Youth Organisaions in the Indian Union.

Strength of Cadets.—Enrolment in National Cadet Corps since 1969 is voluntary. The overall strength of number of cadets in the National Cadet Corps of this Directorate is as under:—

	Senior Division	Junior Division.
(a) Army Wing NCC	13,600	54,000
(b) Naval Wing NCC	1,200	5,000
(c) Air Wing	800	4,700
(d) Girls Division NCC	2,880	5,400

All India Courses.—(*a*) Number of National Cadet Corps Officers from this Directorate who attended various All India Courses are as under:—

(i) Pre-commission Senior Division Officer's Course	6
(ii) Pre-commission Junior Division Officer's Course	14
(iii) Refresher Training Course for Senior Division Officers	18
(iv) Refresher Training Course for Junior Division Officers	111
(v) WT and ET Course	2
(vi) Rock Climbing	30
(v) WT and ET Course	2
(vii) Special Technical Course	10

(*b*) Number of National Cadet Corps/Cadets who attended Mountaineering Course are as under:—

	Officers.	Cadets.
(i) Basic Course	1	2
(ii) Adventure Course	–	5

(c) *Permanent Instructional Staff (PI Staff).*—Number of PI Staff who attended Refresher Training:—

(i) JCOs	41
(ii) NCOs	75
(iii) NCO Unarmed Combat	22

Attachments.—Number of Part-time National Cadet Corps Officers and Cadets attached to Regular Army Units is given below:—

	N.C.C. Officers.	*Cadets.*
(a) Army	6	411
(b) Navy	–	12
(c) Air	–	9

Para Trooping.—The following number of cadets attended and qualified in para Training:—

(*a*) Army	5
(*b*) Navy	1
(*c*) Air	2

Camps:—(*a*) *All India Camps.*—All vacancies allotted to this Directorate were fully utilised. Attendance at various All India Camps have been as under:—

	Army.	*Navy.*	*Air.*	*Girls.*
(i) Advanced Leadership Course - SD.	21	12	—	18
(ii) Advanced Leadership Course—JD.	46	—	—	—
(iii) All India Summer Training Camp.	76	2	2	80
(iv) Rock Climbing Camp	21	—	—	—
(v) Combined Annual Training Camp.	136	—	—	—
(vi) INS Navy Sainik Camp.	—	46	—	—
(vii) Vayu Sainik Camp	—	—	42	—

(*b*) *Republic Day Contingent Camp at Delhi during January* 1977.—The following number of cadets attended the above camp:—

	Senior Division.	*Jr. Division.*
(a) Army Wing	8	10
(b) Naval Wing	9	7
(c) Air Wing	7	7
(d) Girls Wing	4	6

(*c*) *State Camps.*—The following number of National Cadet Corps Officers and Cadets attended various Annual Training Camps:—

	Army.	*Navy.*	*Air.*	*Girls.*
Senior Division Officers	99	13	9	24
Junior Division Officers	527	39	14	42
Senior Division Cadets	2321	298	159	778
Junior Division Cadets	6482	367	159	—

Certificate Examinations.—Various Certificate Examinations for National Cadet Corps Cadets were held as under:—

(*a*) Certificate 'A' Part I	10,159
(*b*) Certificate 'A' Part II	4,629
(*c*) Certificate 'B'	923
(*d*) Certificate 'C'	373
(*e*) Certificate 'J' Part I	547
(*f*) Certificate 'J' Part II	176
(g) Certificate 'G' Part II	762
(*h*) Certificate 'G' Part II	762

Regular Commission for the National Cadet Corps Cadets.—The following number of National Cadet Corps Cadets/ex-Cadets of this Directorate were selected for regular commission in the Army/Navy/Air Force, during the year under review:—

(*a*) Army	5
(*b*) Navy	8
(*c*) Air Force	3

Sports and Social Service.—With the introduction of new training syllabi special emphasis has been laid down for social service and adventure activities. During the year under report the National Cadet Corps Cadets both boys and girls undertook several activities of social service like voluntary blood donation, rural reconstruction, traffic control, flood relief operations, etc. In appreciation of the work done by the National Cadet Corps the Government sanctioned an award of Rs. 10,000 towards the Welfare Fund of the Department.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

110. *Infantry Battalion (Territorial Army), Coimbatore.*—The training held during the year under report was useful and almost all the targets were accomplished. The standard achieved during the year was also satisfactory. The training for the year was planned according to the instructions issued by Territorial Army Group Headquarters, Southern Command, Pune. Special emphasis was laid on the allotted operational roles.

The 27th anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated in an impressive manner on 20th November 1976. The highlight of the day was an impressive and colourful flag march through the main streets of Coimbatore. All heads of units including Air Force and Navy establishments, Government and other officials and civilian dignitaries of Coimbatore were invited. Wrist watches were presented to the best territorial army trainees of the unit.

117. *Infantry Battalion (Territorial Army), Tiruchirappalli.*—A total number of 13 J.C.Os. and 326 O.R. attended voluntary training during the period. 144 personnel were recruited and the duration of their training was from 11th October 1976 to 9th November 1976. The annual training of the unit was conducted in two batches. The percentage of attendance of personnel during

the annual training camp was 95 per cent. The training camp was organised in two batches of three companies each at a time. The training camp was organised at Annavasal in Tiruchirappalli district and the training covered important subjects like ceremontail drills, field firing including granade throwing, raid and counter raid drill, etc.

The Territorial Army Day was celebrated on the 20th and 21st November 1976. A flag march was held. A territorial army exhibition was organised by the unit. A barakhana was arranged for the troops.

Annual sports of the battalion were also held on 29th and 30th December 1976. Inter-company competitions were organised to inculcate healthy competition. During the period, 44 O.R. were sponsored and realised for re-enrolment in the regular Army, DSC and Civil Police.

TRANSLATION.

During the year under report, President's Rule was in force in the State and consequently the quantum of this department's work in so far as it relates to the Legislature work decreased. However, this was to an extent made up by the receipt of a large number of President's enactments for translation. The Sarkaria Commission's report in three volumes containing about 750 pages was translated by this Department within a record time of a fortnight. Other important items of work relating to the Lok Sabha Elections held in March 1977, Instructions to candidates, Electors, Polling Agents, Election Agents, Counting Agents, etc. received from the Public (Elections) Department were attended to on a top-most priority. The Budget publications for 1977–78 were as usual translated by the Department by a Special Transla-

attached to the Finance Department. The Electricity Board's Budget sent by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was another item of work attended to by this Department. The following are the other items of work deserving special mention:—

1. Career pamphlets (sent by Directorate of Employment and Training).

2. Confidential files from Public (SC).

3. Confidential files from Public (OSD).

4. Translation of confidential reports and news paper cuttings.

5. Police Medal Parade—Citations.

6. Items received from Governor's office and Adviser's office.

The translation of the four volumes of the " Gazetteer of India " was entrusted to this Department during the year under report. A Gazetteer Cell was formed and it had almost completed the translation of the first volume of the Gazetteer by the close of the official year.

As regards translation work in the minority languages, there was a perceptible increase in the number of Hindi petitions and notifications from the Government of India. The Hindi Cell of this Department attended to the work of translation of President's Acts and notifications from English to Hindi and petitions redirected by the Government of India from Hindi to English. Since the imposition of President's Rule in the State the work of the Hindi Cell had increased. A large number of Government notifications intended for the Malayalam speaking population of the State were also translated into Malayalam for their benefit.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

Implementation of Tamil Scheme in Government Offices.— The Special Officers (Inspection) appointed by the Government are inspecting all the Government offices in the districts for the rapid and effective implementation of the Tamil Official Language Scheme.

During the year 1976–77, the Director of Tamil Development inspected forty offices of Heads of Departments. 6,604 Government offices in the districts were inspected by the Special Officers (Inspection).

With a view to encourage the Government servants to use the official language extensively, a cash award scheme was introduced by the Government in July 1970. Under this scheme the Government servants who write the best notes and drafts in Tamil are awarded prizes. To provide a greater incentive to the Government servants under the scheme the Government enhanced the number of prizes from one to three. The first prize of Rs. 500 in cash, the second prize of Rs. 300 in cash and the third prize of Rs. 200 in cash. Six Government servants from the City of Madras and three from each district would be selected from 1974 onwards. In Madras city two Government servants have been selected for each category of prize.

Official language test for the Government servants not possessing adequate knowledge in Tamil was conducted in the month of July 1976.

Under the scheme of imparting training to Junior I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers in the Official Language Programme, two I.A.S. and one I.P.S. officers were trained. Under the scheme of award of prizes for best books in Tamil, Tamil books published during 1973 and 1974 have been received for selection of best books by a Standing Committee to be appointed by the Government.

During the year 1976-77 several Acts, Codes, manuals, forms, etc., were translated into Tamil.

The Committee constituted to prepare the History of Tamil Nadu completed the first volume "Pre-historic times" which was published in November 1975. The second volume has been completed and is under the scrutiny of the Government. The third and fourth volumes are under preparation.

The Government have released financial assistance for the development of Tamil in other States as follows:—

1. Rs. 25,000 to the Osmania University, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), for the institution of professorship in Tamil Department for 1973-74.

2. Rs. 40,000 to the Dravidian Linguistics Association, Trivandrum, for conducting meeting on Research Students in Tamil for the year 1975-76.

3. Rs. 15,000 to Sri Venkateswara University Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh), for starting a Post-Graduate Course in Tamil Language and Literature for 1975-76.

4. Rs. 4,000 to the Kerala University, Trivandrum, for Development of Tamil Nadu Language and Literature for 1975-76.

5. Rs. 6,730 to the Punjab University, Chandigarh, for starting Diploma and Certificate courses in Tamil during the year 1976-77.

Supplementary glossaries of special terms in respect of seven departments were published. The work on compilation of Tamil Bibliography by the Bibliography section was in progress during the year.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1976—77.

Serial number and date.		Events.
1.	15—4—1976	Inauguration of "Valluvar Kottam" (a monument in memory of Saint Thiruvalluvar) by the President of India.
2.	16—4—1976	Second major Dairy Unit of Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation was inaugurated at Ambattur by the President of India.
3.	15—6—1976	On completion of his five-year term as Governor Thiru K. K. Shah left Madras.
4.	16—6—1976	Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia was sworn-in as the Governor of Tamil Nadu.
5.	15—7—1976	Commemorative postage stamp in honour of late Thiru K. Kamaraj was released by the Union Deputy Minister for Communication.
6.	28, 29—9—1976	Conference of Collectors and Superintendents of Police.
7.	20 to 28—9—1976	Sitting of Sarkaria Commission of Inquiry.
8.	23 to 25—11—1976	Madras City and its surroundings received unprecedented rains. The maximum rainfall recorded for the 24 hours ending with 8-30 a.m. on 25—11—76 was 18 inches (452 m.m.) which was an all time record and the highest rainfall of the century.
9.	30—3—77	Their Majesties King and Queen of Nepal visited Madurai and participated in the World Conference on Religion, Philosophy and Culture.
10.	16—3—77 to 19—3—77	Elections to the Lok Sabha.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNATORIES TO TAMIL NADU.

The following Foreign Dignatories paid visits to Madras City and other places in the State, Details of the places visited by them and the period during which such visits took place are given below:

Serial number and name of the Foreign dignatory. (1)	*Date of visit.* (2)	*Place of visit.* (3)
H E. Sir SARETSE KHAMA, President of the Republic of Botswana.	9th April 1976 and 10th April 1976.	Madras, Mamallapuram, I.C.F Perambur, HV. F., Avadi.
Mr. MANEA MANESOU, Prime Minister of Romina.	24th May 1976	Madras.
3 Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Nepal.	10th November 1976 to 12th November 1976.	Madras, Mamallapuram.
4 H.E. Mr. PAL LOSONCZHI, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian peoples Republic.	10th December 1976 and 11th December 1976.	Madras, Mamallapuram.
5 H.E. Mr. ILIJA TOPALOSKI, Ambassador of Yugoslavia.	6th December 1976/	Madras.
6 Thiru COLIN C. AIKMAN, High Commissioner of New Zealand.	1st December 1976 to 13th December 1976.	Rameswaram.
7 Thiru GURUBACHAN SINGH, High Commissioner of India in Sri Lanka.	8th December 1976 and 9th December 1976.	Madras.
8 Thiru BRAIN CHATTER TON, Australian Minister.	29th December 1976.	Thanjavur.
9 Thiru V. T. SAMBANTHAM, Chairman, National Unity Board of Malaysia.	28th December1976.	Thanjavur.
10 The President of India	2nd January 1977 to 7th January 1977.	Madras.

Serial number and name of the Foregin dignatory.	Date of visit.	Place of visit.
(1)	(2)	(3)
11 H. E. Thiru R. S. PERARA, Minister for Information, Sri Lanka.	2nd January 1977 and 9th January 1977.	Madras.
12 H.E. Thiru C. D. MSUYA, Minister for Industries, Sri Lanka.	11th January 1977 to 14th January 1977.	Madras.
13 Dr. V. T. SAMBANTHAN, Chairman, National United Board, Malaysia.	During first fortnight of January 1977.	Madras.
14 H.E. Mr. DATO HUSSAIN BINONN, Prime Minister of Malaysia.	19th January 1977..	Madras.
15 H.E. Mr. SOUPHANOUVONG, President of the Laos Peoples' Democratic Republic.	17th January 1977 and 18th January 1977.	Madras.
16 Dr. GOH CHENG TEIK, Deputy Minister for Works and Public Utility, Malaysia.	24th January 1977 and 25th January 1977.	Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Kalpakkam.
17 MADAM MARCH FONG EU, Secretary of State for California, U.S.A.	29th January 1977 to 31st January 1977.	Mamallapuram, Madras.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL DATA—DEPARTMENT-WISE AS ON 31ST MARCH 1977.

Agriculture:

(1) Number of Agricultural Colleges 3

(2) Number of State Seed Farms 49

Area and production of certain principal crops 1976-77 (Estimates).

Crop.	*Area in lakh hectares.*	*Production in lakh tonnes.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy	25·50	50·02	
Millets and other cereals	17·57	18·72	
Sugar cane	13·27	14·37	(in terms of gur.)
Groundnut	9·25	8·29	
Gingelly	1·06	0·33	
Cotton	2·38	3·09	(in lakh bales.)

Irrigation—

Sources of Irrigation	*Net area irrigated in hectares.*
(a) Government canals	9,10,000
(b) Tanks	7,50.000
(c) Tube-wells	62,000
(d) Other wells (Sole irrigation)	8,07,000
(e) Other sources (Springs, channels, private canals etc.)	36,000

Hospitals:

1. Number of Veterinary Hospitals 33
2. Number of Veterinary Dispensaries ... 505
3. Number of Veterinary Dispensary-*cum*-Key Village 79
4. Number of Veterinary Hospital-*cum*-Key Village 10

5. Number of Clinical Laboratories	13
6. Number of Livestock Farms	7
7. Number of Exotic Cattle Farm	1
8. Number of Sheep Farms	2
9. Number of Sheep Units	4
10. Number of Sheep Breeding Co operative Societies	144
11. Number of Poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies	11
12. Number of Hatcheries ...	2
13. Number of Poultry Extension Centres ...	29
14. Number of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	9
15. Number of Key Village Blocks	24
16. Number of Sub-Centres under Key Village Block	240
17. Number of Intensive Cattle Development Projects	4
18. Number of Regional Artificial Insemination Centres	10
19. Number of Sub-Centres under Intensive Cattle Development Project	250
20. Number of Goshalas ...	7
21. Total number of Sub-Centres	1952
22. Number of Piggery Units	9

Communications—Roads.

A. *Government Roads:*

	Length in Km.
1. National Highways	1,865 Km.
2. State Highways	1,745 Km.
3. Major District Roads	13,881 Km.
4. Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government ...	16,295 Km.

B. *Roads maintainad by Local Bodies*:

1. Panchayat Unions and Panchayat Roads	55,147 Km.

C. *Roads maintained by others*:

1. By Municipalities and Public Works Department	8,756 Km

Co-operation:

1. Number of Co-operative Societies of all types under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies	9,364
2. Percentage of Rural population brought under the Co-operative fold	83 %
3. Number of blocks in which full finance scheme is in force	(Scheme is not in operation)
4. Number of Urban Banks	133
5. Number of Employees' Credit Societies	1,111
6. Number of Marketing Societies	118
7. Number of Farming Societies	179
8. Number of State Level Consumer's Federation	1
9. Number of District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies	12
10. Number of Co-operative Wholesale Stores	17
11. Number of Primary Co-operative Stores	1,662
12. Number of Department Stores	20
13. Number of Co-operative Motor Transport Societies	2
14. Number of Labour Contract Co-operative Societies	111

15. Number of Co-operative Printing Works 15
16. Number of Health Co-operatives ... 2
17. Number of Co-operative Societies for Barbers 12
18. Number of Co-operative Societies for Washermen ... 16
19. Number of Co-operative Societies for Salt Workers ... 12
20. Number of Co-operative Societies for Hill Tribes ... 5
21. Number of Co-operative Training Institutes 7
22. Number of Central Co-operative Training Institutes ... 1

Education

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Combined.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Number of Secondary Schools in the State—			
(i) Government High Schools	354	73	
(ii) District Board (B Wing)	1,364	108	
(iii) Municipal	76	47	
(iv) Aided	607	241	
(v) Un-aided ..	4	..	..
(vi) Anglo Indian Schools ..	21	20	..
(vii) Matriculation Schools			31
(viii) Central Schools ..			57
(ix) Indian School Certificates		..	17
Total	2,426	489	105 3020

(1)	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)
2. Number of pupils in all these schools	11,56,122	6,42,577	
		Total —	17,98,699

3. Number of Training Schools—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Training Schools for Men	31	..	
Training Schools for Women		44	
Pre-primary Training Schools		5	
Training Schools for Teachers of Anglo-Indian Schools		1	
Number of Students in the Training Schools	921	1,199	2,120
Number of staff in Training Schools	143 (*Men*)	186 (*Women*)	329
4. Number of institutions for the Handicapped children.	39		

(1)	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)
Number of students in Handicapped Schools	2,409	1,308	3,717
Number of staff in Handicapped Schools	134 (*Men.*)	204 (*Women.*)	338

Collegiate Education—

I. Number of Arts Colleges:

1. Government — 51
2. Non-Government — 138

II. Number of intakes in Colleges (Student strength as on 31st March 1977).

1. Men — 1,41,649
2. Women — 61,731

III. Number of Evening Colleges:	
1. Government College—P.U.C. only	3
P.U.C. with Degree course ...	14
2. Aided Colleges:	
P.U.C. with Degree Course	11
IV. Number of Training Colleges:	
1. Government	7
2. Aided	16
V. Number of Scholars in Training Colleges (as on 31st March 1977).	
1. Men	1,347
2. Women	1,354

Fisheries—

1. Number of fish nurseries constructed at the Panchayats (working nurseries as on 1st April 1977)	106
2. Number of ice and cold storage plants commissioned upto 31st March 1977	
ice cum cold storage plants	18
Cold storage	2
Ice plants alone	3
3. Number of freezing units as on 1st April 1977	3
4. Number of walk-in-coolers as on 1st April 1977	6
5. Number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies as on 1st April 1977:	
Inland Fishermen Co-operative Societies	198
Marine Fishermen Co-operative Societies	275
Fish Marketing Unions ...	10
District Co-operative Federations ...	9
Societies under Half-a-million job scheme	27

6. (i) Number of mechanised boats constructed by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation during 1976–77	499
(ii) Number of mechanised boats distributed to the fishermen during 1976–77	447

Forests:

Area of Reserved Forests in the State	17,299.66Sq. Km.
Area of Reserved lands in the State	3,543.91 Sq. Km.
Percentage of area of Reserved Forests to the land area of the State	13.35%

Industries:

Number of Small Scale Industries existing units registered as on 31st March 1977 ...	18,491
Number of Small Scale Industries proposed units registered as on 31st March 1977	28,045
Number of Technical Information Sections	8
Number of Training Centres	7
Number of Handicraft Sales Emporia	9
Number of Industrial Co-operatives	285
Number of Co-operative Tea Factories	11

Industrial Estates:

(i) Number of Conventional Industrial Estates	32
(ii) Number of Functional Industrial Estates	6
(iii) Number of Ancillary Industrial Estates	1
(iv) Number of Private and Co-operative Industrial Estates	5
(v) Number of developed plots	5

Information and Public Relations:

Number of State Information Centres	3
Number of State Tourist Offices	6
Number of State Tourist Bungalows	12
Number of permanent Theatres	801
Number of Semi-permanent Theatres	73
Number of Touring Cinema Theatres	569

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries:

I. (*a*) Main Centres	20
(*b*) Sub-Centres	104
(*c*) Khadi Krafts	155
(*d*) Village Industries Units (Home units & Departmental units)	176
(*e*) Village Industrial Co-operatives	1211

II. Yarn Production (In metric hanks)

(a) Kisan	... 8.18 (in lakhs)
(*b*) Ambar	... 9.14
(*c*) Rural Textile Centres	261.70

III. Khadi production (in lakhs)

	Metres.	*Value.* (RS. IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cotton Khadi	51·72	324·25
Silk Khadi ..	0·80	57·26

IV. Khadi Sales (value) 405·55

		Numbers.	Wages paid.
		(RS. IN LAKHS).	
V. 1. Spinners (Traditional)		25,416	3·37
2. Ambar Spinners		3,426	2·92
3. R. T. C. Spinners	..	12,478	57·61
4. Cotton Weavers 5. Reelers .. 6. Dyers and others	..	5,217	96·96
		46,537	160·86

		(RS. IN LAKHS).
VI. Total value of village industries production	Rs.	1,502·26
VII. Total value of village industries sold	Rs.	1,678·46
VIII. Number of persons employed		2,29,944
IX. Wages paid ..	Rs.	607·96

Labour:

1. Number of Factories in the State	8,125
2. Number of workers in the Factories ...	5,04,899
3. Number of Establishments covered by the payment of Wages Act, 1936	14,164
4. Number of workers covered by the above Act	1,84,652
5. Number of Trade Unions	2,394
6. Number of Establishments with Employees covered by the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act, 1947	72,695
7. Number of Establishments without employees covered by the Act ...	1,45,200
8. Total number of persons employed in them	1,82,185
9. Number of Establishments covered by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays Act, 1958)	56,378

10. Number of workers employed 2,84,137
11. Number of Catering Establishments with employees 9,368
12. Number of workers employed in them ... 62,294
13. Number of Catering Establishments without employees 9,875
14. Number of Plantations 409
15. Number of workers in them 76,821
16. Number of Registered Motor Transport Undertakings 1,394

Panchayat Development:

1. Number of Development Districts 24
2. Number of Panchayat Unions ... 374
3. Number of Blocks allotted for the State 374
4. Number of Blocks in position Post Stage II 374
5. Area covered by the Blocks (in Sq. Km.) ... 1,13,330
6. Percentage of area covered to the total area of the State 87%
7. Number of Revenue Villages covered ... 16,633
8. Percentage of revenue villages covered to the total number of revenue villages in the State ... 16633 (Revenue villages are under Rural Programme)
9. Population covered ... 321 lakhs
10. Percentage of population covered to the total population in the State ... 79%
11. Number of Radio sets functioning 40,671
12. Number of Cinema Trailors ...

13. Number of volunteers in the prosperity Brigade	Not in force.
14. Number of Schools:	
(i) Union Schools	23,077
(ii) Aided Schools	5,352
15. Number of pupils	
(i) Union Schools (in '000)	3,487
(ii) Aided Schools (in '000)	1,241
16. Number of Teachers:	
(i) Union Schools (in '000)	3,487
(ii) Aided Schools	34,796
17. Number of Industrial Units functioning	198
18. Number of Rural Extension Training Centres	5
19. Number of Blocks in which Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation	27
20. Number of Village Panchayats	12,628
21. Number of Townships	12
22. Number of Town Panchayats	591
23. Number of Municipalities	95
24. Number of Municipal Townships	8

Public Health—

	Total Number in the State.		*Sanctioned bed strength.*
	Hospital.	*Dispensaries.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. State public.—			
1. Government Hospitals	226	..	11,484
2. Government Dispensaries (including Mobile Medical Units.)		172	236

	Total number in the State.		Sanctioned bed strength.
	Hospital.	Dispensaries.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Primary Health Centres	383	..	2,298
4. Tuberculosis	6	3	774
5. Leprosy Institutions	3	52	1,101
6. Maternity and Child Health Centres ..		500	1,823
	Homes	128	
	Centres	372	
II. State Special.—			
1. Police	6	4	149
2. Forests and Surveys			
3. Canals		..	..
4. Railways	7	30	794
5. Others (Hospitals and Dispensaries maintained by other Departments including Jails)	16	37	982
III. Panchayat Union and Municipal.—			
1. Panchayat Union Medical Institutions	..	131	13
2. Municipal Medical Institutions	8	128	684
IV. Private Aided Institutions	29	13	6231
V. Private non-Aided Institutions ..	49	12	4989
VI. Subsidised Rural Dispensaries ..		33	
VII. E. S. I. Institutions—			
1. E. S. I. Hospitals	3	..	1,327
2. E. S. I. Dispensaries (Full Time)		113	
3. a. Static		104	
b. Mobile		9	
4. E. S I. Utilisation Dispensaries		3	
5. E. S. I. Dispensaries (Part Time)		2	

HARIJAN WELFARE

1. Number of Schools for Scheduled Tribes.—

(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Sanctione strength.* (3)
(i) Residental ..	77	4,594
(ii) Non-Residental ..	1	30
Total ..	78	4,624

2. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.—

(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Strength (Sanctioned).* (3)
(i) Boys	13	580
(ii) Girls	5	180

3. Number of Boarders in the Subsidised Hostels.—

Scheduled Tribes	418

4. Number of Harijan Welfare Schools in the State.—

(i) Elementary Schools ..	842
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	79
(iii) High Schools	21

5. Total Number of pupils in all the schools .. 1,40,527

6. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.—

(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Strength.* (3)
(i) Boys	424	27,279
(ii) Girls	163	9,452
Total	587	36,731

7. Number of Subsidised Hostels 46

8. Number of Boarders in the Subsidised Hostels.—

Scheduled Castes	2971

Women Welfare—

1. Number of Mahila Mandal Institutions	30
2. Number of Child Welfare Institutions	234
3. Number of Women's Welfare Institutions	16
4. Number of Handicapped Welfare Institutions	43
5. Number of General Welfare Institutions	107
6. Number of Production Units of Small Industries	25
7. Number of Handloom Units	1
8. Number of Handicrafts Units	1
9. Number of Women's Welfare Committees—	
(i) District level	one each
(ii) Block level	one each
10. Number of Women's Welfare Branches	50
11. Number of Pre-schools (Kuzhandaigal Kappagams)	2,969
12. Number of Magalir Mandrams	11,302
13. Number of Service Homes (Government)	3
14. Number of Service Homes (Voluntary Institutions)	5
15. Number of Working Women's Hostels	8

Handlooms —

1. Total number of Spinning Mills	214
2. Number of Co-operative Spinning Mills	12
3. Number of Composite Mills	24
4. Other Mills	178

Medical Education—

1. Number of Teaching Hospitals	23
2. Institutes	2
3. Medical Colleges	8
4. Number of Health Visitors	39

(Under the control of Director of Medical Education).

Motor Vehicles—

1. Number of Taxis	5,823
2. Number of Omni buses	70
3. Number of Luxury Coaches	31
4. Number of Tourist Taxis	2,342
5. Number of Autorickshaws	4,693
6. Number of stage carriages	9,538
7. Number of goods vehicles—	
(i) Public carriers (Trucks)	18,525
(ii) Private carriers (Trucks)	2,818
8. Number of contract carriages ...	12,959
9. Number of goods vehicles not covered by permits	3,338

Libraries—

1. Number of State Central Library	1
2. Number of District Central Libraries ...	13
3. Number of Branch Libraries	1,441
4. The Connemara Public Library, Madras—	
(i) Number of members on roll	10,226
(ii) Number of Volumes in the Library	2,85,385

Approved Schools—

1. Number of Government Approved Schools ...	6
2. Number of Government Aided Private Junior Approved Schools	15
3. Number of Government Reception Homes	4
4. Number of Private Reception Homes	7
5. Number of After-care Homes for Boys functioning as Annexe to Government Approved Schools	2
6. Number of Juvenile Guidance Bureaux	4

Jails—

1. Number of Central Jails	8
2. Number of State Jails for Women ...	1
3. Number of Borstal Schools	1
4. Number of Sub-Jails	119
5. Number of Special Sub-Jails	3
6. Number of Open Air Jails	2

State Transport—

1. Number of routes operated on Metropolitan service by Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro)	224
2. Number of routes operated on Mofussil Express Service	83
3. Number of routes operated on Mofussil ordinary service ...	1,832
Total routes operated by State Transport Undertakings	2,139
4. Total number of route buses operated	4,322

TAMIL NADU
(1 : 2606810)
77° 0'
78° 0'
79° 0'
80° 0'
13° 0'
12° 0'
11° 0'
10° 0'
9° 0'
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TO BOMBAY
TO DELHI
TO HYDERABAD
TO CALCUTTA
TO BANGALORE
FROM BANGALORE
TO COCHIN
TO COCHIN
TO TRIVANDRUM
Gummidipundi
Ponneri
Tiruttani
Tiruvallur
Arkonam
MADRAS
Saidapet
Sriperumbudur
Gudiyattam
Walajapet
Ranipet
VELLORE
Arcot
CHINGLEPUT
KANCHEEPURAM
Chingleput
Hosur
Vaniyambadi
Arni
Tiruvattipuram
Cheyyar
NORTH ARCOT
Tiruppattur
Polur
Vandavasi
Mahabalipuram
Denkanikotta
Krishnagiri
Madurantagam
DHARMAPURI
Uthangarai
Chengam
Gingee
Hogainakal
Palakodu
Tiruvannamalai
DHARMAPURI
Tindivanam
Ponnaiyar River
Harur
Stanley Reservoir
Villupuram
Tirukkoyilur
PONDICHERRY
SOUTH ARCOT
Mettur
Omalur
Yercadu
Kallakurichchi
Ulundurpet
Lower Bhavani Project
Panruti
CUDDALORE
Satyamangalam
SALEM
Attur
BAY OF BENGAL
Bhavani
Sankari
Gudalur
NILGIRIS
SALEM
Vriddhachalam
OOTACAMUND
Coonoor
Gobichettipalayam
Erode
Tiruchengodu
Rasipuram
Chidambaram
Avanashi
Cauvery River
Namakkal
Perambalur
Turaiyur
Jayankondacholapuram
Sirkali
COIMBATORE
COIMBATORE
Ariyalur
Mayuram
Kumbakonam
Palladam
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
Musiri
Valgudi
Coleroon River
Karur
Papanasam
Nannilam
KARAIKKAL
Kulittalai
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
Nagapattinam
Pollachi
Dharapuram
THANJAVUR
Tiruvarur
Udumalpet
THANJAVUR
Manapparai
Vedasandur
Kulathur
Orattanadu
Mannargudi
Tirutturaipundi
Palani
PUDUKKOTTAI
Pattukkottai
Dindigul
Alangudi
Kodaikanal
MADURAI
Tirumayam
PUDUKKOTTAI
Peravurani
Nilakkottai
Tiruppattur
Periyakulam
Arantangi
Bodinayakkanur
Melur
Karaikudi
MADURAI
Devakottai
Usilampatti (N.&S.)
Vaigai River
Sivaganga
Uthamapalayam
Tirumangalam
Tiruvadanai
PALK BAY
Srivilliputtur
RAMANATHAPURAM
Aruppukkottai
Rajapalayam
Paramagudi
Sivakasi
Sattur
Ramanathapuram
Sankarankoil
Mudukulathur
Kovilpatti
Vilathikulam
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Ottapidaram
Kuttalam
TIRUNELVELI
Tuticorin
TIRUNELVELI
GULF OF MANNAR
Ambasamudram
Sermadevi
Srivaikuntam
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Nanguneri
Tiruchchendur
KANNIYA-KUMARI
Kuzhittura
Thucklai
Padmanabhapuram
NAGERCOIL
Bhuthapandi
REFERENCE
State boundary
District boundary
Divisional boundary
National Highways
State Highways
Railway line (Broad gauge)
Railway line (Metre gauge)
River
District, Taluk head quarters
Divisional head quarters
State Tourist bungalow
Major Port
Other important places
Kuttalam
Note:- The map is intended for official use only.
The coast line shown in the map is only approximate.
NOTE :- The State boundary between Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh wherever shown in the Map as per the award of Thiru Pataskar is only approximate